

Our Family In America

Volume 1

A History of The
Graham – Hanna – Jones
Families of Ohio
from 1700

By
Robert H. Jones II

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***Honor your father and your mother, that
your days may be long in the land that
the LORD your God is giving you.***

Exodus 20:12

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Second Edition

Preface

Welcome to the Second Edition of *Our Family in America*.

As John S. Jones describes in his original Editor's Preface below, this book was originally self-published for a family reunion in 1985, based on masterfully researched and assembled materials from his grandfather and father (my grandfather, Charles H. Jones, was Robert H. Jones II's brother). So why this Second Edition? There are a variety of reasons I undertook this effort:

- Making this publication more available and accessible than its 50 original physical copies allowed.
- Enhancing the original with updated information from current genealogical research on the original families.
- Creating a publishing architecture that was flexible and would support two key points:
 1. Making the updating of this document easier when additional details on listed people become available. This document is now versioned (see filename), and future contributors can simply increase the version number of the filename, tenths of a point for minor updates, whole numbers for major updates.
 2. Publishing additional volumes to include lineages that are collateral to those listed here, *e.g.*, descendants of Grahams, other Hannas, Scurlocks, Auchs, *et al.* easier, each with its own "Volume" number.

To the last point, "Volume 2" is already in the works documenting more of the Robert H. Jones family through his son Charles H. Jones, as well as expanding the lineages in his wife's (Anna Gladys Parry) family, plus ancestry for the Lowe side of the family. Thus, this volume remains generally intact to John Jones' version, with some updating. The next volume will contain more updates on the families included here, where updates are available.

What's new/different/changed in this edition?

- The original portion of Part 1 is mostly unchanged, other than correction of the few typographical errors, and the occasion clarification of syntax and paragraph formatting, *etc.*
- Part 2 is also virtually unchanged, other than correction of the few typographical errors, and the occasion clarification of syntax and paragraph formatting for easier reading, *etc.*
- Any additions to the original text I added to clarify syntax are included within angle braces, *e.g.*, "<and>".
- Errors in the original text when quoting old manuscripts or sources, were left as is.
- References to towns, cities, and counties have been left as written in the original sources even though the location today may be different than it was. This is especially true of locations in "Virginia" which are now in West Virginia.

- Some of the sources quoted in the original book are quite old, and thus use archaic language and misspellings. These were left as-is. Also, historically correct but currently obsolete wording was also unchanged, such as “colored” as in “5th US Colored Regiment”, “Scotch” when referring to “Scots”, *etc.* have also been retained.
- Footnotes have been added; all footnotes are new to this Second Edition
- Conversion across multiple word processors and scanning equipment have introduced errors. I have tried to correct these errors, but it is likely I have missed some.
- Due to the confusion that can be created due to identical names, *e.g.*, “James Hanna”, I have tried to clarify which “James Hanna” is being referenced by adding their birth year in parentheses, *e.g.*, “James Hanna (1821)”.
- One special change needs to be addressed here. Given that this book is being “published” in the 21st Century (and in “soft” form, *i.e.*, a form easily read by computer software), we have to be aware of 21st Century issues such as identity theft. In an effort to protect the identity of anyone still alive, the birth months and day in the Appendix have been hidden for anyone who died after 1960. The information is available, just not in the publicly distributed copies of this book.

NB: This omission of data is comparable to online sources, such as Ancestry, which label the entire living person as “Private”, *i.e.*, no names, dates, *etc.*

- Technical changes include:
 - adding a dynamic Table of Contents that is generated automatically by the headings of each section of the book
 - adding exhibits and pictures (as well as a dynamic Table of Figures following the Table of Contents)
 - Including pictures where possible for historical people, *i.e.*, people who died before 1960
 - adding a formal bibliography of sources; although one approach would be to use footnotes for bibliographic references, the original manuscript references the sources in the text of the book, and rather than change the work more dramatically, this original form is retained. This results in some odd ways of referencing a source, but I wanted to leave the original manuscript as original as possible.
 - Adding a much-needed index to terms and people; note that wives are listed in the index under their maiden name only; if the maiden name is unknown, the Index lists the wives under “<Unknown>”.
 - including hyperlinks (shown in blue-underlined-bold) to allow the reader to go to a referenced section with one key click within the pdf document
 - revising page numbering, modernizing the fonts, altering the formatting for readability, *etc.*

All of the editors have contributed comments and notes to referenced or quoted text, or to aid in understanding the material. Where done, the editor’s notes are marked as follows:

- “Note”: indicates text added by Robert H. Jones II
- “Ed. Note”: updated text added by John S. Jones’

- "2Ed": indicates new text added to the original text added in this Second Edition, or within quotations from outside sources

In the course of adding the bibliography, I discovered that a good many of the publications quoted are still available, either as a downloadable pdf or a reprint from any number of booksellers. This includes publications from the early 1800s. One issue arose, in that in some cases it was difficult to know which edition of a work Robert Jones was using for his materials. I discovered a few instances where the version I accessed (or downloaded when possible) and the quoted version did not align, either in page numbers or in the quoted text. Burke's *Landed Gentry* (B. Burke) is a good example of this, as the quoted text apparently did not show up in the book until about the Twelfth Edition, published in 1914. The Sixth Edition I downloaded was dated 1879.

Enough of the changes, let's get into the book, which I hope you will enjoy.

Geoffrey D. Lowe
2026

Editor's Preface

What began as a "project" over five years ago has grown into an obsession during these last several months as I have tried to prepare this book for printing under the deadline of an impending family reunion! When my father, Robert H. Jones III, died in October, 1979, he left behind the typed, but un-edited manuscript of his father, Robert H. Jones II. I undertook the task of editing and printing that manuscript. Little did I know at that time the work that would be involved. Now I know, and within these covers is the result of that project.

This is not just a simple genealogy, although the [Appendix](#) does set forth ten generations of *Our Family*. This is a narrative of how and why our ancestors, and others like them, came to this country, and of their lives in America. I have not attempted, except in few instances, to verify the information which "Grandpa" researched so diligently himself. Although I am not a genealogist, I have learned that the task of tracing one's ancestry is more than spending the weekend at the library. Indeed, the State Library at 65 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio, has a whole reading room devoted entirely to genealogy and contains a veritable wealth of information - of which I have yet to take advantage. Therefore, I have basically confined myself to editing the manuscript and filling in some gaps which Grandpa had left.

Perhaps most significant of those gaps concerns the daughter of our first grandparent to arrive in this country. Grandpa was apparently unable to locate any records which disclosed the first name of Christopher Graham's daughter. The only references his research disclosed were that the daughter had married a Joseph Walkup. Intrigued by this omission, I contacted Rev. James A. M. Hanna, Oak Hill, Ohio. After a brief search through various ancestral charts, Rev. Hanna came up with a family tree showing several names and dates which Grandpa had not known, including the name of Christopher Graham's daughter - Jane. But then a new problem arose. According to Rev. Hanna's records, Jane had married a Thomas Framster, not Joseph Walkup. I asked Rev. Hanna to dig a little deeper, and the results were another family tree showing that Rebecca Hanna, daughter of Christopher Graham's son Robert, married Joseph Walkup!

Although I now have information which apparently conflicts with Grandpa's research, I have chosen to defer to his research and merely make editorial notes where appropriate. One other major area of conflict between Grandpa's research and mine concerns the wife of Christopher Graham. Grandpa was unable to locate any records of the wife in America and therefore theorized that she had died before the family left Ireland. Also, Grandpa concluded that the sons brought the father to America, not vice versa, and that they landed in Philadelphia in 1720. My research disclosed that Christopher Graham was married to Margaret Risk, that he arrived in America circa 1700, and that his children were all born in this country. Again, I have deferred to Grandpa's text and only made appropriate editorial notes.

Sadly, the manuscript was never completed. Originally, Grandpa intended to present the book in four parts: (1) History of the family; (2) Genealogy of our family in America; (3) History of religious persecution in the British Isles which led to the emigration of our ancestors; and (4)

History of land acquisition by the pioneers, which is a source of records for genealogical research. The last section only contained twenty pages which dealt mostly with religious persecution, and I have incorporated it into that part of the book.

All notes which I have inserted into the text are identified as "Ed. Note". Other notes which Grandpa made in the original text are identified as simply "Note".

With some more time and research, the gaps which still exist may yet be filled in. However, I am ready, thankfully, to "put it to bed" for now.

John S. Jones May, 1985

Foreward

"Hernando de Soto (the Hildago de Soto) was chosen to lead the Spanish expedition for the conquest of the Incas because he was a 'gentleman on all four sides', a term of rare distinction applied to a man who knew who all four of his grandparents were - and who knew further that they included only the purest Spanish blood."
- (Hagen)

Since early boyhood I have had an abiding interest in the history of "Our Family in America". Where did we come from over there? When and why did we come over here? Where have we been until now? And, perhaps most interesting of all, what are our names?

As a young man I noticed my hometown, Jackson, Ohio, newspapers, in recording the death of a county resident, would frequently say "she was a Hanna" or "he was a Hanna" even when the person bore an entirely different surname such as Callaghan, Scurlock, Stephenson, Swanson or Davis.

Finally, I asked my good friend, the Honorable Daniel Webster Williams, editor of the Jackson Sun-Journal¹ and local historian, the reason for this unusual mark of identification. He explained: "It's a mark of status; they are descendants of John Hanna, who was one of the Virginia frontiersmen in the army of General Andrew Lewis which defeated the Indians at Point Pleasant in 1774 and pursued the fleeing redmen across what is now Jackson County when no white man lived within the boundaries of the present state of Ohio." Mr. Williams pointed out that the date was thirteen years before the Northwest Territory was established by Congress, fourteen years before the first white settlement in Marietta, twenty-nine years before Ohio was admitted to the Union, and forty-two years before Jackson County was organized.

Mr. Williams invited me into his editorial office, procured one of his files and related a few facts about the Hannas. First he noted that, in addition to service in Lord Dunmore's Indian War, John Hanna was a soldier of the Revolution, spent a winter at Valley Forge, was captured at Charleston, South Carolina, and held prisoner on a British ship for seventeen months, until the end of the war.

"The first Hanna to come from Virginia to Jackson County to make his home," said Mr. Williams, "was Robert, eldest son of John, who arrived in 1815 with his wife and three children. Three more were born here. John Hanna, the father, then 61, came in 1817, with his wife and five children. Subsequent marriages have greatly increased and diversified the family."

Robert Hanna assisted in organizing Jackson County in 1816 and was chosen to be a county

¹ The Jackson Sun-Journal was published from 1925 to 1974 when it was consolidated with: the Jackson herald and the Oak Hill Press to form the Jackson Journal-Herald

commissioner at the first election that year. In 1820 he was elected Representative in the Ohio General Assembly from the counties of Jackson, Gallia and Meigs. He died from autumnal fever² in 1824. John Hanna died in 1845, in his ninetieth year.

"It is impossible to find," said Mr. Williams, "a pioneer family, a member of which was in Ohio earlier than was John Hanna. There may be, of course, descendants of the other members of the Lewis army of 1774, who would now be of equal rank, but I do not happen to know any." Then he added, quietly, "You Hannas should be proud of your heritage; certainly, you should be grateful."

In my mature years I was surprised that several of my good friends did not know the maiden names of their grandmothers. And I was a bit shocked when I heard, more than once, "I would rather know where I am going than where I came from."

As one who believes, in the sense of family background, where one came from has a substantial influence upon where one is going, I have devoted many hours, through many years, to research into the past of "*Our Family*". What follows is the product of my long continued effort. Truly it has been a labor of love, done in the hope that my children, through countless generations, may be called "Hidalgo, Gentleman".

It has been quite a problem to determine the scope of this work. There are many histories of the Hanna family. Even as this is written (1959) several others are known to be in progress. Among current authors are Rev. C. M. Hanna, professor, Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. James A. M. Hanna, pastor, United Presbyterian Church, Oak Hill, Ohio; Miss Beryl Robe, Huntington, West Virginia.

Most of the books and manuscripts I have examined attempt to cover all branches of the Hanna family - all descendants, generation after generation. It seems utterly impossible to follow these divergent lines with any hope of completion. I have confined my principal interest to what I am pleased to call "*Our Family*", not attempting to follow the impenetrable ramifications of distant cousins in remote places.

The names and vital facts of "*Our Family in America*" have been secured from family records and public documents, dating from Christopher Graham (1720) and James Hanna (1756) to the present. For the history of "*Our Family*" in Scotland and Ireland, before coming to America, I have consulted various standard works in public libraries.

While, of necessity, a researcher can secure many facts from no source other than the written record, and may properly adapt those facts to his own purpose, he should be careful to credit the source from which he obtained the information he desired - even though his source had not observed the same obligation.

² A form of leptospirosis transmitted from various animals

Brander Matthews, educator and author, expressed this view in "Recreation of an Anthropologist (2Ed: sic, should be "Recreation of an Anthologist")" when he wrote: "Every generation has the privilege of standing on the shoulders of the generation that went before, but it has no right to pick the pockets of the first comer."

In describing the origin and history of the Hanna family before it came to America I have availed myself of many facts from many sources, but I have sought always to give proper credit, if for no other reason than to acquaint my readers with the scope and area of my research, to the end that you may be relieved of the task of retracing my long and laborious route. Perhaps Montaigne, the French essayist, best expressed this thought when he wrote: "I quote others only in order the better to express myself."

[R. H. Jones II, 1959]



Figure 1 — The Author, Robert H. Jones II, circa 1951

FAMILY TREE FOR 1st SEVEN GENERATIONS OF "OUR FAMILY IN AMERICA"

1. THOMAS HICKLIN, SR. - ? CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM - MARGARET RISK GRAHAM
 b. : b.
 d. : d.
 :
 :

2. JEAN HICKLIN John ROBERT GRAHAM William Archibald Jane JAMES HANNA - ANN JOHNSON HANNA
 b. b. 1700 b. 1712 b. b. b. b. 1730 : b. 1730
 d. d. 1771 d. 1763 d. 1748? d. 1748? d. d. 1800 : d. 1800
 : :
 : :
 : :
 :

3. Thomas Christopher James Elizabeth Margaret Rebecca JEAN GRAHAM James William JOHN HANNA David Joseph
 b. b. 1755 b. b. b. b. b. b. b. 1756 b. b.
 d. d. d. 1767? d. d. d. d. 1829 d. d. d. 1845 d. d.

:

4. MARY WILSON ROBERT GRAHAM HANNA Nancy James John Jane Christopher Joseph Elizabeth Martha
 b. b. 1788 b. b. b. b. b. b. 1798 b. 1800 b. 1803
 d. 1823 d. 1824 d. d. d. d. d. d. 1880 d. 1869 d. 1882

:
 :
 :

4. JOHN BURNSIDES - SUSANNAH GILLILAND BURNSIDES
 b. 1782 : b. 1783
 d. 1866 : d. 1825

:

5. Joseph Wilson Tirus John Alvira Talitha ANSON HANNA Jane James JANE BURNSIDES EVAN REESE JONES - CATHERINE HUGHES JONES
 b. 1810 b. 1812 b. 1814 b. 1816 b. 1817 b. 1818 b. 1821 b. 1819 b. 1820 : b.
 d. 1875 d. 1862 d. d. 1899 d. 1878 d. d. d. 1870 d. 1906 d. 1896 : d. 1854
 : :
 : :
 :

:

6. MARIA SUSAN HANNA Frances Harriet John James Julia Adeline Ida May Jessie Fremont Charles Arthur ROBERT H. JONES
 b. 1842 b. 1845 b. 1848 b. 1852 b. 1854 b. 1857 b. 1862 b. 1841
 d. 1915 d. 1892 d. 1921 d. 1929 d. 1930 d. 1935 d. 1864 d. 1912
 : :
 : :
 :

:

7. Adah Jane Katherine Florence ROBERT H. JONES II Arthur Hanna Charles Herbert Anne
 b. 1869 b. 1871 b. 1873 b. 1876 b. 1877 b. 1880 b. 1883 b. 1885
 d. 1950 d. 1946 d. 1961 d. 1876 d. 1964 d. 1944 d. 1955 d. 1885

Figure 2— Family Tree for the First Seven Generations of Our Family in America

Part I

Our Family in America

I. The Flight for Religious Freedom from Ulster Province to Augusta County

All of *Our Family's* colonial ancestors were Scots who came to America from the Province of Ulster in North Ireland, an area confiscated by the English Queen Elizabeth I, following an Irish rebellion in 1595, and opened for resettlement in 1611 by King James I, who drove out all the Irish Catholic inhabitants and turned their lands over to Scotch and English Protestants.

It is estimated that not less than forty thousand Scotch Protestants went to Ulster between 1611 and 1618, attracted by the lure of cheap farms and fancied opportunities for trade and, greatest of all, by the promise of King James that they should enjoy freedom of worship.

None of these hopes was realized. As written by Joseph A. Waddell in his "Annals of Augusta County, Virginia":

Notwithstanding their loyalty to the Crown in the revolution (1688) and their heroic service in the defense of Londonderry against the army of James II in 1689, the Scotch in Ireland received no favors from the British government. They were proscribed because of their religion, being excluded from the army, the militia, the civil service and seats in municipal corporations.

Dissenters from the Irish Episcopal church were not allowed to teach school. Presbyterian marriages were declared illegal. Presbyterians were pursued unrelentingly. Ministers, for preaching the gospel, were arrested while their hearers were threatened with the stocks. Yet the loyalty of the people to the Crown remained unshaken owing to the fact that the sovereigns were generally opposed to these measures.

The chief agents of the persecution were the bishops of the established church. Every effort of enlightened statesmen failed, and in 1719 the Protestant emigration to America recommenced. In addition to the restriction on religion, Irish industry and commerce had been systematically repressed. Twenty thousand people left Ulster on the destruction of the woolen trade in 1698. Many more were driven away by the passage of the first Test Act which required all persons holding office to take communion of the Church of England. Then the stream slackened in hope of relief. When this hope expired, men of spirit and energy refused to remain in the country. For more than fifty years, annual shiploads of families poured out of Belfast and Londonderry.

England paid dearly for her Irish policy. The fiercest enemies she had in 1776 were the descendants of the Scotch who had held Ulster against James II at Londonderry in 1689. The earlier emigrants were nearly all Protestants. The

emigration of Catholics from Ireland to America, in large numbers, did not begin till the 19th century. Previously, when the Irish people emigrated, it was to France, Spain or other European Catholic countries.

(Waddell) pages 2-3

Among those Ulster Scots "of spirit and energy" who left a futureless Ireland, after a few generations of disappointment, to seek land and freedom in America were those whom -today we are happy to claim as our ancestors. The Hannas and the Grahams came from Londonderry county, the Hannas in 1756, the Grahams in 1720. [Ed. Note: According to records of Rev. James A. M. Hanna, Oak Hill, Ohio, Christopher Graham arrived in this country circa 1700. Since there is an apparent conflict between the records of Rev. Hanna and those upon which R. H. Jones relied, I will not change any of the original manuscript references to 1720.] The Burnsides family came from County Tyrone prior to 1740, but neither the county of origin nor date of arrival of the Hicklins is precisely known.

The coming of these pioneers and many of their neighbors led early historians into an error of nomenclature which has continued widely even to this day. Because they were Scotchmen who came from Ireland, they were commonly called Scotch-Irish. This is definitely a misnomer. Such a reference connotes a mingling of the blood stream by intermarriage. It is of record that the Scots who went to Ulster did not marry the Irish. One reason alone should be sufficient. There were no Irish there. All had been driven out by the English. Moreover, the Scotchmen being staunch Protestants and the Irish being devoted Catholics, there existed a religious barrier which, in those days, was insurmountable.

The correct designation of those Scotch from North Ireland is "Ulster Scots". The Honorable Whitelaw Reid, eminent long-time editor of the New York Tribune, and United States Ambassador to Great Britain (1905-1912), emphasized this truth in an address entitled "The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot", delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, November 1, 1911, here quoted in part as follows:

It is now time to take into account another stream of Scottish immigration - the Ulster Scot. This term is preferred to the familiar "Scotch-Irish" constantly used in America, because it does not confuse the races with the accident of birth, and because they preferred it themselves. In fact, if the Scotch Presbyterian colonists must be called Scotch-Irish because they had been one or two generations in the north of Ireland, then the Pilgrim Fathers, who had been one generation or more in Holland, must by the same reasoning be called Dutch or, at the very least, English-Dutch.

Continuing, Mr. Reid quoted from Parker's "*History of London<derry>, New Hampshire*"³, as follows:

Although they came to this land from Ireland, where their ancestors a century before had planted themselves, yet they retained unmixed the national Scottish character. Nothing sooner offended them than to be called Irish. Their antipathy to this appellation had its origin in the hostility then existing between the Irish and the English and Scotch colonists.

(E. Parker) page 68

(Reid) page 28

Mr. Reid finally reinforced and illumined his view by reciting the experience of an Irishman who "had been born in Londonderry while his Irish parents from Dublin were visiting the English capital. After he grew to manhood and came to live in London, a census enumerator insisted on listing him as an Englishman, but the Irishman indignantly protested. "Sure, is it any rayson", he demanded, "for calling a man a horse just because he happened to be born in a stable?"

Since our forebears left their original homes in Scotland and removed to Ireland primarily to escape religious persecution, and since they later left Ireland and came to America in a final attempt to free themselves from continued oppression and to acquire land unavailable to them under the English law of primogeniture, it may be well to review, as briefly as possible, the conditions which, for two hundred years tormented those who had the courage to rebel against a state-imposed church and to insist upon their right to worship according to their own choice of belief.

[Ed. Note: A more detailed history of religious persecution in the British Isles is set forth in Part II.]

The tyranny began in 1553 and its author was Henry VIII, then on the throne of England. Prior to that time England was predominantly Roman Catholic, with a comparatively small group of dissenters, best known of whom was John Wickliffe⁴. From 1369 to his death in 1384, Wickliffe led a rebellion with sermons and pamphlets against what he called "rich and indolent churchmen" and the "wealth and greed of a corrupt church". Later the influence of Martin Luther (1483-1546), who left the Catholic priesthood in Germany and launched the Reformation, penetrated into the British Isles and-added to the unrest of those who believed that a church should be controlled by its congregations' presbyters, not by a Pope, a Bishop or a King.

The crisis really had its beginning in 1529 when Henry VIII, hoping to have a son to succeed him,

³ Reid's reference was mistakenly given as "*History of London, New Hampshire*" in the original edition of *Our Family*, when it should have been "*History of Londonderry, New Hampshire*".

⁴ Also spelled "Wyckliffe", the spelling used in this volumes' Index.

asked Pope Clement VII to annul his marriage to Queen Catherine, who had given him six daughters, of whom only one ("Bloody" Queen Mary) survived, and permit him to marry Anne Boleyn, one of the Queen's maids. The pope refused the request. Henry rebelled, and in 1553 he cast off Catherine and took Anne as his Queen. Three years later he cut off Anne's head.

For this defiance of his authority, Pope Clement excommunicated Henry, consigning his "soul to Satan and his kingdom to the first invader." Thereupon, Henry launched a wave of terrorism that continued in varying degrees of intensity through several reigns for approximately two centuries.

First, Henry outlawed the Church of Rome in his kingdom and substituted for it, in the same cathedrals and using the same priestly habiliments, the Church of England with himself as its head. Next (1536-1539), he suppressed all Catholic monasteries, stripped them of everything of value and left them in ruins. Properties worth millions of pounds were confiscated, and priceless libraries were destroyed. Abbots who dared resist were hanged. The vast estates thus obtained were distributed among favorites of the king and thus were enriched many of the "noble families" of England.

But there were many who refused to conform to the new Church of England just as they had refused to worship in the old Church of Rome. These included the Puritans, the Friends or Quakers, the Lutherans and other dissenters, but the chief targets of the Episcopal wrath were the Scotch Presbyterians, who believed in a church government by presbyters or elders of the congregation.

The Presbyterians were commanded to follow the rituals of the King's new church and, upon refusal, were denied the right of public assembly and even the right to read the bible. Their pastors were forbidden to conduct burial services, to perform marriages or even to reside within five miles of any town. All non-conformists⁵ were excluded from the army, the navy and the militia and were denied the right to hold any public office or perform any civil service. Those who disobeyed any of the King's orders were punished by fines or imprisonment. Some were deported as slaves to English-owned islands.

The heaviest blow of all came shortly after King Charles II ascended the English throne in 1660 when the Scottish Parliament, following the lead of the English body, abolished Presbyterianism as the official church in Scotland and made Episcopacy the only approved form of religion. When dissenters attempted to worship secretly, in private homes, in isolated caves or in the depths of forests, they were hunted down like wild beasts.

It was not long until conditions which had induced thousands of Scottish Presbyterians to immigrate to northern Ireland began to affect them in their new home. They became victims of unfriendly English legislation which destroyed their trade and manufactures. They then incurred the hostility of the expelled Catholic King James II who, in an attempt to regain the English

⁵ i.e., those who refused to conform to the King's new church

throne, returned in 1689 and forced the Ulster Presbyterians into their long and heroic defense of Londonderry. For this valiant service the Ulster Scots received no mark of appreciation from the outlander King William. On the other hand, shortly thereafter, William renewed his attempt to make the English Episcopal church the state religion of Scotland.

Looking for final escape from intolerable conditions, the Ulster Scots turned their eyes toward the American colonies. At that time the Scot Presbyterians in America were greatly outnumbered by the Puritans, the Cavaliers and the Quakers. The first Scotchmen had arrived in 1652. They were not, however, Ulster Scots but prisoners of war captured by Oliver Cromwell while they were fighting on the side of Prince Charles at the Battle of Dunbar, near Edinburgh, in 1650. They were loaded on the ship "John and Sara" and sold into slavery on Virginia Cavalier plantations. Following other shipments of prisoners (Cromwell captured 3,000 and killed 10,000 at Dunbar alone), there soon developed a steady flow of aspiring Scotchmen who secured passage by voluntarily selling in advance their services for various terms for the ultimate advantage of escaping tyranny.

In 1682 William Penn, who had received his Pennsylvania grant in 1681 in payment of the Crown's debt to his father, brought many Scotchmen to his other colony in West New Jersey. The experiences of these Scotch pioneers found their way back to their homeland and finally reached the Ulster Scots in Ireland.

In 1718 five small shiploads of Ulster Scots, about 750 in all, arrived in Boston. A year later approximately one hundred more Ulster Scot families disembarked on the Kennebec River in Maine. They soon learned they had made a mistake; they were too close to the New England Puritans. But the error was quickly remedied. The religious freedom which William Penn did establish, but which the Puritans did not, combined with a milder climate and better land, began to divert the Ulster Scots southward.

The Ulster Scots were not wholly ignorant of conditions in the colonies. They had been deeply shocked by the witch-killing frenzy of the Salem Puritans, which were largely inspired by the incendiary preaching of the superstitious Cotton Mather and his fanatical father, Increase Mather. They knew the colony of Massachusetts had officially approved these atrocities by enacting a statute which ordained: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live."

They were also greatly disturbed by the banishment of Roger Williams from the Salem colony for maintaining his liberty of conscience. In 1635, by order of the Massachusetts general court, Williams was brutally exiled into a wintry wilderness where his life was saved only by friendly Indians who guided him to a new home which, for obvious reasons, he called "Providence, city of gratitude".

The Ulster Scots knew, as later wrote historian E. Benjamin Andrews, that "the official religion of the Massachusetts colony was not only superstitious in general but gloomy in particular, and most gloomy in New England, its central tenet seeming to be that life ought to furnish no joy, but that men should seek to merit heaven only by making earth a hell."

They also knew that all New England was cruelly unfriendly toward Scotch Presbyterians, that New York had enacted proscriptive laws against all dissenters, and that Virginia (in 1662) had formally adopted the Church of England as its established faith and had provided severe punishments for non-conformists.

It was these conditions which led Whitelaw Reid, in his previously mentioned address before the Edinburgh Philosophic Institute, in 1911, to say:

The Puritan did not seek a new world to establish liberty of conscience. Far from it. He only sought a world where he could impose his own conscience on everybody else. The Cavalier did not seek a new world where he could establish universal freedom. He sought only freedom to have his own way. Neither the Puritan nor the Cavalier went to America to resist tyranny. The Puritans who sought <to> resist tyranny stayed in England, in the army with Fairfax, while those who felt otherwise went to the colonies. The Cavaliers, in the main, left England for America when the Commonwealth army had defeated them.
(Reid) page 6

Thus the Ulster Scots were forced finally into the realization that for them there was no choice between the stern intolerance of Puritan New England and the brutal arrogance of Cavalier Virginia. So the Presbyterian dissenters chose to direct themselves to the middle colonies, Maryland and Pennsylvania. But Maryland, under the grant of Lord Baltimore (1632) had been planned originally as "an asylum for persecuted Catholics" who had also felt the lash of King James II and, to a lesser degree, of Oliver Cromwell. And Pennsylvania, under Quakers," the grant of William Penn (1681), was "a refuge for William Penn, careful not to endanger Quaker control of his Pennsylvania colony, directed the growing influx of the Presbyterians along the Maryland corridor into southwestern Pennsylvania, far from his center of influence. Penn's reason, in the light of the times, was understandable. He was more tolerant than others of differing religious beliefs, but he had come to be, first of all, a business man, and he meant to retain dominion over his empire.

Says historian Oren F. Morton in his volume, "History of Rockbridge County, Virginia":

The Ulstermen were very much inclined to keep together. It was usual for a whole congregation, headed by their pastor, to leave Ireland in a body and to settle as neighbors after coming to America. But a tax was laid on immigrants and they were kept as long as possible from having any effective voice in the colonial government. Thus we are better able to understand why some of the Ulster people lived for awhile in Pennsylvania instead of coming directly to Virginia. The liberality of Pennsylvania was largely outweighed by its narrowness and so the Ulstermen pushed southward as well as westward.
(Morton, History of Rockbridge County, Virginia) page 18

In the face of these facts, the Ulster Scots realized that neither Puritan New England nor Cavalier Virginia, nor Catholic Maryland nor Quaker Pennsylvania could ever be a complete fulfilment of their aspirations, but they finally decided that Maryland and Pennsylvania came nearest to their desire and were much the lesser of the evils confronting them.

This decision led to a flood of Ulster Scots and an extension of their horizon along the Maryland corridor into southwestern Pennsylvania. They were mainly farmers, tradesmen and artisans. Their arrival in such large numbers aroused jealousies among the earlier Pennsylvania settlers, and restrictive measures imposed by the proprietary government finally impelled the Ulster immigrants to move on.

Beginning in 1732, the Ulster Scots left Pennsylvania, crossed the Potomac River and entered the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia - with the Blue Ridge mountains between them and the domination of the English established church. Some of them penetrated farther south into the Carolinas.

During half a century, until interrupted by the American Revolution, the influx of Ulster Scots into the southern colonies is estimated as high as three hundred thousand, representing approximately one-sixth of the population of the colonies. "Thus Ulster was drained of the larger and the best part of its population," wrote Oren F. Morton in "History of Highland County, Virginia".

The foregoing paragraphs, describing the conditions which faced the Ulster Scots in early America would appear to provide an adequate explanation of why the Grahams, the Hannas and the Burnsides chose to land in Maryland, tarry for awhile in Pennsylvania and finally enter Virginia through its "back door" - the Shenandoah Valley.

The first, and believed to be the only, land settlement program in America designed specifically as a "refuge" for Presbyterian dissenters is described in the Maryland Historical Magazine, volume 35, page 147 (June 1940) in an article by Ross McKendrick <sic>, in part, as follows:

In 1683, George Talbot, Surveyor General of Maryland, laid out a tract of ten square miles for one Edward O'Dwire "and fifteen other Irishmen."
(McKenrick) page 147

In common parlance "Irishmen" meant all who hailed from Ireland without distinguishing the Scotch element in Ulster from the native Irish. It soon developed, however, that O'Dwire's "other Irishmen" were in reality Ulster Scots. And they were quickly followed by others. At that time New Castle, Delaware, was the chief port of entry for the middle colonies but shortly thereafter it was succeeded by Philadelphia. The tract extended from the Delaware line in the east, through Maryland into what is now Chester county, Pennsylvania. All the land was well within the Lord Baltimore original grant.

A realistic land settlement program was instituted in the Talbot survey. Fealty to the proprietor

and payment of a moderate quit-rent were the only conditions. Every adult might have fifty to one hundred acres for the mere act of immigration. Unauthorized settlements were also made, as early as 1730, beyond the limits of the Talbot grant as far west as what is now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, immediately north of Hagerstown, Maryland. At that point there were those who envisaged 'Canaan' in the south. For them the trail turned into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Family groups included the Pattons and the Grahams.

At this point, "immediately north of Hagerstown", the Ulster Scots were approximately 125 miles from the Atlantic coast line, "beyond the limits of the Talbot grant", and only twenty miles north of the gateway to the Shenandoah River from the south. There the Ulster men crossed the Potomac and entered at long last into their "Promised Land of Canaan". So heavy did the traffic become that, in 1747, Robert Harper established a ferry across the Potomac at the place that now bears his name.

A brief study of the topography of Virginia will reveal a very practical reason why the Ulster Scots entered it from the north, through Pennsylvania and Maryland, instead of moving westward from the sea coast.

Containing 42,627 square miles, the state today may be divided into four areas from east to west: (1) Coastal Plains or Tidewater section, 11,000 square miles; (2) Piedmont Belt or Plateau, 18,000 square miles; (3) Blue Ridge Mountains, 2,500 square miles; (4) Shenandoah Valley, 11,000 square miles. Then come the Allegheny Mountains - and West Virginia.

Prior to 1732, no white man lived west of the Blue Ridge. Practically all inhabitants lived in the Tidewater section, very few in the Piedmont district. They were Cavaliers, adherents of the Church of England who hated (the word is used advisedly) all dissenters, particularly the Scotch Presbyterians. So no Ulster Scots landed along the Virginia coast and no Cavaliers appeared hardy enough to cross the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Thus the garden spot of the colony, the fertile Shenandoah Valley, remained virgin territory for 125 years after the first settlement at Jamestown. Actually, not until thirteen years after entry from the north of its first settler was the Shenandoah Valley recognized as an integral part of the Cavalier colony. Says historian Lyman Chalkley in the foreword of his *Chronicles of the "Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia"*:

In the year 1745 all that portion of the colony of Virginia which lay west of the Blue Ridge Mountains was created into a county which was called Augusta. Prior to that time it had become the refuge and abiding place of a strong body of Scotch-Irish immigrants
(Chalkley) page 3

The Shenandoah Valley contained a large area of open land, traversed by numerous water courses which, from the very dawn of settlement, became known as The Pastures.

In turn, the Pastures were subdivided into the Calfpasture, situated in what is today greatly-reduced-in-size Augusta County; the Cowpasture, farther west in present-day Bath County; and the Bullpasture, still farther west in what is now Highland County. Each of the Pastures contains a principal stream known, respectively, as the Calfpasture River, the Cowpasture River and the Bullpasture River, each fed by many smaller streams.

The Graham and Hanna families came to live in the Calfpasture, the Burnsidess family in the Bullpasture - all not many miles apart.

The first land grant in Virginia west of the Blue Ridge Mountains was made by Governor William Gooch, of Virginia, in 1730 - before there were any white inhabitants - to John and Isaac Van Meter who received a patent for forty thousand acres in the lower (northern) valley of the Shenandoah. But the speculative Van Meters sold their warrant in 1731 to Joist Hite of Pennsylvania. Why Hite bought the land is briefly described in "History of the Valley of Virginia", by Samuel Kercheval, published in 1850:

In the year 1732, Joist Hite, with his family, three sons-in-law and their families, and twelve other families, removed -from Pennsylvania, cutting their road from York and crossing the Cohongoruton (Potomac) about two miles above Harper's Ferry. Hite settled on Opequon (creek) about five miles south of (the present site of) Winchester, and the others distributed themselves at intervals of a. few miles southward, wherever they could find wood and water most convenient. They were the first settlers west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
(Kercheval) page 64

But it was not long until the land barons and the crown's favorites appeared on the scene to profit from the influx of pioneers. In October, 1734, William Beverley was given by Governor William Gooch 60,000 acres in the Shenandoah Valley on condition that he settle thereon, within two years, one family for each 1,000 acres. On September 6, 1736, Beverley and three associates received an additional grant of 118,481 adjoining acres. The combined grants were known as Beverley Manor and embraced most of what today is Augusta County, Virginia. The proprietor's home and mill place on Lewis Creek became the community center and grew into the present town of Staunton, so named for Lady Gooch whose maiden name was Staunton. The land was sold to settlers for about one-half shilling per acre.

In 1736 Benjamin Borton was given a patent for 500,000 acres adjoining the Beverley holdings on the south. In 1743 James Patton and John Lewis acquired 16,500 acres west of the Beverley and Borton holdings. It was in this latter tract that the Graham family, first of our ancestors in America, established their home in 1743.

II. The Grahams Of Scotland

The Grahams of "*Our Family*" were cadet members of what historians have called "the gallant Grahams" (Taylor) page 16), further described as "an ancient and illustrious Scottish family" which produced the Dukes of Montrose, the Earls of Menteith, many lesser titles and cadets beyond counting. [Ed. Note: "Cadet", in the system of primogeniture, means the younger son(s) rather than the first-born.]

The English law provided that the first-born or eldest son should inherit all the real estate and titles of his father. Thus, after a few generations, there would be a heavy preponderance of younger sons, without lands or titles, who were required to make their own way in the world.

Thus was the system of primogeniture responsible for the coming to America of many highly born men who sought opportunity in the new land. While building their new lives, they left behind their social positions and associations of the past, and in a few generations even the memory of their proud ancestral origins grew dim.



Figure 3 — Scottish National Flag

Clan Graham⁶

Before delving into the background of our Grahams, let's take a quick look at the Clan itself. Since heraldry is something of a lost art these days, here's a brief explanation of the clan badge and motto.

Crest⁷: A proper falcon armed, killing a stork.

Motto: **Ne Oublie** (Do not forget).

A "proper" falcon faces to its right (the viewer's left). "Armed" indicates the falcon's talons in killing the stork. As a side note, the crest is derived from the top of the coat of arms (*i.e.*, the crest of the arms) granted to the coat's holder (coats of arms are granted only to individuals, not families).



Figure 4— Clan Graham Badge

The belt around the falcon and stork, indeed on the belt on all clan badges, indicates that the badge may be worn by any clan member. Only the chief can

⁶ This brief section added in the Second Edition

⁷ This crest is one example of the Graham badge, most used in the 21st Century.

wear the badge without the belt.

Graham Heritage⁸

The record of the Graham family is preserved in numerous volumes, among which may be cited J. Bernard Burke's "Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage", J.B. Burke's "Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland", Ashworth P. Burke's "Family Records", James Taylor's "Great Historic Families of Scotland", James Logan's "McLan's Costumes of the Clans of Scotland", and many other authoritative records.

In his book, "Landed Gentry", J. B. Burke treats of those members of society who were not fortunate enough, in the sense of inheritance, to be first-born sons but who succeeded nevertheless, shall we say, in making good on their own. In the preface to his book, Mr. Burke writes:

This work comprises the genealogical history of the Class in Society which holds the next place to the privileged Order - the untitled Country Gentlemen - a class, be it remembered, not one degree below the other in antiquity of descent, personal accomplishment, and national usefulness; nay, the chiefs of the Houses from which the nobility spring are generally to be found in this division of the Aristocracy, and for the simple reason that, the eldest son and heir being already provided for, the fields of adventure belong, almost exclusively, to the junior members of the family who, thus forced upon the arena, achieve by their prowess or their talents - the sword or the pen - fame, wealth and eminence.
(B. Burke)

Later Ashworth P. Burke produced his companion volume, "Family Records", to complete the genealogical series. In the preface to this work, he wrote:

Few words are necessary to explain the scope and the object of this volume. The "Peerage and Baronetage" and the "Landed Gentry" contain an adequate account of the pedigrees of all the families in the enjoyment of hereditary titles and large landed possessions. The nobility and gentry of the three kingdoms are, however, by no means confined to these classes but include many other families of equal position, descent and alliance, for a gentleman derives his nobility from his ancestors and not from the mere possession of land or titles. The law of primogeniture has kept titles and great estates in the hands of a few and has established a barrier of separation between the eldest branches and the cadet lines of noble families. This has been increased by the lapse of years till-only tradition preserves the memory of their descent from a common ancestry. Many a

⁸ For additional details about the Graham heritage uncovered after this volume was written, the reader is urged to refer to the *Our Family in America, Volume 2*, section on the Grahams, notably their residence in the West Borders at Brackenhill.

noble lord, paramount in his own country, would be astonished to find that his less distinguished neighbor was of a nobility as ancient as his own.
(A. P. Burke) page 2

Historians in a monarchy, keeping records of royalty and nobility, have no genealogical interest in cadet members of a family. Yet a cadet marries and has children, and thus descendants of a common ancestor increase over the centuries until it becomes impossible to trace, generation by generation, over widely separated areas, all the intricate details of a family tree.

"Fairbairn's Crests of the Leading Families of Great Britain and Ireland", by James Fairbairn, lists 44 different families of Grahams, all descended from Sir William de Graeme, first of his race to appear in records of Scotland, who received from King David I (1124-1153) the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith; and another Sir William Graham, Lord of Kincardine, then chief of the name, who in 1406 married Lady Mary Stuart, daughter of Robert II, King of Scotland. Fairbairn reproduces forty Graham family crests⁹ and thirty-eight Graham family mottoes.
(Fairbairn) page 212

Fifteen of the families are listed only as "Scotch" with no further identification, but twenty-nine are designated by the locality wherein they resided<. The > Graham <localities are:>

Perth	Meiklewood	Dougalstoun	Airn Castle, Stirling
Esk	Gartmore	Balchlave	Buirnstshields
Netherby	Duntroon	Balgowan	Renfrew
Norton-Conyers	Killern	Fintry	Westmoreland
York and	Grahill	Dryme	Gorthey
Cumberland	Brace	Limekilns	Grahamshall
Morphia	Garvock	Monargan	Inchbraikie.
Cumberland	Meikle	New Wark	

In his classic two-volume work, "The Great Historic Families of Scotland", author James Taylor (Taylor) devotes to the Grahams an even 100 of his 819 pages, covering 27 families. Fifty-three pages describe the Earldom of Menteith, dating from early in the 12th century to 1694, when William Graham, eighth Earl, died without issue and the title became extinct. Twenty-eight pages are devoted to a general history of the Graham family back to A.D. 404 but concentrating on the Earldom (1504), the Marquisate (1644) and the Dukedom (1707) of Montrose, a title still in existence, through more than a score of family chiefs. The Montrose principal residence today is Buchanan House, on Loch Lomond, in the county of Stirling, about 20 miles north of Glasgow.

A 13-page section treats Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch (1748-1843) of whom author Taylor writes, in part:

⁹ See previous footnote re' the Graham crest shown in this book.

"This gallant soldier was the greatest man produced by the family of Graham since the illustrious Marquis of Montrose. He was descended in direct line from Sir William Graham, of Kincardine, and Mary Stewart, daughter of Robert II, King of Scotland, 1371-1390. Sir William was the ancestor of the Dukes of Montrose and the Earls of Menteith and of all other members of the gallant Grahams."
(Taylor) Volume 2, page 169

Six pages are devoted by author Taylor to the Grahams of Esk, Netherby and Norton-Conyers, in whom *Our Family in America* is particularly and personally interested, as will appear later. It may be well here, in order to set the stage for future revelations, to quote from Mr. Taylor's longer article on the Earldom of Menteith, of which the author writes, in part, as follows:

Malise Graham, son of Sir Patrick Graham and Euphemia, granddaughter of King Robert Stewart II, succeeded in 1427 to the Earldom of Menteith. The second son of Earl Malise, named "Sir John with the Bright Sword", retired with a large number of his clan and kindred to the English border during the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413) where they became the most formidable of the freebooters in the Debatable Lands. From "John with the Bright Sword" were descended the Grahams of Gartmore, West Preston, Norton, Conyers, Yorkshire and Netherby, later represented by Sir James Graham, the distinguished statesman (1792-1861) whose tall and stalwart frame and vigorous intellect were worthy of his ancestry.
(Taylor) Volume 1, page 24-25

The fact that some of the Grahams who were descended from "John with the Bright Sword" incurred the displeasure of King James (1567-1625) permits the identification of the first Grahams who came to America. First link in the chain of evidence is the following, condensed from a chapter in "The Great Historic Families of Scotland", by James Taylor:

The Grahams of Esk, Netherby and Norton-Conyers, most important of the minor branches of the family of Graham, are descendants of Sir John Graham, of Kilbride, second son of Malise, first Earl of Strathern, who became Earl of Menteith in 1427. On account of his distinguished courage and daring exploits, Sir John Graham was commonly called "John with the Bright Sword".

Having fallen into disfavor at Court, probably on account of some of the sanguinary feuds of the day, Sir John retired, with a considerable number of his clan and kinsmen, to the Borders in the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413) and settled in the "Debatable Lands", a strip of territory on the banks of the River Esk near the Solway Firth, so-called because it was claimed by both Scotland and England.
(Taylor) Volume 2, page 182

At this point Mr. Taylor quotes from an unidentified ¹⁰"Mr. Sandford" and from Sir Walter Scott to describe the reputation of the clan of John with the Bright Sword:

"They were all stark moss-troopers and freebooters¹¹," says Mr. Sandford of the Debatable Land inhabitants, "both to England and to Scotland outlawed, yet connived at because they gave intelligence of Scotland and would raise four hundred horse at any time upon a raid of the English into Scotland."

Sir Walter Scott (Lay of the Last Minstrel) says of this fierce and hardy race,
"Whoever lost was sure to win;
they sought the beeves that made them broth
in Scotland and in England both."
(Taylor) Volume 2, page 182

Having concluded his quotations, Mr. Taylor continues¹² as follows:

They plundered both countries with impunity for, as the wardens of both accounted them the proper subjects of their own sovereign, neither would demand redress of their ravages from the officers of the other kingdom which would have been an acknowledgment of the other's jurisdiction, and they could not agree upon joint action.

On the transference of the Court to London at the union of the Crowns in 1603, James VI of Scotland became also James I of England and there was no longer a division of authority or responsibility. So James appointed a Commission for settlement of the Border conditions.

The Grahams freely admitted "they and other inhabitants within the bounds of Esk and Levan, being the borders of the realms of England against Scotland, did tumultuously assemble with warlike force and did invade the county of Chumberland (England) and spoiled many of your subjects with reaving of their goods."

But the Grahams claimed they had been deceived by malicious men into believing that "until his Majestie was crowned King within the realm of England, the laws of that country were of no force where the people of Scotland were concerned and, therefore, every man was entitled to do what was right in his own eyes." After expressing regret for their error, the Grahams petitioned the King to transfer them

¹⁰ "Mr. Sandford" remains unidentified. Neither of Taylor's volumes provides additional references nor a bibliography, and an internet search for a portion of the text failed to identify any reference.

¹¹ For additional information on the "Debatable Lands, i.e., the Borders, Keith Durham has 2 books, (Durham, The Border Reivers) and (Durham, Border Reiver 1513 - 1603), that provide greater detail on conditions and activities. See the Bibliography for more information.

¹² Either the quoted text comes from a different edition than was able to be discovered for this Second Edition, or Mr. Jones paraphrased the text. In either case, the information contained is consistent, albeit not word-for-word, to the version obtained for the Second Edition..

to another part of the kingdom where they and their new neighbors could live in peace and security.

On May 17, 1605, the King's Commission directed that the Grahams should be sent into the King's service in the garrison towns of Flushing and Brill, in the Netherlands, "places where many honest men desired to be maintained in service." in July the first group of fifty emigrants were sent to Brill and a second group of seventy-two went to Flushing.

Within three weeks, however, some of the expatriated Grahams reappeared on the border. Some of them had procured licenses from their officers to come home for two months; others had returned without licenses. Among the latter was Richard Graham, son of Walter of Netherby, "Chief of all the Grahams dwelling between Levin and Sark." Great efforts had been made to save young Richard from banishment, and even the Duke of Montrose had intervened, but the Commission refused to discriminate. Other returnees soon followed with the result that, despite the discontinuance of passes, by November 14, 1605, of the seventy-two Grahams sent to Flushing, only fourteen still remained there.

So more stringent measures were adopted and a large number of the Graham clan, along with a group of Armstrongs and Elliots, were transported to the north of Ireland. By dint of energy and patience these stalwart freebooters prospered greatly in that country and their descendants -at the present day form the backbone of the industry of Ulster. While the clan were thus disposed, their chiefs prospered as regards both rank and possessions. Richard Graham, who purchased the estate of Netherby and the barony of Liddell from the Earl of Cumberland, was created a baronet in 1629 by the style of Sir Richard Graham of Esk. He was succeeded by his elder son, George. His younger son, Richard, was created a baronet in 1662 and was the ancestor of the Grahams of Norton-Conyers. Sir Richard's grandson, the third baronet, was elevated in 1680 to the peerage of Scotland by the title of Viscount Preston. He was, for several years, ambassador to the Court of France and later Secretary of State to James VII. On the death of his grandson, the third Viscount, the title became extinct.

(Taylor) Volume 2, page 186

Another reference to this phase of the Graham family history appears briefly in "The Surnames of Scotland", by George F. Black, as follows:

The Grahams were very numerous in Liddesdale and the Debatable Land, occupying almost the entire latter district and also a portion of the northern or Scottish side. A sept of the Cumberland Grahams, constituting 124 persons, under their Chief, "Walter, the gude man of Netherby", being troublesome on the Scottish border, in 1606 were transported from Cumberland to Ireland." (Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1603-1606, page 554).

It may be of interest to note that England finally conceded it had no authority in the Debatable Land, and the area, eight miles long by four miles wide, between Sark Creek and the Esk River, was awarded to Scotland with the Esk River being established as the boundary between the two countries.

At this point the history of the Grahams who eventually came to America had progressed to the point where several score Grahams of Esk, Netherby and Norton-Conyers, all being septs of the Grahams of Cumberland, had been transported (1606) to Ulster - "along with a group of Armstrongs and Elliotts."

Thus were the Grahams and the Armstrongs and the Elliotts neighbors and friends - first in Scotland and later in the Ulster section of Ireland. A bit more than 100 years later (1720) they were in new homes in America - still neighbors and close friends.

Various references in early Virginia records link together the Graham, Armstrong and Elliott families and thus reveal that Christopher Graham, who came to America in 1720 was a descendant of the Cumberland Grahams who were transported to Ireland and that the Armstrongs and Elliotts who joined them in Virginia were scions of their fellow exiles in Ulster.

The following quotation from "History of Rockbridge County, Virginia," page 89, links the three families together in a very few words: "John Graham and his family experienced a great storm during their voyage from Ulster. John appears to have been a brother-in-law to William Elliott and John Armstrong, of the Calfpasture." (Morton, History of Rockbridge County, Virginia) page 89

The same history, at page 87, after listing buyers of land in Patton and Lewis Survey, records: "Still other early settlers were the Armstrongs, ... the Elliotts, ... and 18 others." (Morton, History of Rockbridge County, Virginia) page 87

The three family names are also joined in two other records. First is an entry in Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 2, page 167, November 17, 1756: "Wm. Johnston's appraisement by Robert Graham, Archibald Armstrong, Wm. Elliott." - (Chronicles of Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia, (Chalkley) volume 3, page 43.

Second is a similar entry in Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No.-3, page 150, May 18, 1762: "Florence Graham's appraisement by William Elliott, Archibald Armstrong, John Graham Jr." - (Chronicles (Chalkley) volume 3, page 70).

The names of eighteen male Armstrongs and fourteen male Elliotts appear in several score references in the "Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia" (Chalkley). Among those linking them with the Graham family are the following:

Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 1, page 108: "February 15, 1748. Christopher Graham's appraisement by William Elliott, John Gay, Thos. Femster." - (Chronicles (Chalkley), Volume 3, page 10).

Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 1, page 200: "November 9, 1749. William Graham's appraisement by Samuel Hodge, John Miller, Wm. Elliott." - (Chronicles (Chalkley), volume 3, page 14).

Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 3, page 234: "February 18, 1761. William Mann's bond (with William Elliott, Joseph Vachub) as guardian of David, orphan of William Graham." - (Chronicles (Chalkley), volume 3, page 77).

Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 4, page 452: "John Armstrong was one of three witnesses to the will of John Graham, executed July 29, 1771; filed November 19, 1771." - (Chronicles (Chalkley), volume 3, page 122).

Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 4, page 417: "August 21, 1771. William Elliott's will approved. Archibald Armstrong, executor." - (Chronicles (Chalkley), volume 3, page 119).

The following reference, unusual to say the least, reveals that the Graham and Elliott families were united by an even closer tie - marriage:

Augusta County Judgments. March, 1774. Rev. John Jones vs Rev. Adam Smith. Account is as follows: 1773. Rev. Adam Smith, debtor to the Rev. John Jones. To my fee for the marriage of Wm. Elliott, within the parish whereof I am rector, which you received, seven shillings, six pence. William Elliott married a daughter of Joseph Wahub (Wachub, Walkup) in February, 1773, at Alexander Hamilton's. - Chronicles (Chalkley), volume 1, page 370.

The only other available record of a union between the pioneer Grahams, Armstrongs and Elliotts is the marriage of Robert Armstrong to Margaret Graham, daughter of Robert Graham, and sister of Jean Graham who became the wife of John Hanna.

[Ed. Note: According to Rev. Hanna's records, John Graham, son of Christopher, married Elizabeth Elliott!]

III. The Arrival of Our Family in America

Our Family in America is descended from four colonial families of Virginia - Hanna, Graham, Hicklin and Burnside's. All of them were of pure Scottish ancestry and all of them came to America from the Protestant province of Ulster in Northern Ireland which had become a refuge for Scottish Presbyterians and other dissenters from practices of the Church of England. In the cases of the Grahams, however, Ulster was a place of exile to which a group of their ancestors had been banished in 1605 by James I of England (James VI of Scotland) for what the king called "disturbances on the border" between the two countries.

First of *Our Family* to arrive in America was Christopher Graham, his sons John and Robert and his daughter, first name unknown. [Ed. Note: Rev. Hanna's records also show that Christopher Graham had five children born in America, the first being John in 1700. Also, the daughter's name was Jane. They landed at Philadelphia in 1720, penetrated into Maryland and southeastern Pennsylvania and finally, in 1743, settled in Augusta County in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Christopher Graham bought no land in Virginia and died in 1748. There is no record of his wife in Virginia records. It is believed she died in Ulster and he was brought to America by his adult sons.

It appeared the Graham family had adequate means to establish itself in the new country. Son John bought his first land, 696 acres, in 1746, two years before his father died, and Robert made his first land purchase, 614 acres, nearby in 1753. Robert married Jean Hicklin, daughter of Thomas Hicklin, a neighboring land-owner. Robert died in 1763, leaving three sons and four daughters, and shortly thereafter his widow married one Ralph Laverty.

When the Hicklin family first arrived in America is not definitely known. Earliest appearance of the name in Virginia records shows that, on January 6, 1756, Thomas Hicklin bought 348 acres in Augusta County, adjoining the lands of Robert Graham. In his will, recorded September 7, 1771, he left bequests to his three sons and four daughters, including Jean Graham Laverty.

James Hanna and his wife, Ann Johnson Hanna, together with their three sons, James Jr., William and John, landed at Baltimore in the spring of 1756, tarried for an unknown length of time in Maryland. and southeastern Pennsylvania, and finally crossed the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry into Augusta County and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. James Hanna made his first recorded land purchase, 150 acres, November 17, 1767, and two more sons, David and Joseph, were born in Virginia.

In 1773 James Hanna sold his Augusta County land and moved over the Allegheny mountains into Greenbrier County, now West Virginia. In his new home, he settled upon 317 acres of land located sixteen miles north of what is now the town of Lewisburg. In 1784, he then acquired title to the land by a state grant. Adjoining land was purchased later by several of his sons, including John, who bought 220 acres and acquired another adjoining 140 acres by a military grant in 1810.

After serving in Lord Dunmore's Indian War in 1774 and in the Army of Washington during the War of the Revolution, John Hanna returned in 1787 to the Augusta County scenes of his boyhood to marry Jean Graham, daughter of Robert Graham and Jean Hicklin Graham. They then returned to Greenbrier County to live.

Their first son, Robert Graham Hanna, was born in Greenbrier County in 1788. Robert married Mary Wilson in Greenbrier County in 1809 and moved to Ohio in 1815, one year before Jackson County was established, with their sons Joseph and Tirus¹³ and daughter Alvira. Sons Anson and James and daughters Talitha and Jane were born in Jackson County.

In 1817 John Hanna and Jean Graham Hanna moved to Jackson County, Ohio, to join Robert and his family. The elder Hannas brought with them to Ohio five of their eight remaining children - sons Christopher and Joseph; and daughters Jane, Elizabeth and Martha. Two other sons, James and John Jr. (1811), and one daughter, Nancy, remained in Virginia.

Mary Wilson Hanna died December 31, 1823, and Robert Graham Hanna died in October 1824, leaving seven orphaned children ranging in age from three to fourteen years, who were cared for by their aged grandparents until kindly neighbors gave them foster homes.

James Burnside was of the second generation of his family in Virginia. His father, first name unavailable, died early in his married life shortly after he came to America, leaving his wife, Esther, and two children. The widow married Archibald Clendenning, a wealthy planter who, in his will dated December 13, 1748, left his stepson James Burnside, a plantation of 300 acres in Augusta County and made a "generous bequest" to Rachel Burnside, James' sister.

[Note: According to the "History of Rockbridge County, Virginia" (Morton, History of Rockbridge County, Virginia) page 89:

"Archibald Clendenning lived in the Calfpasture where he died in 1749. Archibald Jr. was the most conspicuous victim of the Greenbrier Indian Massacre of 1763. Charles, another son, gave his name to the capital of West Virginia."

James Burnside, his wife, Isabella, and family moved over the Allegheny mountains to Greenbrier County about 1773. John Burnside (1782) was born in Greenbrier County, March 17, 1782, and he married Susannah Gilliland there in 1802. John and Susannah moved from Greenbrier County with their three children in 1810 to Mercer's Bottom, in what is now West Virginia, on the south shore of the Ohio River, twelve miles below Gallipolis, Ohio. Two more children were born there. The family arrived in Jackson County shortly before the first election was held on April 1, 1816, and in which John Burnside (1782) voted.

In the Burnside family home in Liberty Township three more children were born. One of them,

¹³ "Tirus" is also and often spelled "Tyrus".

Jane Burnsidess, married Anson Hanna, son of Robert Graham Hanna and Mary Wilson Hanna, on March 4, 1841.

Thus was completed the union of four or, actually, six colonial families of Virginia one hundred and twenty-one years and five generations after *Our Family* first appeared in America. No effort has been made to trace the early history of two pioneer families - Wilson and Gilliland - each of whom contributed a bride to *Our Family*, namely: Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Graham Hanna; and Susannah Gilliland, who was born in Greenbrier County May 24, 1783, and married John Burnsidess (1782). (2ED Note: some additional genealogical information has been recently identified for both Mary Wilson and Susannah Gilliland. This information has been included in the [Appendix](#) for each family.)

Up to this point *Our Family* had been Hannas through four male generations - James, John, Robert and Anson. Then a fifth generation Hanna bride gave *Our Family* a new name and introduced Welsh into our Scottish ancestry.

On April 28, 1868, in the home of her parents in Jackson Ohio,, Maria Susan Hanna, daughter of Anson Hanna and Jane Burnsidess Hanna, married Robert H. Jones, of Oak Hill, Ohio, son of Evan Reese Jones and Catherine Hughes Jones, natives of Wales, who had come to America in 1844.

The union of the Hanna and the Jones families has been one of strength and permanence. Today in Fairmount Cemetery at Jackson are the graves of many Hannas. The oldest marker is the one above the remains of John Hanna, Soldier of the Revolution, who "died April 11, 1845, in the 90th year of his age." So reads the memorial of Barre granite, as clear-white and uncorroded as the day it was carved and inscribed.

On the same family plot lie Anson Hanna, Jane Burnsidess Hanna, their two sons and three of their five daughters. On another family plot nearby sleeps daughter Maria Susan beside her husband, Robert H. Jones. Sharing the plot with Maria and Robert are their eldest daughter, Adah Jones Carrigan, and her husband, James Carrigan. Not far away lie the youngest son of Maria and Robert, Charles H. Jones together with his wife, Gladys Parry.

Fairmount Cemetery is also the last resting place of Evan Reese Jones, and beside him is the grave of his daughter, Elizabeth. The wife and mother, Catherine Hughes Jones, is not there. She died of cholera on an Ohio river boat in 1854 while returning home from a home-hunting expedition to Wisconsin and was buried at night along the shore near Louisville.

Truly, the Hannas and the Joneses pledged, each to the other, "until death do us part", and they seem to have added "and thereafter for evermore". But hold! In temporal affairs nothing can go on forever or, so it appears, even for long. Time was when it would have seemed impossible to conceive of such a situation, but the truth today is there will probably never be another grave of *Our Family* in Fairmount Cemetery. All of us who still remain have left the old home and are widely scattered.

Despite the fact, as Daniel Webster Williams wrote: "The number of John Hanna's descendants would fill a large volume", there now lives in Ohio not one descendant of *Our Family's* John Hanna who bears the Hanna name.

The last of John Hanna's descendants, bearing the family name, in the city of Jackson were unmarried daughters of Anson Hanna - Julia, who died November 12, 1929, and Jessie, who died November 10, 1935.

The last such survivor in Jackson County was Elza Clinton Hanna - son of James, grandson of Robert, great-grandson of John. He lived his entire life in sight of his birthplace in Bloomfield township, died unmarried May 20, 1953, at the age of 86 years, and is buried at Winchester.

The last "Hanna" survivor in Ohio was Edgar McClelland Hanna, elder brother of Elza, who died, childless, in Columbus, June 13, 1955, and is buried in that city.

Now comes the final blow! With the sudden death, on October 14, 1955, of Charles H. Jones, survived only by three daughters, all of whom had left Jackson to live elsewhere after their marriages, there was revealed the poignant truth that the Hanna-Jones family name in Jackson had finally come to an end after one hundred and forty years of active participation in the life of the community.

IV. The Family of Christopher Graham

First of our blood line in America was Christopher Graham who landed at Philadelphia in -1720 with two sons, Robert and John, and one daughter whose first name is unknown, but who, says an early record, "became the wife of Joseph Walkup". It is surmised that the wife of Christopher Graham was not living at the time of the family's arrival. No record of her appears in available family or Virginia historical records.

The Graham family followed the path of their Ulster Scot predecessors who had entered the Talbot tract in Maryland and proceeded westward. Precisely where the family spent the next twenty-three years is not definitely known. Certainly, it was in the narrow corridor which is western Maryland or in southwestern Pennsylvania, but there is no record of a land purchase in either state. However, it was not then necessary to buy land in order to live upon it. For example, one could live on the Talbot tract by paying a "moderate quit rent". And not all areas were then covered by land patents. [Ed. Note: A land "patent" is a grant of title to real property from the government.] The Grahams may have set themselves down upon unclaimed or unincumbered land almost anywhere. Or they may even have been among "unauthorized settlers beyond the limits of the Talbot grant."

It is definitely established, however, that the family of Christopher Graham crossed the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry in 1743 with a group headed by Alexander Dunlap. They then entered the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia which had been first settled eleven years earlier by Joist Hite. It was another two years before the County of Augusta was established to include "all of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge Mountains."

By 1743, or possibly earlier, it appears that the sons, Robert and John, had families of their own, and the daughter had married. Thus, the responsibilities of the father had passed, and, in the complete lack of reference to a wife, there are indications that the future of the family rested wholly in the hands of the sons.

Even the probability that the sons brought the father to the new home in Virginia, instead of the reverse, is strengthened by the fact that the few references to Christopher Graham in Virginia records are made indirectly and only in connection with his children:

Christopher Graham, who died in 1748, was probably the father of Robert Graham and the wife¹⁴ <sic> of Joseph Walkup. John Graham and his family experienced a great storm during their voyage from Ulster. - "History of Rockbridge County, Virginia" (Morton, History of Rockbridge County, Virginia) page 89.

¹⁴ This text from Morton makes no sense, but was confirmed for this Second Edition as a literal quote from Morton's book. Also, the original text in *Our Family* has the 2 paragraphs reversed; in Morton's book, the note about John Graham precedes the note about Robert Graham.

Christopher Graham, who died in 1748, was probably the father of John, who lived until 1771 and had eight children. One of these was Jean, who married Andrew Lockridge. - "Annals of Bath County, Virginia" (Morton, Annals of Bath County) page 194.

Both books quoted were written by Oren F. Morton and published approximately 175 years after Christopher Graham came to Virginia. Use of the word "probably" illustrates the protective caution which has contributed to Mr. Morton's reputation for accuracy in reporting Virginia historical records. Both Bath and Rockbridge Counties were formed of territory taken from Augusta County, the former in 1777, the latter in 1790, and their early annals are really the annals of Augusta County, where the Grahams resided.

That Christopher Graham was the father of both Robert and John Graham is established by other official records:

Original Petitions and Papers filed in Augusta County Court, 1745-1748 - "Robert Graham petitions for administration of his father's estate, Christopher Graham." - "Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia" (Chalkley) volume 1, page 431.

Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 1, page 27 - "19th February, 1746-47 (sic) - Robert Graham qualifies as administrator of Christopher Graham, with sureties." - "Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia" (Chalkley) volume 3, page 6.

Augusta County Will Book, No. 3, page 286 - in his will, filed 1763, Robert Graham bequeathes "to my brother, John Graham, my share of the plantation where the latter now lives." - "Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia" (Chalkley) volume 3, page. 81.

That Christopher Graham must have been overshadowed by his sons, probably due to his advanced age, was indicated by the response of William Lockridge, of Staunton, Virginia, to an inquiry by Robert H. Jones II in 1935. Mr. Lockridge, a descendant of Andrew Lockridge and Jean Graham, daughter of John Graham, was asked: "When did the Christopher Graham family come to Virginia?" He replied,

"John Graham came to Maryland in 1720, removed later to Pennsylvania, and came to Augusta County, Virginia, with Captain Alexander Dunlap in 1743."

Mr. Lockridge was the family historian but he sub-consciously started his reply with John instead of Christopher!

Christopher Graham lived only five years after his arrival in Virginia, but his two sons and his daughter's husband, Jacob Walkup, became comparatively large land-owners.

"The History of Highland County, Virginia" (Morton, History of Highland County, Virginia), page 288, publishes a "List of Pioneer Families". It thus records the Grahams:

"John , pioneer of Augusta. bought 696 acres on Great Calfpasture in 1746 for \$78.25; Robert died 1763; Christopher, died 1748, naming" Robert as executor". (Highland County was originally part of Augusta County).

Land Purchases By John Graham

Captain Alexander Dunlap was the leader in the migration which brought the Grahams, the Pattons, the Lockridges and several other families from Pennsylvania to the Calfpasture in 1743. In the following year James Patton and John Lewis, "acting under orders of the council," surveyed a tract of 16,500 acres described as being "nearly fifteen miles long but nowhere more than one and one-eighth mile broad" and extending from the present town of Goshen, in what is now Rockbridge County, to a point a short distance north of the present town of Deerfield in Augusta County.

This tract, says the "History of Rockbridge County, Virginia" (Morton, History of Rockbridge County, Virginia) pages 85-86, was divided into twenty-three lots, ranging in size from 168 to 1054 acres, which were sold in 1746. All of the lots were in the Calfpasture, and more than two-thirds of "them" were in present Augusta County. Lot No. 1, containing 280 acres, was purchased by James Lockridge, father of Andrew Lockridge who later was to become the husband of Jean Graham, daughter of John Graham.

Lot No. 15, containing 696 acres, was purchased by John Graham from James Patton and John Lewis on April 14, 1746, for twenty-three pounds, nine shillings, 6 pence, currency of Virginia. (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 1, page 35). A record of these sales, written more than one hundred years later and published in the "History of Rockbridge County" (Morton, History of Rockbridge County, Virginia), sets the price of Lot No. 15 at "\$79.58 in U.S. currency". Of course, there was no U.S. currency at the time of the sale, but, if the later conversion is correct, the Virginia pound was then worth \$3.32 and the cost of John Graham's land was 11.5 cents per acre.

John Graham's land lay on the east bank of the Calfpasture River about six miles south of Deerfield and approximately thirty miles west of Staunton. In a letter to Robert H. Jones II, dated at Staunton, Virginia, May 24, 1947, Mrs. Bessie B. Burnett, deputy in the office of her husband, Harry Burnett, Clerk of Courts, Augusta County, wrote: "We have a summer camp in the Calfpasture, near Deerfield, and the old John Graham house and mill, the first two-story house in the community stood a few miles down the river from us. It was built in 1754 and torn down a few years ago. Mr. Morton's history states that John Graham came to Pennsylvania in 1720 and came to the Calfpasture with Captain Alexander Dunlap in 1743. Records say John Graham bought his land in 1746".

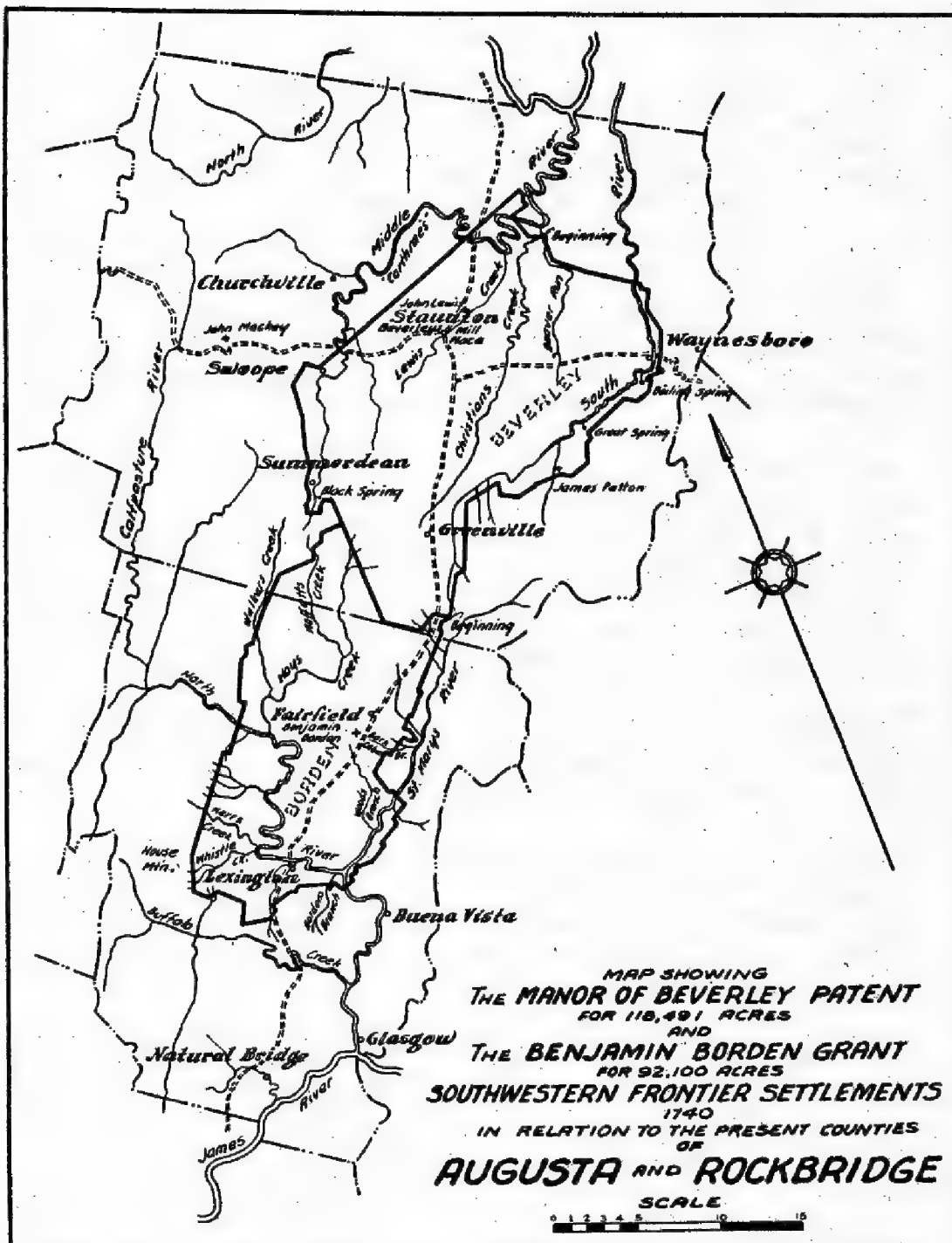


Figure 5— Map Showing The Manor Of Beverley Patent

On March 15, 1757, John Graham joined with his brother Robert to purchase from William and Agnes Hutchinson, for 140 pounds, 1782 acres on Christian's (Christie's) Creek, "between the lands of John Hutchinson and John Henderson". (Augusta County Deed Book, No. 7, page 421). This land adjoined the 696 acres John Graham had bought from Patton and Lewis in 1746.

On March 21, 1754, John Graham bought from his brother Robert, for 20 pounds, 307 acres described as lying "on Little Calf Pasture River, Beverley Manor patent line, part of 614 (acres) conveyed by Beverley to Robert". - (Augusta County Deed Book No. 6, page 435.) The words "patent line" are construed to indicate the land lay just inside the western limits of the Beverley grant. It had been purchased from Beverley by Robert Graham in 1753. - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 2, page 108).

On March 19, 1760, John Graham conveyed to his brother-in-law, Joseph Walkup (Vauchub), for 87 pounds, the same 307 acres. - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 8, page 273). (The person who copied the record made an error in describing the land as previously "conveyed to John by Beverley." There is no record of any deed from William Beverley to John Graham. There is, however, a record of Beverley selling these 614 acres to Robert Graham).

On June 21, 1763, John Graham conveyed to James Graham, his son, for five pounds, 150 acres, "part of the 696 acres on which said Graham Sr. now lives in Great Calfpasture, corner Robert Given's land." - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 11, page 319).

On the same day John Graham conveyed to John Graham, his son, for five pounds, "part of 696 acres on which said Graham now lives." - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 11, page 321). The number of acres transferred was not stated.

Family of John Graham

John Graham and his wife, Elizabeth Elliott, had four sons and five daughters - Launcelot (Lanty), Robert, John, James, Anne, Rebecca, Florence (Flora), Elizabeth (Betty), and Jean (Jane). When the father died in 1771, he was survived by his wife and all of his children except James.

John Graham's will, dated July 29, 1771, and offered for probate November 19, 1771, (Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 4, page 452) made bequests as follows: To oldest son Lanty, "the plantation upon which I dwell upon (sic) his allowing my beloved wife her living off it with what stock she pleaseth to keep." Also Lanty was required to give six pounds to James Graham's son John, and an equal amount to son John Graham's son John.

To sons Robert and John the will gave ten pounds each and to son Robert "half the mill that belonged to me." To daughter Anne was given thirty pounds, a roan horse and chest of drawers; to daughter Jane (Jean), wife of Andrew Lockridge, fifteen pounds; to daughter Rebecca Lockridge, the plantation's bulls, and to her son, one cow; to daughters Florence (Flora) and Betty (Elizabeth), ten pounds each; to Lanty's daughter Rebecca, ten pounds.

To his wife, Elizabeth, John Graham gave twenty pounds, a bay mare, two cows, "her choice of the flocks", all of the household furnishings and the remainder of the estate, "hers to enjoy

whilst unmarried." If she remarried, her interest was to be divided equally between daughters Florence (Flora), Jean , Elizabeth and Anne.

Records reveal extended litigation over John Graham's will. In "History of Highland County" (Morton, History of Highland County, Virginia) page 221, appears: "John Bradshaw, son of the pioneer, was county surveyor eighteen years and also a veteran teacher. He wrote the will of John Graham which, through no fault of his, led to a noted lawsuit."

More than forty-three months after the probate of the will, Lanty Graham and his wife Elizabeth, executors of the estate, were ordered into court on June 20, 1775, to show cause why they had not filed an accounting. The controversy lasted almost eight years but was finally terminated by the following entry in Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 6, page 113: "John Graham's estate settled, 16th November, 1779." There is no available information concerning the litigation. Perhaps the cause of it may lie in the fact that Lanty received a substantial share of the estate.

Launcelot (Lanty) Graham appears to have been the most prominent of John Graham's children and was an active member of the community. He is recorded as being a constable on the Calfpasture in 1754. He and his brother-in-law, Andrew Lockridge were members of "a board of six trustees of a congregation of dissenters on the Calfpasture River" to whom, on March 17, 1773, Andrew Kinkead Jr. donated an acre of land "for use as a burying ground and meeting house." - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Greenbrier) No. 19, page 220.) There they built the Rocky Springs ¹⁵Church which survives to this day.

The Rocky Springs Church is said to have been the place of marriage, in 1787, of John Hanna and Jean Graham, daughter of Robert Graham and a cousin of Mrs. Andrew Lockridge. In a letter to Robert H. Jones II, of date July 22, 1946, Mrs. Harry Burnett, deputy clerk of Augusta County, wrote: "John Hanna and Jean Graham lived far from the county seat and, as was often the case, they probably found their marriage easier by declaring the banns. So they probably went to the old Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church, about thirty miles from Staunton."

Launcelot Graham was married in 1763 and died in 1780. His will, signed December 29, 1779, and admitted to probate February 15, 1780, made bequests to his wife, Elizabeth; his mother, also Elizabeth; his brother John's three sons - John, James and Lanty; and his brother Robert's daughter, Sarah. - (Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 6, page 116).

The brother, Robert, mentioned in Lanty Graham's will, was a veteran of the French and Indian War and had died in 1774. He served under 22-year-old Colonel George Washington on the latter's first notable military expedition. From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, volume 1, <No.> 3, (Proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society) January 1894, page 278, comes the following:

¹⁵ 2Ed Note: Rocky Spring is ca. 90 miles north-east of Roanoke, VA

We begin in the present number the publication in installments of the earliest rolls of each Company of Virginia troops engaged in the French and Indian wars during the time George Washington was colonel and commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces. These rolls, as now reported, are copied from the Washington papers in the Department of State at Washington.

Immediately following the introduction, also on page 278, appears: "A Roll of the officers and soldiers who engaged in the service of this colony before the Battle of the Meadows in 1754, according to the returns made at Wills Creek, July 9, 1754," which was "recorded in Washington's own hand."

On pages 279 through 282 appears a list of eighteen officers, headed by "Geo. Washington, Colo.," and including "Andrew Lewis, Captain, Company L.", and a total of 258 privates among them being "Robert Graham" and 24 others in Company L.

On page 283 appears: "The following names are included in the pay rolls, tho' not in the returns at Wills Creek: ... Robert Graham" There were 29 names in this list, 13 of whom were in Company L under Captain Lewis.

In "Virginia Colonial Militia", by William Armstrong Crozier (Crozier) on page 114, appears: "Payroll of the Virginia Regiment, commencing from the 29th of May and ending July 29, 1754." On page 116 appears: "Payroll of Captain Andrew Lewis Company. The following privates received (pounds) 2. 0. 8: Robert Graham ... (and 23 others)." His name happened to be first on the list.

On page 117 appears: "The following list of officers and men of the Virginia Regiment is taken from a pay bill of a detachment sent to Augusta County under the command of Captain Andrew Lewis, commissioned the 29th of July and ending the 29th of September, 1754: Andrew Lewis, Captain. ...Robert Graham, Serjeant." There were 51 privates listed.

The "*List of Officers of the Army of the United States*", compiled by Colonel William H. Powell¹⁶, contains the following on page 116: "Payroll of Captain Andrew Lewis Co. The following privates received 2. 0. 8 each ... Robert Graham ...(and 23 others). This is payroll of the Virginia Regiment in the French and Indian War for the period May 19 - July 29, 1754."

A "Size Roll" of Andrew Lewis' original Company is published in volume I, page 381, of the "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography" (Proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society), being the quarterly issue for April, 1894. It does not contain the name of Robert Graham but, as explained by the editor, "only the earliest company roll was printed and there were numerous changes in later records." Thus it would appear that Robert Graham joined the Company after its initial mobilization but before the Battle of the Meadows (Fort Necessity), as recorded by

¹⁶ This citation could not be proven in this Second Edition. Powell's book is available from archive.org, but this specific reference cannot be found. Andrew Lewis is noted in 3 places (likely 2 different "Andrew Lewis"), none of which show him as a Captain.

Colonel Washington himself.

Christopher Graham's Daughter

This author has devoted much space to our "uncle" John Graham and his family chiefly because, like the faithful Buddhist who will not discard a scrap of paper lest it bear the name of Buddha, he has hesitated to discard any information concerning any member of "grandfather" Christopher Graham's family. For the same reason, the author now records the available information concerning Christopher Graham's only daughter, first name unknown, who "was the wife of Joseph Walkup", a native of County Tyrone, province of Ulster, North Ireland.

Virginia records refer to members of this family variously as Walkup, Vachub, Vahub, Vauchub, Vachob, Wauchub and Wauchope. This confusion led historian Oren F. Morton to write as follows in his "History of Rockbridge County, Virginia" (Morton, History of Rockbridge County, Virginia), page 90:

Five Walkups - James, Joseph, John, Margaret and the wife of John Graham Jr. - were brothers and sisters who removed to Little Calf Pasture River about 1748. For several decades there was much confusion in the spelling of the name. Professor Wauchope, a distinguished literary critic of the South, has returned to the orthodox Scotch orthography. The appropriateness of so doing is very much open to question. The form Walkup is the closest possible approximation to the Scottish pronunciation.

The earliest mention of Joseph Walkup in Virginia official records appears as follows in Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 6, page 227: "15th May 1754. (William) Beverley to Joseph Vachub (Walkup), 378 acres in Calfpasture, on the head of Meeting branch, cor. to meeting house land."

On March 19, 1760, Joseph Walkup purchased 307 acres "on Little River of the Calfpasture" from his brother-in-law, John Graham, for 87 pounds. - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 8, page 273, indexed as "Joseph Vachub (Walkup)").

On March 16, 1777, Joseph Walkup conveyed to Jean Graham part or all of the land he had purchased in 1754. It was described "on head of Grassy Lick Run in the Calfpasture on Black Oak Hill between Grassy Lick Run and Meeting House Run". - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 21, page 429). Neither acreage nor price was mentioned. It is apparent that this Jean Graham was John Graham's daughter who later became the wife of Andrew Lockridge. Again it may be noted that the entry was indexed as "Joseph Vachob (Vahub)".

Here finally concludes this author's references to John Graham, his children, and his sister, the wife of Joseph Walkup, whose descendants bear to us only the relationship of distant cousins. *Our Family's* ancestral blood line descends through Christopher Graham's son Robert to whom

we now turn.

Land Purchases By Robert Graham

Robert Graham made his first recorded land purchase in 1753 (exact date not on record) when he bought from William Beverley, land proprietor, 614 acres "on Little Calfpasture, Beverley Manor Patent Line, Grassy Lick Tract." - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 2, page 108). The sole consideration stated was five shillings. As previously stated, Robert Graham sold 307 acres of this land to his brother John on March 21, 1754. The description placed it slightly east of John Graham's land. Thus, it appears that the two brothers were next-door neighbors.

From the language of the deed, "William Beverley to Robert Graham, planter", it may be inferred that Robert Graham owned, occupied or cultivated considerable land before his purchase from Beverley - land probably acquired by right of occupancy. Further it is within the range of probability that Robert Graham had established himself upon land adjoining his brother John's purchase in the Patton-Lewis tract and, later finding it to be inside the Beverley holdings, had confirmed his title by a token payment of only five shillings. It is submitted that this appears to be a reasonable explanation for the use of the word "planter" in Beverley's deed. Otherwise, why should a man without land be called a planter?

On March 15, 1757, as previously stated Robert and his brother John, jointly, purchased from William and Agnes Hutchison, for 140 pounds, 172 acres on Christian's Creek adjoining John Graham's first purchase in 1746. - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 7, page 421).

It would appear, from the language of a bequest in Robert Graham's will (1763) that John Graham established his home upon this tract or that Robert Graham later obtained an interest in John Graham's original holding. The bequest authorized Robert's executors "to make my right to that plantation whereon my brother, John Graham, now liveth, over to him forever."

On May 17, 1761, Robert Graham purchased from Mathew Wilson, for 67 pounds, 10 shillings, 281 acres "on a branch of the Cowpasture River called Newfoundland (creek), corner land in possession of Andrew Lewis". - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 9, page 311).

Robert Graham married Jean Hicklin, daughter of a neighbor, Thomas Hicklin, who lived on 348 acres of land "on a branch of Cowpasture River called Newfoundland Creek." Hicklin purchased the land on January 6, 1756, for 60 pounds, from Andrew Lewis who also lived "on a branch of Cowpasture River called Newfoundland Creek", adjoining land owned by Robert Graham. - (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 9, page 311).

Thomas Hicklin sold this land to sons John and Thomas - 217 acres to John for 50 pounds on

August 18, 1761, (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 9, page 452) and 131 acres to Thomas for 100 pounds on March 22, 1770, (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 16, page 455).

The will of Thomas Hicklin. Sr., admitted to probate September 7, 1771, (Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 4, page 454) made bequests to sons Hugh, John and Thomas, and to daughters Rosannah Johnston, Jane, Laverty, Dinah Botkin and Sarah Black. It will later be revealed that Jane (Jean) Laverty, mentioned in this will, was Robert Graham's widow who married Ralph Laverty as her second husband.

Family of Robert Graham

Robert Graham and Jean Hicklin Graham had three sons and four daughters - Thomas, Christopher, James, Elizabeth, Margaret, Rebecca and Jean. With the exception of daughter Jean, who married John Hanna, there is little available information concerning these children. It is of record, however, that all of them were surviving at the time of their father's death in 1763, and, judging from the language of his will, none had then reached the age of majority.

From fragmentary sources, however, it is established that (1) son Christopher married Jane Carlisle and died in 1841; (2) son James married his first cousin, Florence Graham, was disinherited by his father and died in 1767, leaving a son, John; (3) daughter Margaret married Robert Armstrong. There is no known records of daughters Elizabeth and Rebecca beyond the fact that they were mentioned in their father's will.

Robert Graham's will, dated February 26, 1763, and admitted to probate September 21, 1763, (Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 3, page 286), ordered the plantation upon which he then resided to be divided into three parts "equal as to quality and quantity". The middle one-third, containing the family home, he bequeathed to his "dearly beloved wife, Jean." She also received all household furnishings and her choice of a horse or mare.

To his son Thomas he gave "his choice of which end of the plantation he pleaseth when he becomes of age by paying ten pounds each to daughters Elizabeth and Margaret in a reasonable time after they become of age."

To his son Christopher he gave "the other one-third of the plantation conditioned upon his paying ten pounds each to daughters Rebecca and Jean in a reasonable time after he becomes of age." (Christopher was then nine years old, as indicated by the following entry seven years later in Augusta County Order Book No. 14, page 149: "November 20, 1770. Christopher Graham, aged 16, orphan of Robt. Graham, chose Thos. Hicklin, guardian.") < (Chalkley) page 161>.

Robert Graham's will also disposed of a second plantation and his interest in a third. He provided that "the plantation in the Calfpasture I allow to be sold and a servant to be bought,

either white or black, for the support of my wife and family and to be paid out of the price thereof." Further, he said: "I allow my executors to make my right of that plantation whereon my brother John Graham now liveth, over to him forever."

The remainder of the proceeds from the sale of "the plantation in the Calfpasture", after purchase of the servant, together with the remainder of his "movable." estate, were to be equally divided between the wife and children.

One son, James, was not mentioned in his father's will. While still a minor, James had married his first cousin, Florence, daughter of John Graham. James died in 1767, four years after his father's death, leaving his young wife and one son, John. (It would appear that John Graham did not share his brother Robert's lasting bitterness over the marriage of the cousins. When John died in 1771, his will gave his daughter Florence a share equal to that of her sisters and, further, he gave a bequest to her cousin-husband).

Jean Hicklin Graham was designated executrix of her husband's will and "to choose as assistants such men as she thinks proper." The will was witnessed by Thomas Hicklin, brother of the widow, and John Carlisle, father of Jane Carlisle who later became the wife of Robert's son Christopher.

One of the first acts of Robert Graham's widow was to sell the plantation which her husband had authorized to be sold to pay for a servant "either white or black." This is attested by the following entry in Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 11, page 549: "Jean Graham, only acting executor of Robert Graham, to Lanty Graham, 82 pounds, 307 cares in Little Calfpasture, corner land formerly Jno. Graham. 15th November, 1763. Delivered Lanty Graham, November court, 1777." It will be noted that only eight weeks elapsed between the filing of the will and the date of the sale. There appears no explanation of the 14-year interval between the date of the deed and delivery of the land.

Within approximately fourteen months after the death of Robert Graham, his widow married one Ralph Laverty. It was the second marriage for both. Augusta County marriage records show the license was issued to Ralph Laverty on November 20, 1764, but, according to custom at that time, the name of the bride was not recorded.

It will be recalled that Jean Graham had been authorized by her first husband's will to select assistants to administer his estate. So it was Ralph Laverty, as administrator, who filed the final report, "Settlement of the Estate of Robert Graham", on May 21, 1772, almost nine years after his death. - (Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 4, page 512). The report involved personal accounts only. Total credits were stated as 151 pounds, 7 shillings, 11 pence, and total debits as 123 pounds, 4 shillings, 8 3/4 pence, leaving a balance in the estate of 28 pounds, 3 shillings, 2 1/4 pence.

Ralph Laverty appears to have been widely known, but for varying qualities. In the "Annals of Bath County, Virginia" (Morton, Annals of Bath County) page 196, appears the following: "Ralph

Laverty died in 1792 at the mouth of Stuart's Creek where he had lived for half a century. He was a person of some means and prestige and, until the Revolution, his name often appears in Augusta records. But he operated a still and on one occasion he was fined for being too drunk to give testimony. His second wife, whom he married in 1764, was Jean, widow of Robert Graham".

It may be interesting to speculate that the quick remarriage of Robert's widow, and to such a man, may have influenced John Graham, in his later will, to provide that his widow should have a substantial interest in his estate only so long as she did not marry again.

Now, finally, we come to the end of our records of the Graham family and will now direct our interest to James Hanna, head of the second generation of *Our Family in America*. But first we will devote a few pages to a review of the Hanna family in Scotland and Ireland.

V. The Hannas of Scotland

(from "The Surnames of Scotland")

The earliest reference to the Hanna family to come to the attention of this writer is contained in a book entitled "The Surnames of Scotland, Their Origin, Meaning and History", by George F. Black, published by the New York Public Library, 1946, from which the following is quoted:

Hanna, Hannah, Hannay. Gilbert de Hannethe of the county of Wiggstone, rendered homage, 1296, and in the same year, as Gilbert Hahanith, was juror on an Inquest concerning the succession to Elena la Zuche in Scotland. John of Hanna was master of a ship of James, King of Scotland, 1424. John Hanay a witness in Glasgow, 1477. Robert Ahannay of Sorbia had precept of office of curatory, 1499. James Ahannay was the Kings culverner (in charge of a long cannon) in 1529 and John Ahannay was baker to the Queen, 1566. Thomas Hannaye, smith, was made burgess freeman of Glasgow at the request of the archbishop of Glasgow, 1575. David Hanna was tenant in the barony of Mousewall (Mousewald), 1.673. Perhaps the most famous of the name was James Hannay, dean of Edinburgh, who attempted to read the Episcopal litergy before Jenny Geddes in St. Giles church, Edinburgh, in 1637. Soon after a feud broke out between the Hannays of Sorbie and the Murrays of Broughton, which appears to have ended in the ruin of the former family.
(Black)

[Note: The Murrays of Broughton are not mentioned elsewhere in "The Surnames of Scotland". Webster's Biographical Dictionary contains the following: "Sir Robert Murray - 1600-1673. Scottish statesman, one of a triumvirate, with Lauderdale and king, that ruled Scotland to 1670." Lauderdale was John Maitland, first Duke of Lauderdale. The king was Charles II.]

[Note: The location of Sorbie, ancestral home of the Hannas, may be identified by the following brief paragraph in "The Surnames of Scotland", page 738: "Sorbie, Sorby. The surname of an ancient family in Galloway who owned the lands of Sorby, which now form the parish of Wigtownshire." Wigtownshire is the extreme southwesterly county of Scotland. The present day village of Sorbie lies about ten miles inland from its southern tip. Galloway is the term applied to a district which includes the counties of Wigtown and Its neighbor, Kirkcudbright.]

From "Burke's Landed Gentry"

Additional historical references to the Hanna family in Scotland, are found in "Burke's Landed Gentry", by Sir Bernard Burke, London, 1879
(B. Burke):

Hannay of Kirkdale. Alexander A. A'Hannay, uncle of Patrick of Sorbia, acquired the estate of Kirkdale, 1532. He left a son,

John A'Hannay, who took an active part with his relative in the family feuds with the Murrays of Broughton, their neighbors. He was succeeded by his son,

Patrick A'Hannay of Kirkdale, married Ann, daughter of Patrick McKie, of Larg. Patrick was killed 16 December 1610, in a conflict when assisting the Earl of Galloway against Kennedy of Blairquhan at the Cruives of Cree. He left a son and heir,

Patrick A'Hannay of Kirkdale, married Agnes, daughter of Gavin Dunbar, of Baldoon, and was succeeded, 1640, by his son,

William Hannay, married Elizabeth, heiress of Alexander Gordon of Castramont, a cadet of the ancient family of Lochinvar, afterwards Viscounts of Kenmuir, and by her had three sons, by the eldest of whom he was succeeded, viz.,

Samuel Hannay of Kirkdale, Commissioner of Supply, 1704, married Jean, daughter and co-heiress of Patrick M'Kie of Larg, and by her had

William Hannay of Kirkdale, who was served heir to his father 13 Nov. 1716, served in the Wars in Flanders. He married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Patrick Johnston of Girton and had, with other sons, his heir,

Samuel Hannay of Kirkdale, a merchant in London, was served heir in 1783, of Sir Robert Hannay of Mochrum, 2nd Baronet under the patent, 31 March, 1630. Sir Samuel Hannay married Mary, daughter of Dr. Meade, and for some years sat in Parliament. He died 11 December 1790, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Samuel Hannay of Mochrum and Kirkdale, 4th Baronet, who was in the service of the Emperor in Austria. He died a bachelor 1 December 1841, and was succeeded in the family estate by

Mary Hastings Hannay of Kirkdale, his sister, who died unmarried 20 March, 1850, and was succeeded by her nephew,

William Henry Rainsford, Esq., of Kirkdale (son of Captain Thomas Rainsford, of the Second Life Guards, by his wife, Jane a sister of Sir Samuel Hannay, Baronet of Mochrum and Kirkdale), who assumed in consequence the surname of Hannay. He married Maria, widow of Robert Steuart, Esq., M.P. of Alderston, county Haddington, and daughter of Lieut. Col. Samuel Dalrymple, C.B., descended from the noble family of Stair, and dying 1856, was succeeded by his brother, the present Frederick Rainsford Hannay, Esq.

Arms¹⁷: Arg, three roebucks heads, couped az, collared or, with a bell pendent from each collar gu. Crest: A cross-crosslet fitches issuing out of a crescent sa. Motto: ***Per ardua ad alta*** (Through difficulties to heaven). Seat: Kirkdale, Gatehouse, Kirkcudbright.



Figure 6 — Clan Hanna Arms and Crest

2Ed. Note: Explanation of the Arms and Crest description:

- “Arg” is an abbreviation for argent, or silver, indicating the color of the arms
- “three roebucks heads, couped az.: means 3 deer stag heads cut straight across the bottom and shown in azure or blue
- “collared” indicates each head should have a collar around the neck
- “bell pendant” indicates a bell hanging from the collar
- “gu” is short for “gules” or red, indicating the motto’s ribbon color
- “cross-crosslet fitches issuing out of a crescent” is a cross-hatched cross arising from a crescent is the crest, which would be the only part of the arms shown on a badge
- “sa.” Means that the crest is shown in sable (black)

(J. Parker)

[Note: Kirkcudbright (sic) is situated in the county of Kirkcudbright on the River Dee near where it enters the Irish Sea in the extreme south of Scotland.]

"Burke's Landed Gentry" also gives the lineage of another descendant of the Hannays of Sorbie, which we condense as follows:

Hannay of Kinsmuir. 'The Hannays of Wigtonshire, whose head for ages was Hannay of Sorbie Castle, are an old Scottish family. In the close of the 17th century, the Sorbie estate passed, by marriage, to one of Lord Galloway's family, of the property of whose house it is still a part. "The lands of Sorbie," says the

¹⁷ Crest from the frontispiece of Rev. James A. M. Hanna's "Hannas of Castle Sorbie, Scotland" book. It should be noted that coats of arms were granted to a single person, not a family. Each descendant of the original arms grantee modified the coat when they too were granted their own coat of arms, resulting in multiple variations of each coat of arms.

learned herald, Nisbet, the standard genealogist of Scotland, "are now possessed by others but the family is at present represented by Mr. Hannay, of Kinsmuir." This Robert Hannay, who possessed Kinsmuir, county Fife, 1700, had obtained it by marrying a Livingston, widow of Col. Borthwick. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his sister, Ann Hannay, of Kinsmuir. This lady, married to Captain Erskine, was also childless and she left her estate by will to her cousin, James Hannay, from whom it passed to her brother, John Hannay, Esq., and thence to his son, George Francis Hannay, the head of the family in 1879 when the book was published.

Arms and Crest: Same as Hanna of Kirkdale. Motto: ***Cresco et spero*** (I increase and I hope). Residence: Cupar, Fife.
(B. Burke)

[Note: Cupar, in the county of Fife, on the North Sea, is located about 12 miles inland from St. Andrews and 30 air miles north of Edinburgh.]

Up to this point we have written of the Hannas of Scotland. It is now time to follow the Hannas to Ireland - before, eventually, we turn to the Hannas of America. The three Hannas are one and the same. They merely change their place of living. Briefly, this is how it happened.

In 1595 a rebellion broke out in northern Ireland when the English attempted to enforce Protestantism upon the Catholic Irish. Queen Elizabeth went to war, "not to subdue, but to destroy." She drove the Irish out of Ulster and confiscated their lands. Her successor, King James I (VI of Scotland) gave these lands to settlers from England and Scotland.

About this time the Hanna family was suffering from the loss of the lands of Sorbia (1607) and, being Presbyterians, were being persecuted for their dissension from the teachings of the Church of England. So, they were probably eager to acquire a new start in a new land.

As you may read a bit later, the first mention of the Hanna name in Ireland was in 1621, when Patrick and Robert Hanna were granted the lands of the Castle of Dublin by King James I.

(from "History Of The Hanna Family")

The late Charles Elmer Rice, Alliance, Ohio, was the author of a small but interesting book entitled "*History of the Hanna Family*", printed by Aden Pinn and Son, Damascus, Ohio, 1905, a copy of which is in the Ohio State Library (Rice). Mr. Rice subtitled it "a genealogy of the descendants of Thomas Hanna and Elizabeth Henderson Hanna who emigrated to America in 1763". Mr. Rice was a descendant of this branch of the Hanna family as was also United States Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna.

The following paragraphs comprise part of the introduction to Mr. Rice's book and are reproduced here chiefly because of their reference to Sorbie Castle and the literary talent of Patrick Hannay:

The Hanna family has not been traced back of the thirteenth century when Patrick Hannay, circa 1250, built and occupied a castle, since known as Castle Sorby¹⁸¹⁹, still standing but in a half ruinous state in Wigton (sic, should be Wigtown).

The Hannay family came into prominence about the time of the War of the Roses (1455-85) and some of the occupants of the Castle wielded a commanding influence during that period. The Hannays continued to occupy and own Castle Sorby until the close of the seventeenth century when, the male members of the family all having emigrated to Ireland, it passed, through an intermarriage with the Lords of Galloway, into the possession of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, a grandson of Sir Alexander Stewart who had married Margaret, daughter and heir of Patrick Hannay of Sorby.

This Sir Alexander was in great favor with James VI who knighted him in 1590 at the coronation of his consort, Queen Anne of Denmark. Sir Alexander married (1st) Christian, daughter of Sir William Douglas, 'and (2nd) the Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David, Earl Angus, and widow of John, 7th Lord Maxwell (Earl of Morton). Sir Alexander died 9 October 1596, leaving issue, five children.

His son and heir, Sir Alexander Stewart, a man of great talent, loyalty and integrity, was elevated to the Peerage 19, July 1607, by the title of Baron of Garlies and upon 19 September, 1623, was advanced to Earl of Galloway. He married, 16 October 1600, Grisel, daughter of Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, and, dying in 1649, left two sons and a daughter.

He was succeeded by his son, James Stewart, 2nd Lord Galloway, who in his father's lifetime had been created- a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He was a firm adherent of the Stewarts and. was fined 4,000 pounds by Oliver Cromwell for his attachment to the Royal family. He lived to see the Restoration and came into great favor with King Charles II. He married, 1642, Nicholas <(sic, should be spelled "Nicolas")>²⁰, daughter of Sir Robert Grier, of Grierston, M.P., and had issue, two sons and four daughters. His oldest son became Alexander, 4th Earl of Galloway. The second son, James, became 5th Earl of Galloway. The third son, John, was a Brigadier General and died unmarried at Castle Sorby in 1748. The fourth son,

¹⁸ Note that Rice uses a variant of the spelling for "Sorbie"; index references are provided as "Sorbie", not "Sorby"

¹⁹ The remains of "Castle Sorby" today are those of a pele tower, a fortified, multi-story house. Sorbie is covered in greater detail in *Our Family in America* Volume 2.

²⁰ "Nicolas" is the correct name provided by Rice on page 6 of his book.

Andrew, had died, or been killed, in the Darien expedition²¹ in 1699. William and Robert died young, unmarried.

Castle Sorby, which appears to have fallen to the third son, John Stewart, brother to the 4th and 5th Earls, about this time fell into disuse or was not occupied by any of the Stewart family, and we find no further record of its history since the death of its owner in 1748. It is still owned, however, by the heirs of the Earls of Galloway, all of whom are descendants of Patrick Hannay, of Sorby Castle.

The Hannays occupied many useful public positions. They were members of Parliament during several generations and in 1630 Sir Robert Hannay was made a Baron. This Baronetcy is now extinct. Early in the seventeenth century, soon after the death of Shakespeare, we find Patrick Hannay one of the prominent writers and poets of that time. In 1622 was published a volume of his poems which must have had some excellence, as judged by the following specimen of the eulogies which were showered upon the poet by his contemporaries:

To His Much Respected Friend Patrick Hannay. Hannay, thy worth betrays well
whence thou art sprung And that honored name thou dost not wrong; As if
from Sorby's stock no branch could sprout, But should, with ripening time,
bear golden fruit. Thy ancestors were ever worthy found, Else Galdus' grave
had graced no Hannay's ground. Thy father's father, Donald, well was known
To the english by his sword, but thou hast showne By pen (times changing)
Hannays are Active in acts of worth, be it peace or warre. Go on in virtue; after
time will tell None but a Hannay could have done so well.

The Galdus referred to in the above lines was the celebrated Galgacus, leader of the Cuferate Caledonians²² against the Romans. In Scotch history he is known as Cororedus Galdus. The reference to Galdus being interred on 'Hannay's ground' would appear to add considerable color to the presumption that the Hannays were an extremely ancient house in Scotland.
(Rice)

[Note: Galgacus was the Caledonian chieftain who commanded the tribes of Scots defeated at Mount Graupius by Agricola, Roman Emperor of Britain, 84 A.D.
(Webster's Biographical Dictionary)]

²¹ 2Ed, The Darien Expedition was an attempt by the Scots to establish a New Scotland on the Isthmus of Panama to generate profits after 7 years of famine in Scotland, and bypass the English merchants' stranglehold on commerce. The endeavor failed, resulting in the deaths of hundreds of Scots and eliminating between 1/3 and 1/2 of Scottish liquid capital. (Kinnaid)

²² The Caledonians are a Celtic tribal confederacy speaking the Brittonic language in what is now Scotland. This editor could not identify any reference to the term "Cuferate", however.

(from "Irish Pedigrees")

The following history of the Hanna family appears in volume 2, pages 551-554, of "Irish Pedigrees", by John O'Hart, published in Dublin, 1892, by James Duffy & Company (O'Hart), describing Ulster Scots who migrated to Ireland:

Hanna. Of Ireland and Scotland. Arms: Ar three roebucks' heads as, collared or, with a bell pendant thereat gu. Crest: (Scotland) A cross crosslet fitches issuing out of a crescent sa; (Newry, County Down, North Ireland) Hands clasping couped at the wrists sa.; (London) A wolf's head erased sa. Other crests: (Dublin Wills) a lion ramp. couped, his dexter paw resting on a cross crosslet fitchee; (Newry Will) a scallop shell. Mottoes: of the Kirkdale, Grennan, Knock, Cairnhill and other branches of the family: ***Per ardua ad alta*** (Through difficulties to higher things); of the Kingmuir branch: ***Cresco et spero*** (I increase and I hope); of the Bellahouston branch: ***Per ardua in coelum*** (Through difficulties to heaven); and of the Newry branch: ***Ad alta virtute*** (To higher things by virtue).

Of old this family was spelled De Hannethe, A'Hannay, A'Hanna up to about A.D. 1600. It is now Hanna and Hannay. All bearing the name are undoubtedly to be traced to a Lowland clan in Scotland whose chief had his residence at Sorbie Castle. Sir Bernard Burke says: "The family of Hannay, originally written A'Hannay, is of very ancient descent, and the estate of Sorbie in Galloway was the seat of the elder brunch." Berry ascribed the Arms to all bearing the name, although spelled in different ways.

The A'Hannays of Scotland, in common with other powerful families, as the Mackies, the McDowells, the McCullochs and McClellans, successfully held their own against Norman and Saxon adventurers, and the estates of Sorbie remained with the Laird until the 17th century.

The allegiance of the clan to Baliol, their bearing against the yoke of the Douglasses and other notes of their history may be best gleaned from the works of Sir Andrew Agnew and P.H. McKerlie, F.S.A., Scotland.
(O'Hart)

Note: in explanation of the reference to the Hanna clan's "allegiance to Baliol", this writer is indebted to Webster's Biographical Dictionary (G. & C. Merriam Co.) page 95, for the following brief information on two Baliols, father and son. John de Baliol claimed the Scottish throne in 1290 on the death of Queen Margaret, Maid of Norway, by virtue of the fact that his maternal grandmother was a daughter of David, grandson of King David I (1124-1153). He was supported in his claim by William Douglas and by King Edward I of England and, after an interregnum of two years, he was crowned at Scone in 1292.

Baliol formed an alliance with Philip IV of France and was dethroned by the forced of Edward I

in 1296. He died in 1315, an exile, in Normandy. Edward de Baliol, eldest son of John, invaded Scotland in 1332 with the aid of Edward III of England and barons disinherited by King Robert Bruce of Scotland. Baliol defeated Sir Archibald Douglas and supporters of David II in 1333. He was crowned at Scone in 1333 but was unseated by Scottish patriots a year later. He was restored to the throne by the English King Edward III to whom he surrendered the kingdom in 1356.]

The earliest <Hanna> mention known is that in the "Ragman Roll", A.D. 1296, when the name appears "Gilbert de Annethe", is inscribed by the Norman clerk of King Edward I, Gilbert attaching his seal, the mode of signature in those far off days.

[Note: The Ragman's Roll consisted of sheets of parchment on which the Scottish nobility and gentry were required to subscribe their allegiance to King Edward I of England in 1296 during his progress through Scotland after his defeat and imprisonment of King John Baliol who had taken over the throne of Scotland four years before.]

<Back to "Irish Pedigrees" (O'Hart):

Then came John in 1424; Gilbert, chaplain, in 1466; Andrew and others of the Royal Archer Body Guards of France in 1469; Odo in 1488 and afterwards numerous enough. This Odo was the first owner of Sorbie. He was succeeded by his son, Robert, who was alive in 1484 and 1494, the line continuing through Patrick, member of the Scotch Parliament in 1581, to Donald and Alexander.

The latter, about the year 1607, lost a large part of his land through feuds and quarreling and this bad example was followed by his son until, at his death in 1640, nought remained in their possession of the ancient property of Sorbie.

It is not within our scope to trace further the history of the name in Scotland. It is enough to say that the name, in various forms, became more or less common in the shires of Wigtown, Ayr, Dumfries, Dunbarton, Renfrew and in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Many branches of the family are designated by their lands as Kirkdale, Kinsmuir, Grennan, Knock, etc. in Scotland; and to their families are traceable, as a rule, all bearing the name wherever scattered.

The loss of the lands of Sorbie seems to have brought members of the family over to Ireland with which country, not to go back to their earliest Celtic origin, they had until now no connection. Thus we find that the Calendar of James I has a grant from the King to Patrick Hanna, Gentleman, Longford county, of certain lands in that country; and to Robert Hanna of certain land adjoining, "to hold to Patrick and Robert Hanna forever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in full and common socage by fealty." This grant bore date 1621 and appears to be the first mention of the name in Ireland.

Then in the next reign King's letters were issued in favor of "Robert Hannay, one of the esquires of our body," conferring upon him and upon Thomas Maule the lands and mansion of Glancapp in the county of Wicklow, dated 8th May, 1629.

This same Robert, whose name is variously spelled Hannay, Hanna and Hannagh, was knighted and also created a Baronet of Scotland on 31st March, 1630, and styled "of Mochrum, with destination *Hareribus masculis quibuscumque*²³."

To recur to his Scottish ancestry, he was a relative of John, last mentioned of Sorbie, and he was a contemporary and, it is thought, a brother of Patrick Hanna, M.A. sometimes of London, celebrated as a Scotch poet who, in 1619 and 1622, published a book of poems now very rarely seen. A copy of that work has been sold at the extraordinary price of 96 pounds.

Sir Robert appears to have settled in Ireland for good. On the 11th December, 1631, he was made Clerk of the "Nilhells" in the Irish Court of Exchequer, a newly created office, and he surrendered the patent on the 30th May, 1639. His daughter Jane married Sir Charles Coote, who became the first Earl of Menteith; another daughter married Sir George Acheson who is No. 3 on the Acheson pedigree. Sir Robert is stated to have been killed in fighting as a Royalist in the "rebellion" of 1642. His son, Sir Robert, succeeded him: He resided some time at Moyne, County Mayo, and, dying, was buried beneath the ancient church of St. Michael's in the suburbs of Dublin on the 30th April, 1689.

To recur to the early settlers of the family in Ireland, Patrick Hannay, sometimes of, London, received King's letter (Charles I), dated 28th May, 1625, "to have a clerk's place in the Privy Council of Ireland, having done our late dear father (James VI of Scotland, I of England) good and acceptable service beyond the seas"; and on the 27th June, 1627, was further appointed "Master of Chancellaries in Ireland".

The Edinburgh Register, styling him Sir Patrick A'Hannay, informs us that he died at sea in the year 1629. Administration of his effects appears to have been granted to his nephew, Andrew Hanna, in 1629, and further to James Montgomery in 1630. That both in the cases of Patrick and Robert Hanna these various notices refer from the beginning to one individual of each name who were brothers is extremely probable.

What became of their descendants, if any, is not known. A "Captain Hanna", this time on the other side, is mentioned, in a contemporary poem on that event as taking part in the siege of Darry in 1689. It is possible he may have been the

²³ In 2021, online translators were unable to translate this phrase completely, but it appears to say something along the lines of "wherein the men increased").

"Robert Hannay" who signed the petition of inhabitants praying for compensation for property destroyed.

However this may be, the name after this date is found sparsely in Dublin, Athlone and Derry. But, in two generations later, numerous colonies of Scotch having come to Ireland, the name, Hibernized to "Hanna", became more common in Down, Armagh, Antrim, and also reached Tyrone, Derry, Donegal and Monaghan.
(O'Hart)

(from "Hanna of Castle Sorbie")

From the many records of the Hanna family of Scotland and Ireland already referenced as well as other sources, including records of individual families, the Reverend James Arthur MacClannahan Hanna, author of "*Hanna of Castle Sorbie, Scotland, and Descendants*", 1959, has evolved a "Master Key To Hanna Families", which traces the lineage of 13 different Hanna groups, all descended from Patrick A'Hannay, of Scotland (R. J. Hanna).

Mr. Hanna has graciously', permitted this writer to avail himself of the product of his research and I here set down the first 18 generations of "*Our Family*" in Scotland and Ireland up to its coming to America in 1756.

1. Patrick A'Hannay. Born about 1250 in southwest Scotland. Earliest known name of the present day Hanna family, and progenitor of the race. He had several brothers and lived to a great age. (See Ragman's Roll, 1296).
2. Gilbert De Annethe (A'Hanna). He was Lord (or Baron) of Sorbie Castle. Signed "Ragman's Roll", as did many other landed gentry of Scotland, thus forced to swear allegiance to King Edward I of England, 1296, when Scotland capitulated and King John Baliol I (1292-1296) was dethroned. Lived to a great age and was father of numerous children.

[Ed. Note: Although it is at least highly improbable that Patrick A'Hannay (born circa 1250) could have been the grandfather of John Hanna (born circa 1400), they are the best records available to Rev. Hanna.]

3. John Hanna. Born about 1400 in southwest Scotland. He lived to a great age and had numerous children. See "Scottish Nation", by William Anderson, page 450 (Anderson) **Volume 2, pg. 450**. Also "The House of Hanna", by Sara A. Hanna (S. Hanna).
4. Gilbert Hanna. He was a minister. Is listed as a Chaplain of the Scottish Parliament as early as 1466.

5. Andrew Hanna. Member of Royal Archer Body Guards of Scots in France about 1469. He had several brothers and several offspring.
6. Odo Hannay. First owner of the lands of Sorbie Castle, granted to him in 1488 by King James IV of Scotland. Died 1494. See "History of the Lands and Their Owners of Galloway", by P. H. MacKerlie (M'Kerlie) volume 1, page 456.²⁴
7. Robert Hannay. Owned Sorbie Castle Estates, 1494-1500.
8. Alexander Hannay. Owned Sorbie Castle Estates, 1500-1524.
9. John Hannay. Owned Sorbie Castle Estates, 1524-1544. He married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, about 1510. The Stewarts were the ruling family of Scotland.
10. Patrick Hannay. Owned Sorbie Castle Estates, 1544-1581. Sat in Scottish Parliament from Wigtownshire, southwest Scotland.
11. Donald Hannay. Owned Sorbie Castle Estates, 1581-1598. He had four sons - Robert, Alexander, William, James.
12. Robert Hanna. Held Sorbie Castle Estates, 1598-1612. His brother, Alexander, in 1607, engaged in a feud with the powerful Lowland clan of John Murray, of Broughton, which several years later resulted in the Hannas losing Sorbie Castle and most of its lands. Robert Hanna and his family removed to Ireland about 1620.
13. Robert Hanna. **Last of "Our Family" to be born in Scotland.** Went to Ireland with his parents.
14. Patrick Hanna. **First of "Our Family" to be born in Ireland.**
15. Patrick Hanna. Born in South (Catholic) Ireland. Evidently disturbed by the continuous

²⁴ . In the edition downloaded by the Second Edition editor, Odo Hannay and the ownership of Sorbie is described in Volume 2, on page 406.

religious conflict and the frequent civic uprisings, Patrick Hanna, after the death of his brother, Robert, removed to County Ulster, North Ireland.

16. James Hanna. Born in County Ulster, North Ireland.

17. James Hanna. Born in County Ulster, North Ireland, 1730. Married Ann Johnson, also born 1730. Came to America, 1756.

18. John Hanna. Born or shipboard enroute to America, 1756. Removed to Jackson County, Ohio 1817.

VI. First Of The Hannas Of Our Family

James Hanna and his wife, Ann Johnson Hanna, with three sons, arrived in America from the Irish Province of Ulster in the Spring of 1756 and landed at Baltimore. Two of the sons, James Jr. and William, were born in Ulster and John was born on Shipboard during the voyage. Two other sons, David and Joseph, were born later in Augusta County, Virginia.

The Hannas had an advantage over the Grahams who had preceded them by 36 years in coming to America. The Hannas knew where they were going before they left Ireland. It may be recalled that the Grahams arrived in 1720 and spent 23 years in the Maryland-Pennsylvania area before they reached the "Land of Canaan" in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

By the time the Hannas came, the Valley had become well known in Ulster as "a refuge and abiding place for Scotch-Irish dissenters," due partly to letters from friends in America and partly to the activities of William Beverley and James Borden to induce the Scots to purchase land within their grants.

So the Hannas proceeded more directly along the established route of the Ulster pioneers through the Maryland-Pennsylvania corridor until they reached the Potomac River crossing at Harper's Ferry and thence turned southward into the Shenandoah Valley which had received its first settler (Joist Hite) only 24 years before the Hannas arrived.

The Hannas proceeded several miles beyond the Hite colony and established a home on the Briery Branch of the North River of the Shenandoah in Augusta County, northwest of the present town of Staunton.

The first recorded land purchase by James Hanna was made November 17, 1767, (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 14, page 96), when he paid five pounds to Abraham and Sara Smith for 150 acres, located "corner Hugh Diver's land" which latter, as described in the original grant to Diver, was located "on the North River of the Shenandoah at the mouth of Beaver Creek."

The deed from Smith to Hanna recited "a lease prior" which indicated that Hanna had lived on the land before he bought it, probably since shortly after he arrived in the Valley. A deed showing the acquisition of the land by the Smiths is recorded in Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 11, page 300: "21st June, 1763. Samuel Caldwell and Ann to Abraham Smith. 106.10 pounds. 300 acres on Christian's Creek, Beverley Manor, part of 600 acres surveyed for James Caldwell." (County Clerk - Deeds)

The reference to Christian's Creek in the deed to Smith, from whom Hanna purchased his land, and "mouth of Beaver Creek" in the grant to Diver are not conflicting. The two streams are less than one mile apart at this point and the Hanna and Diver lands were adjoining. Thus it is possible to definitely locate the land purchased by James Hanna as lying between Christian's

Creek and Beaver Creek near where they empty into the North River of the Shenandoah.

On June 24, 1768, James Hanna, by a colonial land grant, acquired an additional 300 acres "on Briery Branch of North River of the Shenandoah, adjoining James Diver and his own land." (Virginia Abstract of Land Grant Surveys, 1761-1791, by Peter Cline Kaylor (Kaylor), Book 01, page 118). This location is further confirmed by the following entry in the Abstract of Land Grant Surveys (Kaylor) Book 01, page 117: "Reuben Daniels, 248 acres, Briery Branch of North River of Shenandoah, adjoining James Hanna, July 8, 1768." There appears no available record of James Hanna's disposition of this land grant tract.

2Ed. Note: Although Robert Jones II references "Book 1" of Kaylor's work, this editor was able to identify this work in a single volume only, available on microfilm as well as in reprint form.

By a deed of date February 8, 1769, (Augusta County Deed Book (County Clerk - Deeds) No. 15, page 480), James Hanna sold the 150 acres he had purchased for five pounds from Abraham and Sara Smith to John Crawford and Robert Brewster for 50 pounds. A notation on the record reads: "Delivered, Samuel Dunn, 11th March, 1773". It is suggested that Crawford and Brewster may not have completed payment until four years after date of the deed, and Hanna may have continued to reside on the land in the meantime.

It is not precisely known when James Hanna and his family left Augusta County, crossed the Allegheny Mountains into the "Big Levels of the Greenbrier Country", and settled of a new homestead in what today is Greenbrier County, West Virginia. However, it is reasonable to assume that the move was made in 1773 shortly after Hanna's final disposition of his Augusta County land.

It is definitely known that the family was living in Greenbrier County in 1774. It was in the latter year that John Hanna, third son of James, enlisted at near-by Camp Union (now Lewisburg, West Virginia) in the Company of Captain James Lockridge under General Andrew Lewis for service in Lord Dunmore's Indian War. And in 1777, John Hanna enlisted in the Revolutionary War.

Certainly, the Greenbrier Country. was still a "new country" when the James Hanna family arrived there, four years before it was established as Greenbrier County. Its first permanent settler was one John McNeal who came in 1765. It may here be mentioned that his granddaughter, Elizabeth McNeal, became the wife of William Hanna, a grandson of James Hanna.

The early arrivals in the Greenbrier Country settled themselves upon whatever land they liked and occupied it as their own. In May 1779, third year of the Commonwealth, the Virginia General Assembly adopted an Act establishing a Land Office "for adjusting and settling the various and vague claims to unpatented lands under the present and former government." Immediately, state officials began the task of making surveys and establishing firm legal titles. The Land Office recognized the right of a bona fide tenant to ownership of the land he had been

occupying, and he was given a certificate entitling him to receive a patent for the land or for comparable acreage elsewhere.

Thus James Hanna, in 1784 acquired firm title to the land he had been occupying since 1774 - land which is located today near the town of Renick, 16 miles north of Lewisburg, West Virginia.

The state of West Virginia, which divorced itself from Virginia in 1863, during the War of the Rebellion, has assembled from the mother state's records copies of all Virginia land grants for territory within the limits of the younger state. These copies are preserved in the office of the West Virginia State Auditor in Charleston. In these Land Grant Records, book 1, page 46, appears the following:

Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That by virtue of part of a certificate in right of settlement given by the Commissioners for adjusting the Titles to unpatented Lands in the district of Augusta, Botetourt and Greenbrier and in consideration of the ancient composition of one pound, 15 shillings Sterling paid by James Hanna Into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, there is granted by the said commonwealth unto the said James Hanna a certain Tract or Parcel of land containing 317 acres by survey bearing date of the 1st day of November, 1782, lying and being in the county of Greenbrier on the North side of Spring Lick Creek adjoining the Lands of Robert Craig & James Boggs and bounded as followeth. To wit:

Beginning at a walnut and white oak Thence N. 83 E. 134 poles ²⁵to a Sugar Tree S 31 E 80 poles to a white oak and hickory, S 80 E 23 poles to a white oak N 8 E 360 poles to two white oaks N. 69 W 38 poles to a white oak and hickory S 41W 250 poles to two Red oaks and Lynn S 73 W 70 poles to a white oak and Mulberry, S. 10 E 108 poles to the beginning with its appurtenances.

"To have and to hold the said Tract or Parcel of Land, with its appurtenances, to the said James Hanna and his heirs forever. In witness whereof, the said Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the Lesser Seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond on the 10th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four and of the Commonwealth the 9th. Benjamin Harrison.
(West Virginia State Auditor) Book1 page 46

James Hanna did not retain title to this land very long. On May 12, 1785, he and his wife Ann transferred it, for 100 pounds "money of Virginia" to their son David (County Clerk - Greenbrier) No. 1, page 6. It was described in the deed to David in terms identical with the description in

²⁵ A "pole" is known today as a "rod" in surveying and is 16.5 feet in length.

the original grant to James, but the following words were added: "together with all houses, buildings, orchards, commodities, profits-and hereditaments whatsoever." These words indicate that James Hanna had occupied the land and had built his home long before he was required to secure firm title to it.

James Hanna and Anne Johnson Hanna both died in 1800, each aged 70 years, on their farm at Renick, Clear Creek, Greenbrier County, Virginia. Four of their 5 sons also died in the Renick-Lewisburg area. The one remaining son was John Hanna, next in our ancestral line, who came to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1817 to join his eldest son, Robert, after a career of patriotism and adventure experienced by few men. To him, with pride and respect, the author now turns.

VII. John Hanna

In Lord Dunmore's Indian War

At the age of 18 years, in August, 1774, John Hanna left his father's home on Spring Creek, in Greenbrier County, and made his way, 16 miles, to Camp Union (now Lewisburg) where many of his friends from Augusta County were assembling, under the command of General Andrew Lewis, to march against the Ohio Indians in Lord Dunmore's War.

John Hanna enlisted as a private in a company recruited by Captain Andrew Lockridge of Augusta County. This choice of comrades was to have a far-reaching influence upon John Hanna's future. Captain Andrew Lockridge was the husband of Jean Graham, daughter of John Graham, and it was Captain Lockridge who introduced John Hanna to his wife's cousin, another Jean Graham, whom John Hanna married in 1787.

Also, it was this military experience which eventually, 43 years later, resulted in John Hanna's removal to Ohio. For that reason, the author feels justified in reviewing briefly the events preceding and immediately following the Battle of Point Pleasant which may be considered as marking both the beginning and the end of Dunmore's War. For some of his facts the author is indebted to the "*History of Lord Dunmore's Indian War*²⁶", by Virgil A. Lewis (Lewis), State Archivist of West Virginia; for other facts credit is due the "*History of Jackson County*", by D. W. Williams (Williams).

The Augusta County Regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Lewis, brother of General Andrew Lewis, with two other regiments from Botetourt and Fincastle counties, and four independent companies, formed the southern division of the Army of Lord John Dunmore, colonial governor of Virginia. The northern division, commanded by Dunmore himself, left Winchester, Virginia, on August 27, 1774, with the announced plan of joining General Lewis at Point Pleasant. Instead, Dunmore crossed the Ohio River at the mouth of the Hockhocking, where he erected a stronghold called Fort Gower.

The southern division of 1,100 men, under command of General Andrew Lewis, left Camp Union September 11, 1774, and reached the confluence of the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers at Point Pleasant October 1, having traveled 160 miles through a trackless wilderness with men, packhorses, beef cattle, other food supplies, tools, arms and ammunition, in 21 days.

Lord Dunmore, who had promised to meet the colonial troops at the river Junction, failed to appear. Instead, he sent word of his encampment 85 miles upstream. Thus Dunmore and his own troops did not participate in the Battle of Point Pleasant which has been described as "the

²⁶ This editor was unable to identify a specific book by Virgil Lewis with the title given by Robert Jones II. However, a book is available by Lewis entitled "History of the Battle of Point Pleasant Fought Between White Men and Indians at the Mouth of the Great Kanawha River 1774: The Chief Event of Lord Dunmore's War", available in reprint form as noted in the bibliography. (Lewis),

greatest battle in the history of Indian warfare in America." Also, it has been called "the first battle of the Revolution."

The battle began with a sudden attack by the Indians just before dawn on October 10 and continued until after sunset. The Virginians lost 10 officers and 71 privates killed, eight officers and 135 privates wounded. One of every five men engaged was a casualty. The Augusta County regiment bore the initial onset and Colonel Charles Lewis, brother of the General, was among the first to be killed. One other colonel, five captains, three lieutenants and several subalterns were also slain. The losses of Indians, under the famed Chief Cornstalk, were never definitely known but they were sufficient to induce them to withdraw. (Cornstalk was treacherously murdered by white men at Point Pleasant November 11, 1777).

During the night following the battle, the Indians fled back across the Ohio River, on the rafts and canoes that had carried them over and started through the Ohio wilderness toward the Pickaway Plains. On October 12, second day after the battle, General Lewis dispatched a messenger to Lord Dunmore with an account of his costly victory. But Lord Dunmore, before the battle, had started an emissary to General Lewis instructing him to attend a meeting with the Indians on the Pickaway Plains, toward which Dunmore had already started with 1,200 men, leaving a garrison of 100 men at Fort Gower.

Proceeding through the present sites of the cities of Athens and Logan into what is now Pickaway County, Dunmore was met by representatives of Chief Cornstalk under a flag of truce. Dunmore immediately halted his march and established Camp Charlotte, named in honor of his wife. There, on October 20, he effected a treaty with the Indians. One of its agreements provided that no white man should hunt north of the Ohio River. Another denied the right of the Indians to go south of the Ohio River except in trade with the whites. Also, the Indians were not to molest the boats of white men on the river.

General Lewis knew nothing about the treaty before it was made. It is difficult to believe that Lord Dunmore did not know of the Indian attack at Point Pleasant before he rushed to complete the treaty. Else why the rush and why Dunmore's failure to take action against Cornstalk and his tribesmen? Could it have been that Dunmore knew the Revolution was sure to come and he wanted the Indians to be on the side of the English?

After burying his dead and collecting his stampeded livestock, General Lewis left Point Pleasant on October 18 with 1,150 men - leaving behind a garrison of 278 men - and crossed the Ohio River in pursuit of the fleeing Indians. (He had been reinforced after the battle by 350 men under Colonel William Christian).

Proceeding through what are now Gallia, Jackson and Ross Counties, General Lewis had reached a point 15 miles west of Camp Charlotte when, on October 22, he received from Lord Dunmore his first news of the treaty, accompanied by an order that the Virginians should proceed no further but should return at once to their homes.

Desperately angry and unhappy over the loss of his men and the death of his brother, General Lewis continued to march and, on October 23, camped on Congo Creek, within four miles of Camp Charlotte. The camp of General Lewis was located about one mile south of the giant tree known today as the Logan Elm beneath which Mingo Chief Logan is said to have delivered his famous address to one Colonel John Gibson. Lord Dunmore had used Colonel Gibson, a British Officer, as an interpreter during the peace negotiations and later had sent him to Logan to learn why the chief had failed to attend the treaty conference.

The near presence of the vengeful army of General Lewis frightened the Indians and many of them fled in alarm to the camp of Lord Dunmore. The latter, in person, rushed to General Lewis and ordered him to return at once with all his men. The next day the Lewis army reluctantly started back to Point Pleasant where it arrived October 29 and was disbanded, the men being obliged to make their own way home in small groups as best they could.

The Battle of Point Pleasant had a decisive influence upon the history of Jackson County and the future of the Hanna family. On their way from the battle scene up the valley in pursuit of the Indians, the soldiers of General Lewis camped overnight at the Salt Licks on and about the site of the present city of Jackson. And on their return march, they spent another night at the Licks where the Indians had secured salt for centuries. They never forgot what they saw! Thus wrote Daniel Webster Williams, newspaper editor and county historian:

The Virginians who followed General Lewis into the hills of southern Ohio in 1774 carried back glowing accounts of the wonderful game resort which they had discovered in one of the smaller branches of the Scioto (Salt Creek) where they had seen herds of buffalo, deer, elk and smaller game in great numbers. For centuries the Indians had visited the licks and from time immemorial wild animals had frequented the saline waters. . . . The majority of the soldiers later participated in the Revolution but they never forgot the game in the neighborhood of the licks and in later years many of them returned to Ohio and settled in this county.

(Williams) page 51

Writing at greater length in the "*Hanging Rock Iron Region of Ohio*", volume I, page 45, Mr. Williams²⁷ says:

The magnet which first strongly attracted the attention of the whites to the material richness of the valley (Jackson County) was the presence of the salt springs, or salt licks, of that section. Both animal and human kind have an insatiable craving for salt as for water. The salt springs of Jackson had been known by the Indians from before history began.

²⁷ Eugene Willard was the General Supervising Editor for the Hanging Rock book; Webster was the editor for the Jackson County material, hence Jones' reference to Williams' writing in Willard's *Hanging Rock* book.

Until the county became firmly occupied by the whites, the Indians made annual visits to the Jackson saltsprings. Probably the first white man to visit them on such an errand was Daniel Boone, who was captured by the Indians in Kentucky in 1778 and was brought to that locality during his short captivity.

It is not known what became of the enterprises of the original white settlers at the Scioto Salt Springs but it is known that the first salt produced in commercial quantities was made by persons from Marietta in 1798. The price of salt then fell from six and ten dollars a bushel to three and four dollars, the latter being the ruling price for the next decade in southern Ohio.

The first visitors to the licks whose coming materially affected history were the soldiers of General Andrew Lewis who invaded the Indian country in October, 1774. The army had been recruited by General Lewis at Camp Union in Greenbrier County, Virginia. It was composed of two regiments of frontiersmen, all of whom were experienced woodsmen and sharpshooters, and they were recruited in compliance with an order from Lord John Dunmore, governor of Virginia, to march against the Ohio Indians.

Lewis and his men set out on their advance toward the Ohio on September 11, 1774. They descended the river (Kanawha) rapidly and reached Point Pleasant, the designated rendezvous, on October 1. While waiting in camp for an order from Lord Dunmore, they were attacked in force by the Indians and the famous Battle of Point Pleasant was fought and won by General Lewis and his men, but with the loss of eight officers and 75 privates killed and about 140 soldiers wounded.

After caring for the wounded, burying the dead and fortifying the camp, General Lewis concluded to cross the Ohio and move against the Indian town on the Scioto. Lord Dunmore sent runners to meet him at the Salt Licks but, after camping here one night, Lewis advanced toward Chillicothe and the place where occurred the famous meeting between Chief Logan and Lord Dunmore, concerning which historians have disagreed.

The upshot of the matter was that General Lewis and his men were ordered to return home. This retreat was made leisurely and another night was spent at the Licks. Many of the soldiers fell in love with the country. But the Revolutionary War and much border warfare intervened before it was safe for them to return here to live. Then so many came in such numbers that, for a long time, a portion of the country was known as Greenbrier.

(Willard) page 45

Writing on still another phase of Jackson County history, Mr. Williams chooses an Individual person as the subject of a chapter in the "*Hanging Rock Iron Region of Ohio*", volume 1, page

Perhaps the last survivor of the Greenbrier men who marched through Jackson County in 1774 with General Andrew Lewis and returned here in later years was John Hanna. This young soldier had a remarkable dream on the night before the Battle of Point Pleasant which he remembered to his last days and related to- his grandson, Robert Callaghan, who is now (1915) living in Jackson County.

Hanna dreamed that he was sleeping on a flat rock when he was awakened by rattlesnakes which sought to climb the rock to strike him but failed. The next day, when the Indians made their attack at dawn, he remembered his dream and his escape from the rattlesnakes lent him courage during the long hours of the battle.

When the War of the Revolution began, Hanna enlisted and was sent to the Army under Washington. He was present at the Battle of Monmouth in New Jersey and was a witness to the memorable meeting on the battlefield between General Washington and General Charles Lee.

Hanna was born in 1756 and was only 18 years old when he joined General Lewis' expedition. He served through the War of the Revolution for which he received an honorable pension in his declining years. His son, Robert G. Hanna, having moved from Virginia to Ohio and assisted in organizing Jackson County, John Hanna disposed of his property in Greenbrier County, Virginia, and joined him in Ohio.

His wife's maiden name was Graham and they were the parents of nine children: James, Nancy, John, Robert, Christopher, Joseph, Jane, Elizabeth and Martha. The oldest three remained in Virginia but the others came to this county, and, with the exception of Joseph, who never married, became the heads of large families.

The seven children of Robert were Wilson, Tyrus, Anson, James, Alvira Swanson, Talitha Stockman and Jane Davis.

Christopher moved to Indiana in later years. Elizabeth married George Scurlock, founder of the numerous family of that name in this county, for they were the parents of 11 children.

Martha, youngest daughter of John Hanna, married William O. H. Callaghan and they were the parents of ten children: John, Robert, Jane, Margaret, Benjamin, Martha, William, Angelina, Joseph and Charles, nearly all of whom have many descendants.

This enumeration of children and grandchildren proves that John Hanna came of virile stock, for his descendants number many hundreds of persons, now widely scattered over many states. He spent his declining years at the home of his

daughter, Martha Callaghan, in Madison township, and lived to the great age of four score and ten years. His ashes lie in the Callaghan graveyard under the oak overlooking the valley of Symmes Creek and near the site of Madison furnace. He died April 11, 1845.

(Willard) page 362-363

[Note: The remains of John Hanna were removed September 12, 1927, to the plot of his grandson, Anson Hanna, in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio.]

A Soldier Of The Revolution

A little more than two years after returning from the Indian War, John Hanna, in January 1777, not yet 21 years of age, enlisted for a term of three years in Colonel Nathaniel Gist's 16th Regiment of Virginia Troops. Hanna was a private in the Second Company, first under Captain Samuel Lapsley and later under Captain Alexander Breckenridge.

Colonel Gist was a son of Christopher Gist, famous scout and frontiersman, who served as guide to George Washington on his Ohio expedition and his trip to Fort Duquesne, and also for the ill-fated English General Edward Braddock during the French and Indian War.

In February 1777, Gist's regiment joined General George Washington's army at Morristown, New Jersey, and was designated the Eighth Regiment of the Continental Line, with Gist continuing as its Colonel by appointment of the Commander-in-Chief. ((Lossing) Washington and the American Republic, Vol. II, page 403).

Promoted to Sergeant, John Hanna served under Colonel Gist with the Army of Washington for almost three years - through a winter at Valley Forge (December 1777 - June 1778); in the Battle of Monmouth, "last important battle in the north," (June 28, 1778); thence through Pennsylvania and New Jersey into the Hudson Highlands and to West Point (winter 1778-1779); back to Morristown and Trenton and finally (December 1779) to the relief of Charleston, South Carolina, where, May 12, 1780, Colonel Gist, his men, and all other American troops were captured by Sir Henry Clinton.

John Hanna was held captive on a British prison ship in Charleston harbor for more than 17 months until after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis October 19, 1781. John Hanna waited six years for his "back pay". On October 20, 1787, he received it in the amount of 72 pounds, 17 shillings, 11 pence, according to a record in the National Archives in Washington.

It is a simple task to trace the war-time travels of John Hanna from his enlistment as a private in 1777 to his discharge as a Commissary Sergeant in 1781 merely by following the recorded movements of his commanding officers. Historical war records are largely confined to officers and their regiments as a whole and army privates seldom "get their names in the papers."

To accomplish this purpose, we turn chiefly to the most authoritative memoir of our first president, "Washington and the American Republic" (Lossing), a comprehensive history in three volumes, written by Benton J. Lossing (1870), and begin our research as of January 6, 1777, the day upon which General Washington reached Morristown, New Jersey (vol. II, page 392), after his famous crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas Day, 1776, followed by the Battle of Trenton (January 2) and the Battle of Princeton (January 3).

At that time, says Lossing (vol. II, pages. 381-382), Washington was hard-pressed for both men and money. Short-term enlistments were expiring and half of the soldiers had gone home.

Others were induced to remain "six weeks longer by a promise of ten dollars in hard money." The cash came from a fund of \$50,000 which Robert Morris, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant and financier, had borrowed from a Quaker friend. "Many of the troops," wrote Lossing (vol. II, page 392), "were thinly clad, without blankets, and destitute of shoes and stockings."

"While at Morristown," continued Lossing (vol II, page 403), "Washington appointed the colonels of ten of the new regiments authorized by the Congress December 27, 1776, and soon after, on February 19, 1777, five new major generals and 18 new brigadiers were commissioned."

Listed among the ten colonels was Nathaniel Gist, thus indicating that Gist and his men, lately organized as the 16th Virginia state troops, were transformed at that time and place into the Eighth Regiment of the Continental Line.

"Continental regulars," says the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, volume 7, page 12 (Virginia Historical Society), "were raised by direct vote of Congress and officered by Congress from the first. These organizations had no connection with individual colonies, though they were occasionally recruited in a single colony. Among those raised wholly or in part in Virginia were Gist's Continental Infantry, 1777-1781."

"Washington's first task after reaching Morristown," says Lossing, "was to clear the enemy out of New Jersey and, despite the sorry condition of his men, by the first of March, not a British or Hessian soldier remained in New Jersey except at Brunswick and Amboy." (vol. II, page 393). The headquarters of General Sir William Howe, British commander, were at Brunswick.

From this point we continue to follow Sergeant Hanna by setting down in chronological sequence, and as briefly as possible, references to General Washington and Colonel Gist as contained in Lossing's work and various other historical records, keeping always in mind that Gist was with Washington and Hanna was with Gist. Some of the citations may appear comparatively uninteresting but they serve at least to maintain a certain degree of continuity.

May 27, 1777 - Washington left Morristown and established his camp upon the heights of Middlebrook, within nine miles of Brunswick "where they could overlook the plain between them and the sea." in the distance Raritan Bay and the heights of Staten Island might be seen.

July 12 to 15 - Washington's headquarters were at Pompton Plains in East Jersey, nearer the Hudson and the Highlands.

July 15 to 22 - Washington was in the Clove, a fertile valley in Rockland County, New York, a dozen or so miles from the Hudson.

July 23 - Washington broke encampment at Clove and marched army in the direction of Delaware River by different routes.

July 30 - Washington at Coryell's Ferry on the Delaware, 30 miles from Philadelphia.

July 31 - Washington moved up from Coryell's Ferry with his whole army and encamped at Germantown, five or six miles from Philadelphia.

August 24 - Washington's army marched into Philadelphia "to impress Tories," then down the Delaware to Wilmington. Howe's fleet was in Chesapeake Bay.

August 25 - British troops, under Sir William Howe, almost 18,000 strong; began to land from fleet at head of Chesapeake Bay, six miles below Elkton.

August 25 - Washington established headquarters at Wilmington. Effective forces did not exceed 11,000 men, including militia, while that of the enemy was at least 15,000. "Sullivan had just joined the main army with his divisions and Colonel Gist had been directed by the Congress to take command of the Maryland militia then rapidly gathering." (Lossing) volume 2, page 501-502).

September 9 - Washington broke camp and fell back to the Brandywine River, crossing it at Chad's ford, and camped upon the heights east of the Brandywine.

September 11 - Battle of Brandywine, 25 miles from Philadelphia. Washington defeated. Congress was back in Philadelphia.

September 12 - Washington led army away from Philadelphia and crossed the Schuylkill River to attack Howe, but severe rain wet powder, and Washington retreated to Warwick on September 15. Howe, after two days, moved toward Philadelphia.

September 19 - Congress left Philadelphia for Lancaster, met there on September 27 and removed same day to York.

September 26 - Howe's army entered Philadelphia. Washington had gone on to Pott's Grove, 20 miles from present Norristown.

September 30 - Washington advanced to Pennibecker's Mill, about 14 miles from Germantown, and there encamped. He had 11,000 men of whom 8,000 were Continental troops and the remainder militia.

October 4 - Washington attacked main British army at Germantown, then retreated to Pennibecker's mill, 20 miles from Philadelphia.

October 30 - Reinforced by almost 1,000 Virginia and Maryland troops and 1,200 Rhode Island troops from Peekskill, Washington moved again toward Germantown and took position on a hill three-fourths mile northeast of the village of Whitemarsh, about 14 miles from Philadelphia. He had 8,300 Continental troops and 2,700 militia.

December - Early in December Howe meditated an attack on Washington's camp. On the morning of December 7, Washington felt certain he would be attacked. "Morgan's riflemen and the Maryland Militia, under Colonel Gist, had been sent out to assail the advanced and flanking parties of the enemy on their approach. These encountered some severe attacks and were driven back into the camp. Twenty-seven of Morgan's men were killed or wounded and sixteen or seventeen of the Maryland militia were disabled." (Lossing) volume 2, page 568).

December 8 - Howe marched his army back to Philadelphia. Did not attack Whitemarsh. "The winter had now set in with great severity and it was impossible for poorly clad and poorly fed troops to live longer in tents. Perceiving this. Washington had already chosen a more comfortable place for the winter quarters of his army, called Valley Forge. It is on the borders of a gorge sloping down to the Schuylkill River, nineteen miles from Whitemarsh and twenty miles from Philadelphia. There he ordered log huts to be constructed, assuring the soldiers that he, himself, would cheerfully share in the hardships and partake of any inconvenience." - (Lossing) volume 2, page 570).

December 18 - Washington arrived at Valley Forge. He made his headquarters in house of Isaac Potts, a Quaker, near bank of Schuylkill River. That Washington and his men were in hostile territory in their own land is revealed by the following quotation from Gordon's History of the American War, volume 2, page 279: "Nearly all the farmers in the vicinity of Valley Forge were unfriendly to the American cause. They refused to supply Washington with food and defended their cattle and grain with fire-arms. In some instances they burned what they could not defend."

Here we insert two excerpts from "Revolutionary Army Orders for the Main Army Under Washington, 1778-1779," Issued from various headquarters, as published in the "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography".

The first appears in volume 14, number 2, of the Magazine for (Virginia Historical Society) October 1896, page 186, as follows:

Headquarters, Valley Forge: At a Gen'l Court Martial, May 28, 1778, Colonel Chambers, President. Ensign James Walker, of Colonel Gist's Reg't. tried 1st for deserting a waggon he had in his charge at the appearance of one of our light horse and losing his party in the plight. 2ndly for telling several falseities in relating

the event after returning to camp. Unanimously found guilty of the charges exhibited against him and sentenced to be cashiered. The Commander-in-Chief approved the sentence and ordered it to take place immediately.

The second appears in (Virginia Historical Society) volume 14, page 313, of the Magazine, as follows:

Headquarters, Valley Forge, June 3, 1778. At a general court martial, June 1, 1778, Colonel Chambers, President. Lt. Toomy, of Colonel Gist's Regt., detached to the 3rd Maryland Regiment, tried for disobedience of orders, found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which he belongs in the presence of the officers of the Brigade.

After these references to Colonel Gist and his regiment at Valley Forge, we return to the chronology as based, where not otherwise stated, upon Lossing's History. - "Washington and the American Republic" (Lossing).

June 18, 1778 - British army, under Sir Henry Clinton, moved from New York to succeed General Lord Howe at Philadelphia. Howe crossed the Delaware River and commenced a march over New Jersey, intending to embark on the Raritan River for New York. Washington immediately broke up his camp at Valley Forge, sent General Arnold to take possession of Philadelphia and, with his main army, moved to the Delaware River and crossed into Delaware at Coryell's ferry.

June 27 - Both armies were within five miles of each other near Monmouth Court House. Washington's generals were Charles Lee, Marquis de Lafayette, Daniel Morgan, Dickinson and Wayne.

June 28 (Sunday) - Battle of Monmouth, won by Americans. "It was early in this battle," wrote Lossing, "that Washington first began to believe the claims of several of his officers, including Lafayette, that General Charles Lee was a traitor. Lee ordered his troops to retreat. Washington himself halted the retreat and demanded an explanation from Lee. Enraged at Lee's angry reply, Washington called him a "damned poltroon". However, at Lee's urgent pleading, Washington permitted Lee to lead his men back into the battle where they acquitted themselves well." [Note: John Hanna was a witness to this incident, as will be described later.]

June 29 - The British army escaped during the night, reached Sandy Hook on the 30th, and embarked on Lord H Howe's fleet for New York. "The Battle of Monmouth was one of the most severely contested conflicts of the war," wrote Lossing. "Americans lost 228 killed or wounded and 100 missing, most of the latter returning to the army later. The British lost 249 killed or wounded, including four officers." - (Lossing, volume 2, page 625). "The Battle of Monmouth was the

longest of the whole war and the last important engagement in the north." - "The War of the Revolution", by Christopher Ward, page 586.

June 30 - Washington left Monmouth, led his army to Brunswick and then indulged his troops in easy marches in the direction of the Highlands, through Paramas (sic), Peekskill and Northcastle to King's Ferry (Stony Point), where he crossed the Hudson and encamped at White Plains in Westchester County on July 17. Washington continued his army's headquarters at White Plains until late in September. The works in the Highlands were strengthened, garrisons were reinforced and General Rufus Putnam, with two brigades, was stationed near West Point. Then Washington moved his camp to Fredericksburg, now Patterson, New Jersey, near the border of Connecticut, 30 miles from West Point.

Winter of 1778-1779 - At the beginning of December Washington placed his army for the winter in cantonments extending from the Connecticut coast of Long Island South to the Delaware River. General Rufus Putnam commanded at Danbury and General Alexander McDougal in the Highlands. Washington made his headquarters near Middlebrook in New Jersey. He spent much of the winter in Philadelphia in conference with Congress and its committees in preparation for future-operations. Early in February 1779, Washington returned to his headquarters in Middlebrook.

June 1, 1779 - Apprehending a movement of the enemy up the Hudson, Washington moved with the greater portion of his army in the direction of the Highlands by way of Morristown. He found his suspicions verified when the British did go up the Hudson and captured forts at Stony Point and Verplanck's Point. Washington thereupon determined to strengthen and defend West Point. To that end, he established headquarters at New Windsor, leaving General Putnam with the main army in the mountain valleys in the rear of Haverstraw. General McDougal was placed in command at West Point and three brigades under General Heath were stationed on the opposite side of the river. [Note: Stony Point was recaptured by Americans under General Anthony Wayne on July 16, 1779.]

July 21 - Washington established his headquarters at West Point and remained there until his army went into winter quarters in December.
(Lossing)

Here we insert four excerpts from "Revolutionary Army Orders" as published in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. The first appears in (Virginia Historical Society) volume 20, page 251, of the Magazine, issue of July 1912, as follows:

D. O. Ramopaugh, September 28, 1779. At a division court whereof Col. Gist was president, held the 25 inst., Jno. Leaks, Adonijor David, soldiers in the Second Virginia Regt., and Thomas Moore, of the 5th Virginia regiment, were found guilty

of desertion and sentenced to receive 100 lashes each. At the same court on the 27th inst. Richard Edwards, soldier in the 8th Virginia Regt., was found guilty of desertion and stealing soldiers' clothes and sentenced to receive 100 lashes.

The second appears in (Virginia Historical Society) volume 20, page 256 of the Magazine, Issue of July 1912, as follows:

G. O. West Point Headquarters, October 23, 1779. At a Division Court Martial whereof Col. Gist was president, held at Ramopaugh September 24, 1779, Mr. Thornton Taylor, conductor of military stores to Gen'l Woodford's Brigade, was tried for striking a soldier and secondly for making a false oath. He was found guilty and sentenced to be discharged from the service. But the Commander-in-Chief, finding he had been the victim of perjured evidence, reversed the decision and released him from arrest.

Thus, in one order, is revealed the presence of General Washington, commander-in-chief, and Colonel Gist and his regiment at West Point. So also was Sergeant Hanna.

The third appears in (Virginia Historical Society) volume 21, page 26, of the Magazine, Issue of January 1913, as follows:

Kakiate, October 12, 1779. Order to Col. Gist directing that forage masters be very careful in issuing orders for forage and see that no person draws who is not entitled to it. Waggon masters to pay particular attention to their horses to see that no forage is wasted.

The fourth appears in (Virginia Historical Society) volume 22, page 7, of the Magazine, issue of January 1914, as follows:

D.A.O. Nov. 18, 1779. A fatigue party consisting of a Lt. Col., one major, five captains, ten subalterns and 200 men are to parade tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock to open a road to Haverstraw Forge. Col. Russell and Col. Gist will point out the route and the deputy Q. M. G. will furnish the necessary tools.

In an order issued the next day, Colonel Gist directed the quartermasters of all units to assemble a "supply of axes, &c." Evidently, since no other tools were specified, the removal of trees was the major task of making a new road.

After these references to Colonel Gist, regimental commander of Sergeant John Hanna, at Ramopaugh, West Point, Kakiate and Haverstraw, we return to the chronology as contained in Lossing's history of Washington's army.

December 26 - Sir Henry Clinton, leaving a garrison at New York, embarked with several thousand men on transports, accompanied by a fleet of warships, and sailed for Charleston, South Carolina, then headquarters of the American Army in the South, under command of General Benjamin Lincoln. Washington, relieved of all apprehensions of attack, disbanded the militia of New York and Massachusetts which had been only recently assembled, cast his army into two divisions and prepared to go into winter quarters. One division, under General Heath, was stationed in the Highlands for the protection of West Point and its dependencies, and the other was huddled near Morristown where, the commander-in-chief and established his headquarters in the first week in December.

These movements of troops were in accordance with an "Order of Preparedness" issued by General Washington from his Morristown headquarters on December 4, 1779, and appearing in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (Virginia Historical Society) volume 22, page 13, being the issue of January 1914, as follows:

The Virginia troops will hold themselves in readiness to march to Trenton. The two state regiments will march tomorrow morning at eight o'clock, the 6th and Colonel Gist's regiment at 4; the 1st and 10th at 8 o'clock the day following and the 2nd, 3rd and 8th at 4 in the afternoon. They will wait at Trenton till further orders except the state regiments which will move on to Philadelphia.

The "further orders" came shortly after Christmas and sent two of the North Carolina regiments and all of the Virginia troops of the Continental Line to South Carolina to reinforce General Lincoln at Charleston. Thus, Colonel Gist and all his men, including Sergeant John Hanna, went to their fate - surrender and 18 months of captivity on British prison ships.

February 11, 1780 - Sir Henry Clinton and his troops landed along Edisto Inlet, 30 miles below Charleston. When Lincoln heard of the landing, he prepared to flee inland, for he had not to exceed 1,400 men. But when news came that Clinton was planning a siege, he resolved to remain and prepare for defense.

March 29 - Clinton sat down before the works which the Americans had erected across Charleston Neck. By the end of April, the city was completely surrounded by the foe. Earl Cornwallis and Lord Rawdon arrived on April 19 with 3,000 fresh troops from New York and all hope for the patriots fled. After three demands for surrender had been rejected, the British commander, on the evening of May 9, began a general cannonade with 200 heavy guns, continuing for more than two days. With the city on fire in several places and its destruction inevitable, General Lincoln surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton on May 12th.

"At noon," wrote historian Lossing, "the Continental troops marched out and laid down their arms, having made a desperate and gallant defense for forty days. Lincoln and his army, and a large number of citizens, were made prisoners of war

but many were soon paroled. The captives altogether numbered between five and six thousand and among the spoils of victory were four hundred pieces of cannon.

"The terms of surrender were galling to Lincoln and the feelings of the Americans were strongly excited against Clinton because of his violation of one of the essential stipulations of surrender. Regardless of his promises, he caused many of the leading republicans of Charleston to be seized and carried on board prison-ships in the harbor where hundreds suffered terribly. Many were taken to St. Augustine and Immured in the old fortress for several months." Colonel Gist later formally protested "cruel and inhumane treatment" accorded him and his men.

Here it may be noted that John Hanna was not among those paroled or exchanged. He was confined on a prison ship from May 12, 1780, until after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis October 19, 1781.

It must have provided a certain measure of satisfaction to Colonel Gist and his men when General Washington appointed General Benjamin Lincoln to conduct the surrender of Cornwallis upon the same terms that Sir Henry Clinton had imposed upon Lincoln at Charleston the year before. Pleading indisposition, Cornwallis sent General O'Hara to deliver his sword to Washington but the latter directed that it be given to General Lincoln, who accepted it but ordered that it be returned to Cornwallis.

Forty-four years later John Hanna was granted a pension of \$8 per month which was paid from June 22, 1825, until his death April 11, 1845.

In The Revolution

There are numerous recorded references to John Hanna as a soldier of the Revolution. There are also references to officers under whom he served.

1. The eighth annual report of the Virginia State Library for 1910-1911, published at Richmond, 1912, contains a "List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia," by H. J. Eckenrode, State Archivist (Eckenrode). As its title indicates, it is a list of names, each followed by a reference to guide the reader to the source of authority for inclusion of the name in the list. On page 200 appears: "Hanna, John. Saf. 285; War 4, 299."

The citation "Saf. 285" refers to "Records of the Revolutionary War," by W. T. R. Saffell, published by Pudney & Russell, New York, 1858, (Saffell), wherein, page 285, appears: "Names of the Captains and Privates of Colonel Nathaniel Gist's Virginia Regiment in 1777 ... Second Company, Samuel Lapsley, Captain Samuel. ... Privates ... John Hanna." [Note: There were 30 privates listed in Captain Lapsley's Company. There were eight companies with a total of 215 privates. Alexander Breckenridge, under whom John Hanna later served "when Lapsley went home," was listed as captain of the Sixth Company.]

The citation "War 4, 229" refers to "A Collection of MS (manuscript) Volumes Bearing on the Military Establishment of the State of Virginia During and After the Revolution," contained in the Virginia State Library (Virginia State Library) volume 4, wherein, page 76, begins "A List of Soldiers of the Virginia Continental Establishment" and, on page 229, appears: "John Hanna, Sergeant, Infantry."

2. The ninth annual report of the Virginia State Library for 1911-1912, published at Richmond, 1913, (Eckenrode), contains a supplement to Mr. Eckenrode's 1912 "List." On page 137 of the supplement appears: "Hanna, John. S. of W. 1835. Pen. 3, Ohio 69."

The citation "S. of W. 1835. Pen. 3, Ohio 69" refers to "Report of the Secretary of War," in relation to the pension establishment of the United States, published in 1835, wherein, (Secretary of War) volume 3, page 69, of the Ohio section, appears: "Ohio Pension Role ... Statement of Jackson County ... Name: Hanna, John; Rank: Private; Annual Allowance, \$96.00; Sums Received, \$835.46; Description of Service, Virginia Continental; When Placed on Pension Roll, July 6, 1825; Commencement of Pension, June 22, 1825; Age, 77." [Note: John Hanna's index number, Department of Pensions, is S. 41607.]

3. In the "Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution," by J. H. Gwanthmey, published in 1938 (Gwanthmey) on page 345, appears: "Hanna, John. Sgt. 8 C. L." ... "Hanna, John, Sgt. Gist's Reg." ... "Hanna, John, Ohio pens." [Note: 8 C.L. means 8th Regt. Continental Line.]

These three Hannas are one and the same person. John Hanna enlisted as a private in Colonel Gist's 10th Virginia Regiment which later in February, 1777, became the Eighth Regiment of the Continental Line. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He became a pensioner in 1825 while a resident of Jackson County, Ohio.

4. In "Revolutionary War Records - Virginia," by G. M. Brumbaugh, published in Washington, 1936, (Brumbaugh) volume 1, page 452, appears: "Virginia Military Land Warrants, Virginia Military District of Ohio, Granted for Revolutionary War Service, State Continental Line: ... Number, 6315; Warrantee, Hanna, John; Rank, Private; Service 3 Years."

On page 387, *ibid*, the author explains: "Dates of issue, unfortunately, were not copied but it was decided not to hold up publication to secure the dates." [Note: The General Land Office in the U.S. Department of Interior, reports It has no record that John Hanna ever received any land under this warrant.]

5. In a "Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary Military Service," as returned under the Act for taking the Sixth Census in 1840, a federal document published in 1841 (Secretary of State) on page 173, appears: "Ohio ... Jackson County ... Liberty Township ... John Hanna, Age 85." [Note: At this time John Hanna resided at the home of his daughter, Martha, wife of William O. H. Callaghan, in Madison township, where he died in 1845. Actually, his home place was in Milton Township.]

6. In "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography" (Virginia Historical Society) volume 2, page 243, being the Issue for January, 1935, appears: "A List of Officers and Men from Virginia Who Served in the Continental Line: George Washington, Commander-in-Chief. ... Colonels: ... Nathaniel Gist; ... Captains: ...Samuel Lapsley, Alexander Breckenridge." Again it may be noted that John Hanna served first under Captain Lapsley, later under Captain Breckenridge.

7. 7. In "Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Ohio," compiled under the direction of, Frank D. Henderson, Adjutant General of Ohio, and published in 1929 (Henderson) on page 172, appears: "Hanna, John (Jackson County). In Continental Line, Va. Was with Washington at Monmouth. Heard him reprimand Gen. Lee profanely and justly. Also served under Gen. Andrew Lewis in the Dunmore War. Br. Greenbrier County, Va. Mar. Graham. Children: James, Nancy, John, Robert, Christopher, Joseph, Jane, Elizabeth, Martha. D. April 11, 1845, aged about 90 years, at Madison Furnace. Bur. Callaghan graveyard near Madison Furnace. G. M. (grave marked) by D.A.R. Sept. 1927. Came to Ohio with son Robert who was one of the county organizers. Applied for and received pension of \$96 a year from July 6, 1825, to his

death. Was an old man when he came to Ohio to live with son Robert and daughter, Mrs. Martha Callaghan, in Jackson County. Ref. Mrs. Adah Carrigan, Jackson O. ;D.W. Williams in article Jan. 29, 1926, Jackson Sun-Journal (Newspaper, Jackson Sun-Journal). Further infor. Captain John James Chap."

8. Workers employed on a federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) project during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, made a survey of Ohio cemeteries and listed the graves of those who had served in the nation's wars. The list is in the form of a card index preserved in the office of the Department of the Adjutant General in Columbus. Each "Graves Registration Card²⁸" contains the name of an individual with pertinent data. On the card bearing the name of John Hanna appears: "Name, Hanna, John; Date of Death, April 11, 1845; Place, Madison Furnace; Date of Birth, 1755 (sic); Place, Greenbrier Co., Virginia; Name of Cemetery, Fairmount; Location, Jackson Ohio;; Lot No. 154; Block, Old; Marker, Upright; War Served In, Revolution."

[Note: There are two errors in this record. John Hanna was born in 1756 and on shipboard enroute to America.]

9. A "Memorandum²⁹" from the Department of Interior, Bureau of Pensions, to John H. McNeeley, Assistant to the Secretary, and signed by A. D. Wilkinson, Acting Chief Clerk, under date of April 27, 1923, reads as follows:

The papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim S 41607 show that John Hanna enlisted in Greenbrier County, Virginia, in 1777 and served as a private in Captain Samuel Lapsiey's and Alexander Breckenridge's Companies, Colonel Gist's Regiment Virginia Troops. He was in the Battle of Monmouth. He was captured at the Siege of Charleston and detained as a prisoner seventeen or eighteen months. Pension was allowed on his application executed May 17, 1825; while he was a resident of Jackson County, Ohio. His age at that time was sixty-eight years. In 1825 the soldier referred to his wife, name not stated, and two daughters: Elizabeth, aged twenty-two years; Martha, aged twenty years; and four grandchildren: Tyrus, aged thirteen years; Anson, aged seven years; Jane, aged five years; and James, aged four years, surnames not stated. His wife died in March, 1829. He died April 11, 1845, leaving the following children: Christopher, John, Joseph, Elizabeth Scurlock, Nancy Walton and Martha Callaghan. It is stated in the case that the soldier had eight children but the names of the other two are not given.

²⁸ Original source not able to be accessed for this Second Edition

²⁹ Original source not accessed for this Second Edition

[Note: The foregoing memorandum, addressed to Robert H. Jones II, 368 West Ninth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, was in response to his request. A complete copy of the claim S 41607 appears elsewhere.]

10. Under date of April 27, 1923, from Department of the Interior, Pension Bureau, Washington, D.C., the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington Gardner, wrote³⁰:

I do hereby certify that the attached eight pages are true photostatic copies of the originals thereof on file in the Pension Bureau in the pension case of John Hanna who served in Alexander Breckenridge's Company, Virginia Volunteers, during the Revolutionary War, Survivor File No. 41607. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Pension Bureau to be affixed on the day and year above written. (signed Washington Gardner, Commissioner of Pensions).

The attached pages read in part as follows:

Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Jackson in the State of Ohio, May term, 1825. Personally appeared in open court ... John Hanna, aged sixty-eight years ... who being first duly sworn ... doth on his oath declare that he now is a resident citizen of the county and state aforesaid and that he was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that he served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary War in the Virginia Continental Line for the term of three years; that he was enlisted in Greenbrier County, Virginia, in the year 1777 by Captain Samuel Lapsley in whose company he served until after the Battle of Monmouth (in which battle he fought) when his said captain went home & the lieutenant Alexander Breckinridge was appointed captain of said company until his time of service expired and by whom he was honorably discharged in 1780 as he thinks and during the Siege at Charleston at which place he was taken prisoner by the enemy and was thence detained in captivity 17 or 18 months; that the company in which he served belonged to the 16th Virginia Regiment commanded by Co. Gist; that he does not now recollect the number of his Company and his discharge he has long since lost. ...And I do further solemnly swear that I am by occupation a farmer and that I am of an age incapable any longer of labouring to support myself or family & must of course suffer unless I can get relief from my country in the service of which I have spent the better part of my days. I have a family consisting of a wife, nearly as old as myself and very infirm; two daughters, Elizabeth 22 years old & Martha 20 years old. I have also four grandchildren, Tyrus 13 years old, Anson seven years old, Jane 5 years old & James 4 years old, all of whom are dependent upon me for

³⁰ Original source not accessed for this Second Edition

support. ... I do further state that I would have made application for assistance from my country before this time under the Act of Congress aforesaid passed on the 18th of March, 1818, but I always understood that those persons whose property amounted to two hundred dollars were excluded the benefits of same and I was unwilling to become a burden on my country while still able to labour for a support. (signed John Hanna). Sworn to and subscribed in open court this 17th day of May, 1825. ... Hugh Poor, Presiding Judge.

Immediately following this record of the hearing is the finding of the Court, as entered by the Clerk, as follows:

The State of Ohio, Jackson County ss. I, A. M. Faulkner, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for said county, do hereby certify that it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the said John Hanna did serve in the Revolutionary War as stated in the preceding declaration against the common enemy for the term of nine months or more under one engagement in the Continental Establishment. ... In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court on this 22d day of June, A D 1825 & in the 23d year of this state. (signed) A. M. Faulkner, Clerk.

11. Final entry in the case of John Hanna, as relating to his military service and his government pension, was made on April 24, 1852, seven years after his death. It appears on his Survivor File No. 41607 as follows:

I, Jacob Westfall, Judge of Probate Court in and for the County of Jackson and State of Ohio, do hereby certify that at a probate court holden before me at my office in Jackson on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1852, evidence satisfactory to said court was adduced to show that John Hanna, late a United States pensioner at the rate of ninety-six dollars per annum, died on the eleventh day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-five, and that at his death he left him surviving no widow, but the following named children which are his only children him surviving, viz: Christopher Hanna, John Hanna, Joseph Hanna, Elizabeth Scurlock, Nancy Walton and Martha Callaghan, and that each are twenty-one years of age and upwards. In testimony hereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of said court to be affixed this 24th day of April, A.D. 1852. (signed) Jacob Westfall, Probate Judge.

12. In the "National Archives and Records of Service" of the General Service Administration, Washington, D.C. (National Archives and Records of Service) is a document indexed "R.C. 93 - Revolutionary War Records: Abstract of Military Service of John Hanna, 8th Regiment (Virginia)" which records that "John Hanna, Sergeant in Captain Lapsley's Company" was paid thirty dollars for the months of October, November and December, 1778.

13. In the same National Archives is a set of volumes containing "A List of Soldiers of the Virginia Line in Continental Establishment Who Have Received Certificates for the Balance of Their Full Pay Agreeable to an Act of Assembly Passed November Session, 1781." In volume 176, page 420, it is recorded that "John Hanna, Sergeant, Infantry," was paid 72 pounds, 17 shillings, 11 pence, on October 26, 1787, the amount being received for him by one A. Woods. Another record of the same payment is contained in the Virginia State Library with a notation that the page number had been changed from 420 in the "old book" to 229 in the "new book." The books reveal that approximately two-thirds of all payments due the veterans were collected by agents.
14. Also in the national Archives, a portion of the Pension File S 41607 states that "John Hanna, of Jackson County, in the state of Ohio, was a private in the regiment of Colonel Gist in the Virginia Line for the term of three years from 1777 to 1780." It further states that he was placed on the pension roll July 6, 1825, at the rate of eight dollars a month to begin June 22, 1825, and that he was paid "arrears to the 4th of September, 1825" in the sum of \$19.46.

D.A.R. Honors Grave of John Hanna

Under a two-column headline, "Grave of Revolutionary Hero Is Marked With Bronze Tablet Saturday," the Jackson Herald³¹, of date September 21, 1927, said in part as follows:

On the Hanna lot in Fairmount cemetery John Hanna sleeps his long sleep with a bronze tablet unveiled Saturday by the D.A.R. to mark his resting place. After a long life, covering almost a century, in which he participated in the bitter struggles at Point Pleasant and Monmouth, and was finally made a prisoner when surrendered with General Lincoln's band of patriot soldiers, he now rests beneath a marker which proclaims to the world that he bore an honorable part in the history of this country.
(Newspaper, Jackson Herald)

³¹ Jackson Herald, produced by the Jackson Pub. Co., is one of the various names for the currently named Journal-Herald of Jackson, Ohio. This name was in use from 1902 to 1974

Move To Ohio

After his final discharge from the Continental Army of General Washington, John Hanna returned to the home of his parents in Greenbrier County. It may be recalled that James Hanna had been living on the land since 1774 but had not yet secured firm title to his holding. Not until July 10, 1784, as here before stated, did he acquire his patent right from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In 1787, at the age of 31 years, John Hanna married Jean Graham, daughter of Robert Graham and Jean Hicklin Graham, of Augusta County, who had been neighbors of the Hannas before they removed to Greenbrier County. As stated before, this Jean Graham was the cousin of another Jean Graham, daughter of John Graham and wife of Andrew Lockridge, who was John Hanna's Captain in the Dunmore War. At the time of her marriages, Jean Graham was virtually an orphan. Her father had been dead 24 years and her mother had been the wife of Ralph Lavery for about 23 years.

Although the year of the marriage appears in numerous family records, the exact date and precise place of the ceremony are not definitely known. It appears reasonably certain, however, that the wedding occurred in the Presbyterian church attended by the Graham families.

This belief is strengthened by a letter written July 28, 1946, to Robert H. Jones II, by Mrs. Harry Burnett, deputy clerk of Augusta County Courts, Staunton, Virginia. Wrote Mrs. Burnett: "Staunton court house has no marriage records at all prior to 1786. After that, for some time, only a few were reported. Then, for many years, only the name of the husband was recorded. John Hanna and Jean Graham lived far from the county seat and, as was often the case, they probably found their marriage easier by declaring the banns. So they probably went to the old Rocky Springs Presbyterian church, about thirty miles from Staunton."

Court records reveal that Rocky Springs church was erected on one acre of ground located on the Calfpasture River which was donated in 1773 by Andrew Kinhead to Lancelot (Lanty) Graham, Andrew Lockridge and four other "trustees of a congregation of dissenters for use as a burying ground and meeting house." - Augusta County Deed Book No. 19, page 220. (Lancelot Graham was a son of John Graham and a cousin of Jean Graham, wife of John Hanna).

Oren F. Morton's "History of Rockbridge County", next south of Augusta, treating of early churches, on page 87, says: "Rocky Springs Church ... stood close to the Augusta county line." The Calfpasture River crosses the county line. Thus the site of the Graham church was on the Calfpasture River in the extreme southwest corner of Augusta County. From the fact that Mr. Morton used the past tense it would appear that the church no longer exists.

It appears to have been several years before John Hanna acquired his own home. By deed recorded at Lewisburg, now in West Virginia, he purchased on November 26, 1793, from his brother Joseph and wife Mary, for 100 pounds, 200 acres "on Spring Creek, adjoining land of his

father." (Greenbrier County Deed Book No. 1, page 323).

Under date of September 17, 1810, through two military land grants, John Hanna acquired from the Commonwealth of Virginia 140 acres "adjoining his own land." The deed, preserved in the office of the State Auditor of West Virginia, reads as follows:

John Tyler, Governor of the Common Wealth of Virginia. To All to Whom these Presents Shall Come, Greeting: Know Ye, That by virtue of two land office warrants to wit: 46 acres by Warrant No. 21,215, issued the 5th day of December, 1783, and 94 acres by Warrant No. 3,506, issued the 8th day of January, 1803, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto John Hanna a certain tract or parcel of land, containing 140 acres by survey bearing date the 1st of May, 1809, lying in the County of Greenbrier, on waters of Spring Creek adjoining the lands of Wm. Donaldson, Joseph McClintick and his own, and bounded as followeth to wit:

Beginning at a white oak corner to his own land, and corner to Wm. Donaldson, and with a line of the latter N. 22, E. 204 poles up the creek to a white - on a hill side, then leaving the same, N. 47 E. 36 poles to a hickory and Spanish oak, N. 67 E. 42 poles to a Spanish oak, S. 61 E. 54 poles to a white walnut, hickory & Spanish oak, on McClintick's line, and with it S. 17 E 64 poles to a hickory and Spanish oak, corner to McClintick on said Hanna's line, and with the same S. 77 W. 76 poles to a white oak, S. 7 W. 56 poles to a walnut S. 74, W. 120 poles to the beginning, with its appurtenances.

To have and to hold the said tract or Parcl of Land, with its appurtenances, to the said John Hanna and his heirs forever. In witness whereof, the said John Tyler, Esquire, Governor of the Commwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the Lesser Seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond on the 17th day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ten and the Commonwealth the 35th. John Tyler.

Following is an attestation of the John Hanna Patent by the Auditor of the State of West Virginia wherein Greenbrier County is today located:

State of West Virginia. Auditor's Office, City of Charleston, To-wit: I, Edgar B.Sims, Auditor of the State of West Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a paper, purporting to be a grant from the State of Virginia to John Hanna, dated the 17th day of September, 1810, on file in said Auditor's office among the certified copies of records received from the office of the Register of the Land Office at Richmond, Virginia, and deposited in the said Auditor's Office, under the acts of the Legislature of West Virginia, passed February 24th, 1893, and February 20th, 1897. Given under my hand and official seal, at Charleston, W. Va., this 8th day of June, 1957. Edgar B. Sims, Auditor.

This author has no records relating to when or how John Hanna acquired Land Warrants Nos. 21,215 and 3,506 mentioned in the foregoing. In "Revolutionary War Records," by C. M. Brumbaugh, published in Washington, 1936, on page 452, appears the following: "Virginia Military Land Warrants, Virginia Military District of Ohio. Granted for Revolutionary Service, State Continental Line: ... Number 6,315: Warantee, Hanna, John; Rank, Private; Service, 3 years." There appears to be no record of John Hanna making use of Warrant No. 6,315.

On June 10, 1815, John and Jane (Jean) Hanna sold to William Rennick, for the stated nominal consideration of one dollar, 142 acres of their total holdings of 360 acres. (Greenbrier County Deed Book No. 6, page 51).

By deed dated October 20, 1817, several months after they had actually removed to Ohio with five of their eight children, John and Jane (Jean) Hanna transferred to James Hanna, their son, also for one dollar, the remaining 218 acres, described as "one certain tract or parcel of land the same John Hanna now lives on, lying on the waters of Spring Creek." (Greenbrier County Deed Book No. 7, page 163).

To finally conclude our record on the homesteads of James Hanna Sr. and of John Hanna, his son, it may be here recorded that James Hanna, son of John, on August 8, 1818, sold to William Rennick, "for one dollar," 107 acres described as "one-half of the old tract of land which John Hanna formerly owned." (Greenbrier County Deed Book (County Clerk - Greenbrier) No. 7, page 333).

William Rennick became the founder of the present town of Renick (sic), situated 16 miles north of Lewisburg, West Virginia. Spring Creek, along which the Hanna lands were located, was described to the author of these lines by S. S. Tuckweiller, a surveyor in the office of the Greenbrier County engineer (1942) as "a large stream flowing into the Greenbrier River from the west between Frankfort (10 miles north of Lewisburg) and Renick; it drains a considerable area, mostly fertile but largely rugged."

The Sims Index of Land Grants in West Virginia (Sims), compiled by Edger B. Sims, State Auditor, reveals that the Hannas became large land owners over the years. James Hanna, his sons and grandsons are recorded as having acquired 41 grants for a total of 11,318 acres between 1784 and 1858. But since this author confines his interest to the acquisitions of the pioneer James and his son John, our direct ancestors, the Virginia land records of the Hannas will terminate at this point.

John Hanna came to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1817, when the county was one year old, to join his eldest son, Robert Graham Hanna, who had won an early success in the new land across which the father had marched in 1774 as a soldier in the army of General Andrew Lewis during Lord Dunmore's War against the Indians. Robert Hanna had made exploratory trips to the Salt Licks as early as 1810 and had brought his family to live there in 1815. He had assisted in organizing the new county of Jackson in 1816 and in October of that year had been elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners. Encouraged by his promising future, Robert

urged his parents to follow him to the new land.

Reviving his own 43-year-old memories of the two nights he had spent at the Licks after the Battle of Point Pleasant, and probably influenced by pride in his first-born son's early prominence in his new home, the father was quick to respond. So, early in 1817, John and Jean Hanna came to Jackson County with five of their eight children, namely, sons Christopher and Joseph; daughters Jane, Elizabeth and Martha. Two other sons, James and John; and one daughter, Nancy, remained in Virginia, and all died there. Son John made numerous visits to his relatives in Ohio but always returned to Virginia.

One of the first acts of John Hanna after his arrival in Jackson County was the purchase of a farm. On April 28, 1817, at Chillicothe, where Congress lands were sold, he made the first payment for 168.75 acres described as "the South West quarter of Section thirty-three in Township nine of Range seventeen." The land lies in the southern part of Milton Township, six miles due east of the City of Jackson.

The purchase is recorded in volume 1, page 343, of "Tract Books and Entries, Congress Lands and U.S. Military Lands" in the office of the State Auditor, Columbus, Ohio. A duplicate record of the same purchase also appears in "Auditor of State, Abstract Book and Entries, Congress-Lands and U.S. Military Lands," volume 2, page 135, in the same office³².

John Hanna completed his payments and received a patent for his land, signed by James Monroe, President of the United States and Jonathan Meigs, Commissioner of the Land Office, under date of March 28, 1821. Under date of October 6, 1942, R.S. Clinton, Chief of Patents Division, General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, certified the following to be a true copy of the original patent record on file there:

James Monroe, President of the United States of America. To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting: Know Ye, that John Hanna, of Jackson County, Ohio, having deposited in the General Land Office a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe whereby it appears that full payment has been made for the South West quarter of section thirty-three, in township nine, of range seventeen, containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres & seventy-five-hundredths of the lands directed to be sold at Chillicothe by the act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," and of the acts amendatory of the same: There is granted by the United States unto the said John Hanna the quarter lot or section of Land above described: To have and to hold the said quarter lot or section of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said John Hanna, his heirs and assigns forever. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereto affixed. Given, under my hand, at the City of Washington, in the year of our

³² Neither of these books could be identified for this Second Edition for proper bibliographic referencing.

Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-fifth. By the President, J. M. J. Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

(At the same time John Hanna purchased his land, four Scurlocks - George, John, Joshua and James - each bought adjoining acreage. In 1825, George Scurlock married Elizabeth Hanna, daughter of John Hanna. Also, on January 12, 1839, Joseph W. Hanna, son of John Hanna, purchased 40 acres of the Congress Lands in Section 24, Range 18, Township 7, being located in Lick Township, near the town of Jackson).

On November 10, 1821, about seven months after he had acquired title to his land, John Hanna conveyed the south one-half of his holding to his son, John, junior, who still maintained his home in Virginia but made frequent visits to Ohio. The deed retained, however, the father's right of occupancy so long as he desired.

On October 1, 1831, having acquired a clear title by his father's departure from the home place to live with his daughter, Martha Hanna Callaghan, John Hanna (1811) junior conveyed his south one-half to his brother, Christopher, who on the same day transferred it to one David Rice.

On October 18, 1831, John Hanna senior conveyed the remaining north one-half of his farm to his son Joseph who, on August 12, 1835, sold it to George Scurlock, his brother-in-law, husband of Elizabeth Hanna. Thus the original Hanna home in Jackson County passed to other names, although one-half of it remained in the family.

The only recorded instance of John Hanna's participation in public affairs is contained in the "History of Lower Scioto Valley," (Inter-State Publishing Co.) where, on page 402, appears: "In the election of 1824 the following judges were appointed, all being representative men of their respective townships: ... Milton: John Hanna."

Shortly after the death of his wife in March, 1829, left alone in his home, John Hanna went to reside with his youngest daughter, Martha, wife of William O. H. Callaghan, on a farm in Madison Township, six miles northeast of Oak Hill, where he spent the last 16 years of his life. He was buried in the Callaghan family graveyard on the home farm and over his grave was placed a slab of Barre granite bearing the simple inscription: "In memory of John Hanna who departed this life April 11, 1845, in the 90th year of his age."

On September 12, 1927, the remains of John Hanna were removed to the Anson Hanna (grandson) family plot in Fairmount Cemetery in Jackson and the original gravestone, as glistening white and with its lettering as clearly legible as on the day it was carved 82 years before, was reset above his final resting place.

On Constitution Day, September 27, 1927, the John James Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a special memorial service at the grave and dedicated anew the revolutionary

marker which had been transferred from his original grave.

Application For A Revolutionary War Pension

On June 22, 1823, at the age of 69, and 45 years after his discharge from service in the Revolutionary War, John Hanna felt obliged to apply to the government for a pension. (He was awarded \$96 a year.) The application he filed in the Common Pleas court-of Jackson County, Ohio, is now preserved in the National Archives at Washington, D.C., indexed thus: "Portions of the pension file, Survivor No. 41607, of John Hanna, Revolutionary War (RG15A)."

As authenticated by Washington Gardner, Commissioner of Pensions, April 27, 1923, and again by Wayne C. Grover, National Archivist, on September 21, 1956, in certificates accompanying photostats of the original application, the eight-page application reads as follows:

Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Jackson in the State of Ohio. May Term, 1825.

Personally appeared in open court, this being the court of record for this county, John Hanna, aged sixty-eight years, resident in said county, -who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath declare that he now is a resident citizen of the county and state aforesaid and that he was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that he served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary War in the Virginia Continental line for the term of three years; that he was enlisted in Greenbrier County, Virginia, in the year 1777 by Captain Samuel Lapsley in whose company he served until after the Battle of Monmouth (in which battle he fought) when his said Captain went home & the lieutenant Alexander Breckenridge was appointed captain of said company under whom he served until his time of service expired and by whom he was honorably discharged in 1780 as he thinks and during the siege of Charleston at which place he was taken prisoner by the enemy and was thence detained in captivity 17 or 18 months; that the company in which he served belonged to the 16th Virginia Regiment commanded by Col. Gist, and that he does not now recollect the number of his Company and his discharge he has long since lost.

And he doth further declare on his oath that since the 18th day of March, 1818, he hath not by gift, sale or in any other manner disposed of his property or any part thereof with a view or intent thereby to diminish it so as to bring himself within the provisions of any Act of Congress, entitled An Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War, passed on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that he hath not nor hath any person for him any property or securities, contracts or debts due to him nor hath he any income other than that is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by him subscribed, to wit: One old mare & three colts worth in all not more than 60 dollars; two old cows and five head of young cattle worth about 25 dollars, 11 head of sheep young & old worth about 15 dollars, four hogs worth

three dollars & fifty cents, and 82 acres of land which is not worth more than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the government price for land, it being poor and having no improvements worth mentioning, and that the whole of his property together is not worth more than One hundred and forty dollars after paying his debts; that he is indebted for the -mare above mentioned 28 dollars and in other debts for articles to subsist on about 45 dollars. (signed) Jno. Hanna.

And I, the said John Hanna, do further state on my oath that, according to my recollection, I have not parted with any property of value except what is hereinafter mentioned since the 18th March, 1818, to wit: One steer sold in 1822 to Dani Powers for 15 dollars for a side saddle, One steer sold to Abraham Dehaven for \$6.25 cents in cash in 1822, One steer to Peter Bunn for 9 dollars in cash in 1824, One calf to George Burris in 1824 for \$1.50 cents in cash, One mare in 1822 to John Hanna for 30 bushels of corn, One ram in 1823 to Thomas Nickie for two dollars in labor, and one ewe to John Corn for the season of a stud horse.

And I do further solemnly (sic) swear that I am by occupation a farmer and that I am of an age incapable any longer of labouring to support myself or family & must of course suffer unless I can get relief from my country in the service of which I have spent the better part of my days. I have a family consisting of a wife, nearly as old as myself and very infirm, two daughters Elizabeth 22 years old & Martha 20 years old. I have also four grandchildren, Tyrus 13 years old, Anson seven years old, Jane 5 years old & James 4 years old, all of whom are dependent on me for a support, and the aid they can be expected to give in rendering a permanent support the department can as well judge as myself & I do further state that I would have made application for assistance from my country before this time under the Act of Congress aforesaid passed on the 18th March, 1818, but I always understood that those persons whose property amounted to two hundred dollars were excluded the benefits of the same and I was unwilling to become a burden on my country while able to labour for a support, but now finding myself any longer unable to provide subsistence for myself & family, I make application to my country. (signed) Jno. Hanna.

Sworn to and subscribed in open court this 17th day of May, 1825, & the court are of the opinion that the value of the property mentioned in the foregoing schedule is Two hundred and six dollars and that, after deducting the amount of debts which have been contracted by him for the property now in his possession, the balance will be One hundred and seventy-eight dollars. Hugh Poor, Presiding Judge.

Court of Common Pleas in & for the County of Jackson & State of Ohio, May Term, 1825.

Personally appeared in open court, this being the court of record for said county, Drury Bondurant and William McClintic, respectable citizens of said county, who being severally sworn according to law, say upon their oath that they now are and ever since the 18th of March, 1818, have been well acquainted with John Hanna (the foregoing affiant) & with his common dealings during said time and that they have good reason to believe that amount of property mentioned above to have been sold and disposed of by him & the amount received therefor in manner & form as is by him stated during said time is just and true & that the property set forth in the foregoing schedule as owned by him is not underrated or valued. (signed) William McClintic & Drury Bondurant.

Sworn to & subscribed in open court this 17th Day of May, A.D. 1825. Hugh Poor, P.J.

The State of Ohio, Jackson County ss.

I, A. M. Faulkner, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for said county, do hereby certify that it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the said John Hanna did serve in the Revolutionary War as stated in the preceding declaration against the common enemy for the term of nine months or more under one engagement on the Continental Establishment. I also certify that the foregoing oath and the schedule thereto annexed and also the oath of William McClintic and Drury Bondurant are truly copied from the records of the said court and I do further certify that it is the opinion of the said court that the total amount in values of the property exhibited in the foregoing schedule is Two hundred and six dollars.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court on this 22d day of June, A D 1825 & in the 23d year of this state. (signed) A. M. Faulkner, Clk of the Court of Common Pleas for S County.

Also on file in the National Archives with the foregoing record of John Hanna's application for a pension is the following document, marking the official termination of its payment:

State of Ohio, Jackson County ss.

I, Jacob Westfall, Judge of the Probate Court in and for the county of Jackson and State of Ohio, do hereby certify that a Probate court holden before me at my office in Jackson on the 24th day of April AD 1852, evidence satisfactory to said court was adduced to show that John Hanna, late a United States pensioner at the rate of ninety-six dollars per annum, died on the eleventh day of April, One thousand, eight hundred and forty-five, and that at his death he left him surviving no widow, but the following named children which are his only children him surviving, viz: Christopher Hanna, John Hanna, Joseph Hanna, Elizabeth Scurlock,

Nancy Walton and Martha Callaghan, and that each are twenty-one years of age and upwards.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of said court to be affixed this 24th day of April, A.D. 1852. (signed) Jacob Westfall,
Probate Judge.

A third Item contained in the Survivor File (No. 41607) of John Hanna in the National Archives is a letter written by Joseph Hanna (1798-1880), his youngest son, who was Official Surveyor of Jackson County, 1846-1859. On account of his striking figure, he was popularly known as Colonel of the County. No addressee appears on the letter which was evidently written in response to a communication from the department of pensions in Washington. The letter reads as follows:

Jackson County, Ohio Bloomfield Township

I received your letter dated Oct 21st, 1851. I am a son of John Hanna, late of Jackson County. John Hanna died on the 11th day of April, 1845. He commenced drawing a pension on the 22nd day of June, 1825, and terminated on the 4 of March previous to his death. The service he rendered. He was first sergeant and issuing commissary. He had no trade. He was a farmer. He fought at the Battle of Monmouth. He was taken prisoner at the , South Carolina, and was there 18 months and until he was exchanged. If ever he got any land I don't know it. You can tell by examination of the archives. I am certain he never got any land. If he got a warrant he traded it off. There are-eight children, six living, two dead but left heirs. His wife died in March, 1829. Write to me soon as convenient and I will give you any information that I whether there is anything coming or not. Please write. Direct your letter to Joseph Hanna, Jackson City, Ohio. Jackson Courthouse. Your obt servt, (signed) Joseph Hanna. Nov. 5th, 1851.

Although Joseph Hanna gave his address as "Bloomfield township, Jackson County," at the beginning of the letter, he gave his "return address" as "Jackson City, Jackson Courthouse." It appears that he wrote the letter in his rural home but wanted any reply to come to his business address in the county seat. [Note: Please be assured that nothing was omitted in the sentence: "I will give you any information that I whether there is anything coming or not." Mr. Hanna merely left out a word or two between "I" and "whether." The letter was copied exactly from a photostat of the original.]

At this point it may be noted that, of the three sons John Hanna brought to Ohio, only one remained to carry on the Hanna name. (His daughters continued the Hanna blood line but changed their names in marriage.) Christopher Hanna and his entire family removed to Indiana. Joseph Hanna died childless. Robert Graham Hanna alone continued the Hanna name in Jackson County through his children.

But, in only three generations, the John Hanna family in Ohio had produced not less than 75 descendants. Many of his children's children had also married and become the parents of children in their turn. Add four more generations, and many more births, and the number of those who today have the blood of John Hanna in their veins becomes practically impossible to determine. Truly, as Daniel Webster Williams, editor and county historian, said, "the roster of his descendants would fill a volume."

Note On Descendants Of John Hanna in Virginia

No descendants of John Hanna living in West Virginia or Virginia today who bear the Hanna name. Two of John Hanna's four sons and one of his four daughters, namely James, John and Nancy, remained in Virginia when the father removed to Ohio. James and his wife, nee Graham, both died childless shortly after their marriage. John died unmarried. Nancy married a Mr. Walton and they are said to have reared a family, of which this writer has no record. Also remaining in Virginia were four brothers of John Hanna, namely James Jr., William, David and Joseph.

When this writer and his wife visited Lewisburg, West Virginia, in August 1941, we talked to two descendants of the first James Hanna. They were Charles Hanna, proprietor of a general merchandise store; and James W. McClung, real estate and insurance broker.

Charles Hanna, born in 1889, traced his ancestry through five generations to Joseph Hanna, fifth and youngest son of the original James. Mr. McClung said he was descended from James Hanna Jr., eldest son of the original James, and he recited his lineage thus: James Jr. Jr. had a son, William, born in 1784, who married Elizabeth McNeal, granddaughter of John McNeal, first permanent settler in the Greenbrier Country in 1765. William and Elizabeth Hanna had a daughter, Margaret Lamb Hanna, who in 1835 married Madison McClung and their son, William, born in 1846, was the father of James W. McClung.

Mr. McClung was perhaps the most prominent citizen in Lewisburg and was looked upon as the county's historian. He took us to the county courthouse to examine records of the Hanna family. "There are still a lot of Hannas around Lewisburg and Renick," said the county recorder, who further observed, "They are the most numerous family in the county." He then added, "The McClungs come second." Smiling, Mr. McClung said, "Most of the McClungs are Hannas too, I'm proud to say."

Mr. McClung informed Mr. Jones that the original family home of the pioneer James Hanna on Spring Creek, between Lewisburg and Renick, where he first settled about 1774, was still standing, in good repair, and occupied by one William Hamrick.

Most of the members of the Hanna family living today in the Lewisburg-Renick area of Greenbrier County, West Virginia, trace their ancestry to Joseph Hanna, fifth. and youngest son of James Hanna Sr. and a brother of *Our Family's* John Hanna. This Joseph No. 1, writes the Rev. James Hanna in his comprehensive history, "Hanna of Castle Sorbie, Scotland," was born in Augusta County, and there he died. Thus it appears he did not accompany his parents and others of his family when they removed from Augusta County to the Greenbrier Country in 1773.

Joseph Hanna No. 1 married in Augusta County and became the father of a son whom he

named Joseph. The latter, records author Hanna, was born in Augusta but died in Greenbrier. Before he removed to Greenbrier County, however, Joseph No. 2 had one son only, (Captain) Albert L. Joseph Hanna, born 1823, died 1893, and buried in the Renick Cemetery.

This Joseph No. 3 married Sarah Rebecca Handley, born 1824, died 1882. They had ten children:

- Miriam Jane Hanna married Julius Burr
- Joseph Harvey Hanna married Elizabeth Agnes Walkup
- Richard Edward Hanna married Sallie P. LaRue
- Robert Washington Hanna married Hanna Youmans
- Mary Elizabeth Hanna married Joseph H. Carroway
- Ellen Handley Hanna married William Henderson Leach
- Samuel Brown Hanna married Malinda Susan Rodgers
- Laura Hanna married John C. Vanstavern
- Isaac Barr Hanna married Clara Jeffries
- Sarah Alberta Hanna married James Walter Livesay.

In four generations Joseph Hanna's ten children produced 157 descendants, as recorded in the Rev. Mr. Hanna's volume from information secured directly from the family historian, Mrs. Sarah Ann Hanna MacCoy, whom Mrs. Hanna visited in her home at Renick. Sarah Hanna was a daughter of Joseph Harvey Hanna, who was a son of Joseph Hanna No. 3. She married Howard Lee MacCoy, of Ulster-Scot descent.

Most of these Hanna descendants are still residents of West Virginia, many of them in the Renick-Lewisburg area, but others are scattered from coast to coast. As to the relationship of *Our Family* to the West Virginia Hannas still living "in the old home place," so to speak, be it remembered they are descended from the pioneer James Hanna, as are we also, but they are not descended from John Hanna as are we. Their ancestor was Joseph, brother of John. At the best they are cousins, far removed.

VIII. Robert Graham Hanna

First of "Our Family" to Come to Ohio

First of *Our Family* to come to Ohio to establish a home was Robert Graham Hanna, born in Virginia in 1788, eldest son of John Hanna and Jean Graham Hanna. Influenced by his father's memories of the Salt Licks, which the latter had visited in 1774 with General Andrew Lewis in pursuit of Ohio Indians after the Battle of Point Pleasant, Robert Hanna made several preliminary explorations before he brought his wife, Mary Wilson Hanna, sons Joseph and Tirus, and daughter Alvira to what is now Jackson County in 1815. Sons James and Anson and daughters Talitha and Jane were born in Ohio.

The exact date of Robert Hanna's first appearance in Ohio is not available but evidence of his presence in Jackson County before taking up permanent residence there is contained in the Jackson County section of "History of the Lower Scioto Valley" (Inter-State Publishing Co.) wherein, on page 469, appears:

"Quite a large number of settlers came in and the first decade of the nineteenth century showed such an influx that, even in the year 1810, the people began to talk of a separate county organization. There were almost too many to enumerate but we give a few of the most prominent names of men who figured, at that early date, in municipal affairs: John Stephenson, John Brown, Samuel Traxler, Daniel Harris, Nathaniel W. Andrews, John James, Jared Strong, Joshua Scurlock, Robert G. Hanna, Hugh Poor ..." and 27 others.

After he brought his family to Ohio in 1815 Robert G. Hanna quickly became an even more "prominent name." Jackson County was organized March 1, 1816, being erected from parts of Ross, Scioto, Gallia and Athens Counties. In the Act authorizing the new county, passed January 12, 1816, the Ohio General Assembly named a temporary board of three county commissioners - Emanuel Traxler, John Stephenson and John Brown - and provided that a special election should be held on April 1, 1816, to choose a complete list of county officers to serve until the first regular election in October.

At the April election, 220 votes were cast in five townships. A complete roster of county officials was chosen and the three temporary commissioners were continued in office. Writes Daniel Webster Williams in his "History of Jackson County" (Williams) page 99: "At the first special election held in Jackson County April 1, 1816, Robert G. Hanna was a clerk in Bloomfield Township. Thirty-seven votes were cast."

An unusually inclusive comment on the 1816 election, as it concerns the Hanna family, appears in a biography of a prominent Jackson County farmer published in "Hanging Rock Iron Region of Ohio" (Willard) volume I, page 383, as follows: "George Scurlock was only sixteen years old

when the election occurred, hence he could not vote.

He married Elizabeth Hanna, sister of Robert G. Hanna. Both were children of John Hanna who was one of General Andrew Lewis' men in 1774. John Burnside (1782) voted in Franklin Township. John Shoemaker voted in Madison Township." (This John Burnside (1782) was the father of Jane Burnside who, on March 4, 1841, became the wife of Anson Hanna, son of Robert G. Hanna. John Shoemaker, on March 22, 1825, became the husband of Mary Burnside, sister of Jane Burnside).

At the first regular election in October 1816, votes were cast by 242 electors, an increase of 32 votes since April. All the county officials were retained in office - with one exception. Commissioner John Brown was defeated by Robert G. Hanna. Says the "History of the Lower Scioto Valley" (Inter-State Publishing Co.) page 461: "The October election in 1816 changed somewhat county officers. The county commissioners elected were Emanuel Traxler, John Stephenson and Robert G. Hanna, the latter being elected in the place of John Brown."

A more extended account of the election appears in the "Hanging Rock Iron Region of Ohio," volume 1, page 115, as follows:

The voters of Jackson County were called upon in October 1816, to vote for state and district officers and for county officers for the long terms. ... There was a spirited contest for commissioner, the vote standing as follows: John Stephenson, 185; Emanuel Traxler, 165; R.G. Hanna, 153; John Brown, 112; John Delay, 24; Samuel Hull, 27; John Scott, 21. Stephenson and Traxler were re-elected but Brown was defeated by R.G. Hanna. The commissioners held their first meeting November 11, 1816. The first official act of the board was to determine by lot who should get the long terms. Traxler was the luckiest and drew the three-year term; Stephenson drew the two-year term, Hanna drew the one-year term. Hanna was re-elected in 1817 (for a three-year term) and in 1820 he was elected to the legislature. He continued one of the most prominent citizens of the county while he lived.

In another reference to the October, 1816, election and the defeat of Commissioner John Brown by Robert G. Hanna, the "Hanging Rock Iron Region of Ohio" (Willard) volume 1, page 402, says: "Hanna was a young man and had been much about the Salt Works, which gave him an advantage over Brown who lived in Milton Township, ten miles away".

At least two actions of the new Board of Commissioners of the new county were considered of enough importance or of sufficient news value to be preserved in local histories. One tells the story of the birth of the county seat; the other recites the beginning of the first business enterprise. In the "Hanging Rock Iron Region of Ohio" (Willard) volume 1, page 125 appears:

Joseph Armstrong was appointed "Director of the Town of Jackson" by the Ohio State Legislature with authority to lay out the town. Armstrong came into court

April 8, 1817, presented bond in the sum of \$10,000 with John Stephenson, Samuel Traxler, Robert G. Hanna and Andrew Boggs as sureties. The bond was approved.

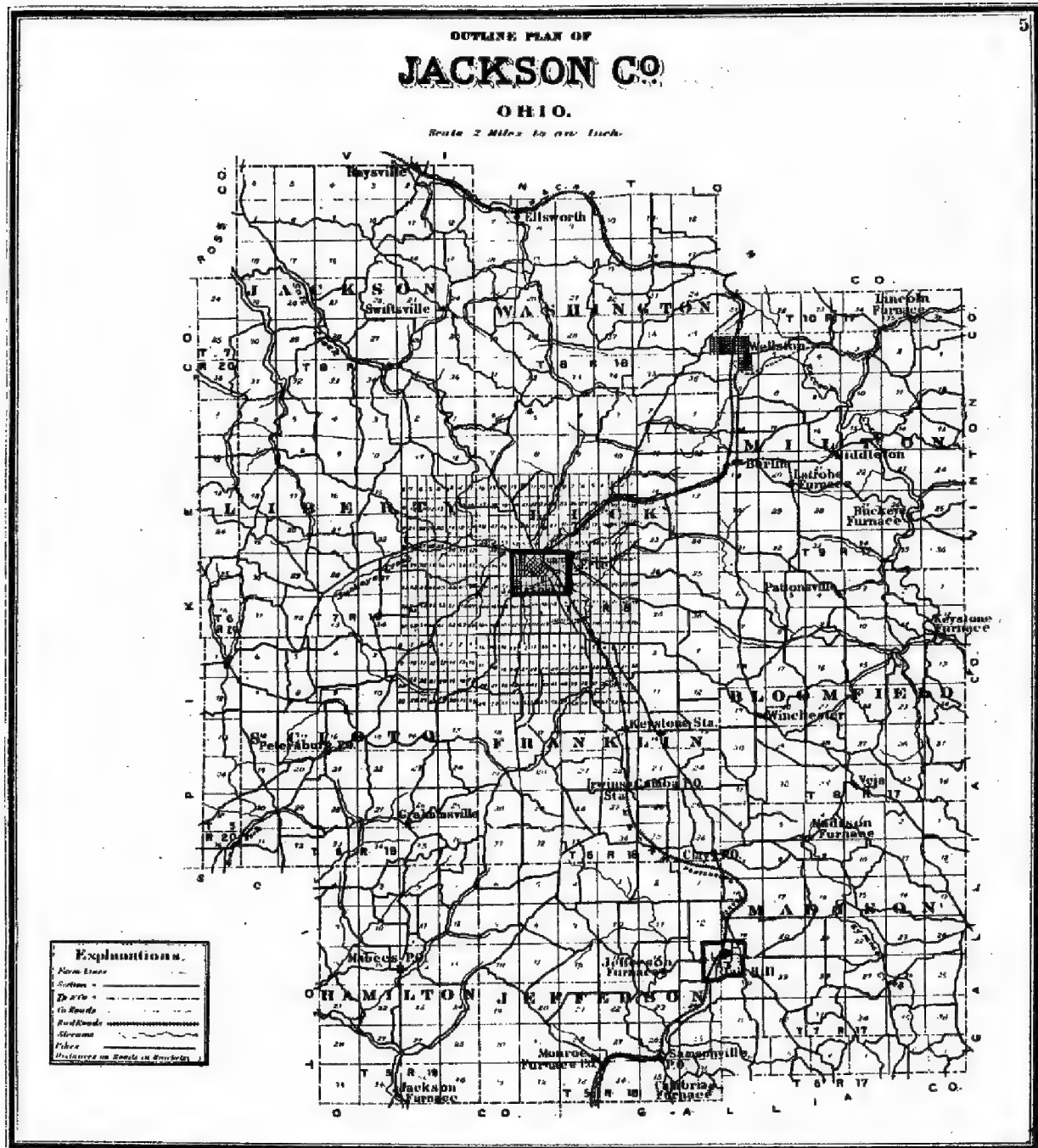


Figure 7 — Plat Map of Jackson County ca. 1850

In the same volume, page 414, appears the following:

Peddlers from Chillicothe came as soon as the whites settled here and supplies were brought in by traders for some years before any merchant opened a store. There is no record of any merchant until after the county was organized when licenses began to be issued. The first was secured by Daniel Hoffman, November 5, 1816, on the payment of \$15. The business was on a small scale for, in June 1818, the commissioners - John Stephenson and Robert G. Hanna - appraised his house and store, with all loose plank in the lot, and counters and other work in the store, at \$175. The store stood on the present site of the Gibson House, corner of Main and Portsmouth streets.

After serving four years as a member of the Board of County Commissioners Robert G. Hanna was elected to the State Legislature. The following appears in the "Hanging Rock Iron Region of Ohio" Willard volume I, page 402: "In 1820 Jackson was placed in a district with Gallia and Meigs and the district had two representatives. Robert G. Hanna was elected from Jackson County and George House from Meigs."

Thus, at the age of 32, Robert Hanna was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives in the nineteenth General Assembly which convened in Columbus for its first session on Monday, December 4, 1820, "in the nineteenth year of said state," as recorded in the House Journal. The Assembly adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, February 3, 1821. It was the third General Assembly to meet in Columbus after that city was chosen as the state capitol in 1812. The first was held in 1816.

Allen Trimble, later to become governor, was Speaker of the Senate. Joseph Richardson was the Speaker of the House. Ethan Allen Brown was Governor of Ohio. James Monroe was President of the United States. There were in the Assembly 68 Representatives and 33 Senators from 61 counties.

On page 4 of the House Journal, listing the members, appears the following: "From the counties of Meigs, Gallia and Jackson - George House and Robert G. Hanna." Some larger counties, on the basis of population, had more than one representative, while smaller counties had to share one or two representatives among a group of two or three counties. In 1820 Meigs County had been organized for only one year, Jackson for four and Gallia for 17 years. House lived in Gallia County and Hanna in Jackson County but both were elected to represent Gallia County also.

(A grandson of George House, who served three terms in the House of Representatives and two terms in the Senate, married a granddaughter of Robert Hanna. Richard House and Josephine Hanna were married June 22, 1871).

The most controversial legislation considered by the 1820-21 Assembly Involved the Bank of the United States, an institution created by the U.S. Congress, with branches at Cincinnati and Chillicothe, Ohio. It appears that the previous Assembly had taken the position that the bank

was actually a privately-owned enterprise and subject to taxation by the state. So It had passed a law assessing a tax of \$50,000 a year on each branch bank.

The bank refused to pay the tax and, in September 1819, State Auditor Ralph Osborne delegated a deputy, John L. Harper, to collect it. Harper and a companion went to Chillicothe, invaded the bank vault, took out \$100,000 in currency, brought it to Columbus, took out \$2,000 as a collector's fee and delivered \$98,000 to Hiram Mirick, state treasurer.

Shortly after the passage of the Ohio Act the U.S. Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of **McCulloch versus Maryland**, had held that a state could not tax the Bank of the United States. So, It was automatic that the U.S. circuit court, sitting at Chillicothe, should order the state of Ohio to return to the branch bank at Chillicothe the \$100,000 which Auditor Osborne and his deputy Harper had taken by force. Osborne and Harper were arrested but subsequently freed.

The 1820-21 General Assembly was thus faced with what it regarded as the danger of federal domination of the states. So the Bank of the United States became the chief subject of its deliberations. The issue was resolved in a series of resolutions summarized as follows:

Resolved, that this General Assembly do protest against the doctrines of the Federal District Court, sitting in this state, avowed and maintained in their proceedings against the officers of this state upon account of their official acts, as being in direct violation of the eleventh amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, that this General Assembly do assert and will maintain, by all legal and constitutional means, the right of the state to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade incorporated by the Congress of the United States and located to transact its corporate business within any state.

Resolved, that this General Assembly do protest against the doctrine that the political rights of the separate states that compose the American Union, and their powers as sovereign states may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals and where they are not one of them parties direct.

Resolved, that members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives be appointed to prepare and bring in bills pursuant to the recommendations of the foregoing report.

Hanna and House voted "yea" on all the resolutions when they came to a vote on December 28, 1820, and all were approved by an overwhelming vote. The eleventh amendment mentioned in the resolution is as follows: "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States

by citizens of another state or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state."

Even before the adoption of the joint series of resolutions, the Assembly had begun to take actions against the bank. On December 8 the House adopted a resolution providing that a committee of five members be appointed to inquire into the propriety of vacating the charters of all banking companies refusing, after April 1 next, to redeem their notes in specie instead of paper money. Robert G. Hanna was named on the committee. (House Journal (State of Ohio) page 80).

The committee prepared a bill which came before the House January 6, 1821. An amendment to strike out a section providing that forfeiture of its charter be the penalty of any bank which refused to redeem its notes in gold or silver was defeated by a vote of 53 nays, 10 yeas. Hanna and House voted nay.

On January 15, another amendment was proposed. It provided that any person resisting the Auditor of State, or his representative, in an effort to collect a tax from the Bank of the United States should be imprisoned for no more than two months and fined not more than \$500. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 49 nays, 14 yeas. Hanna voted yea, House nay.

On January 16 the House began consideration of a Senate-passed bill entitled "An Act to withdraw from the Bank of the United States the protection and aid of the laws of this state in certain cases." It was made unlawful for any sheriff or keeper of a jail to receive into his custody any person arrested for any offense alleged to have been committed upon the property or against the rights of the Bank. Violators would be subject to forfeiture of two months pay to be given to the person arrested. Any judge or justice of the peace who ordered any person to jail for an alleged offense against the bank would be fined not in excess of \$500 and, in the case of the justice of the peace, would be removed from office. Further, it was provided that no judge, Justice of the peace, or other judicial officer should acknowledge any deed of conveyance by the Bank of America and no recorder should place it upon public records. The final section provided, however, that if the Bank of the United States should abandon its suits and charges against state officials and should subject itself to the payment annually to the state of a tax equal to four percent of the dividends arising from its business within the state or, having discontinued its suits, the bank will withdraw its branches from the state, the Act should cease to have effect.

In its final form the bill provided that the bank would have its choice of paying the four percent tax on its dividends or a flat sum of \$2,500 a year. The bill was passed January 25, 1821, by a vote of 47 yeas, 12 nays. Hanna voted yea. House and three others did not vote. By agreement, the state refunded to the bank \$90,000 of the \$100,000 it had forcibly collected. The bank withdrew its charges against Auditor Osborne and Deputy Harper, decided to retain its two branches within the state and agreed to submit to taxation. The House records do not indicate whether it chose to pay four percent or a flat \$2,500 per year.

It may here be recalled that the Bank of the United States was founded by Alexander Hamilton,

Secretary of the Treasury, in 1791 as an agency of the government and as a depository for public funds, and was attacked as a dangerous political force by President Andrew Jackson. Its end came 16 years after it defied the State of Ohio and is thus epitomized by Albert Bushnell Hart in "Essentials of American History" (Hart) page 304:

Unable to survive the crash of 1837, when all the banks in the country suspended specie payments and nine-tenths of all the men in business went bankrupt, the United States Bank went completely to ruin in 1839. The next year Congress enacted a law requiring the U.S. Treasury Department to keep its balances in its own vaults.

Among other laws enacted by the 1820-21 General Assembly of the 18-year-old state was one to fix the itinerary of the state supreme court which did not then have its fixed quarters in Columbus. The 1821 itinerary was fixed to start in Pike County April 9, thence to Jackson County April 12, and thereafter through the state's fifty-nine counties (there are now 88), and ending in Ross County December 10. Two or more days were spent in each county.

Another Act appointed the auditor of each county. Still another provided for a tax of one dollar on each one hundred acres of "first rate" land, 75 cents on each 100 acres of "second rate" land, and 50 cents on each 100 acres of "third rate land."

A state "lunatic asylum" and hospital for indigents at Cincinnati was authorized, to cost \$10,000, with inmates to be charged two dollars a week for room and board, to be paid by relatives or counties of origin.

The Assembly's appropriation bill for 1821 estimated receipts into the state treasury for the year at \$75,000 "with expenses about the same." Principal item was \$20,000 for maintenance of the state penitentiary and transfer of prisoners thereto from various counties. The warden's salary was fixed at \$600 a year, plus two percent of receipts from the sale of manufactured articles. For salaries of all state officials and all judges the total amount was \$18,200. To pay the 101 members of the Assembly and all its employees there was appropriated a total of \$15,000. One item provided \$6.25 for candles used to light the legislative halls.

On its final day the Assembly adopted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio that, for the purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures, it is hereby recommended to the members and officers of the next General Assembly that they appear at the period appointed for their next annual meeting clothed in manufactures of this state.

It must have required considerable time, and more than a little inconvenience, for Robert Hanna to travel from his Jackson County home to meet with his fellow legislators in Columbus. The distance over the improved highways of today is about 80 miles. The twisting and rutted trails of 1820 were certainly longer. The journey was made on horse-back through the woods,

following the levels of streams and going around hills as much as possible, with here and there a brief area where trees had been removed and the clearing called a road.

Eighteen-twenty was five years before the first Ohio canal was begun and 18 years before it was completed from Cleveland to Portsmouth. It was 16 years before the National Road reached Columbus from Wheeling on its way to Indianapolis. It was 37 years before the first passenger train steamed into Columbus over the Columbus and Xenia Railroad February 20, 1857. And it was only two years after the residents of the newly incorporated town of Columbus raised by public subscription a fund of \$200 to remove the tree stumps from High Street. The population of Columbus in 1820 was 1,450.

Robert Hanna never saw a canal boat, or a railroad train, or a hard-surfaced road. His first knowledge of "modern transportation" came with the establishment of a once-a-week stagecoach line between Columbus and Chillicothe. Its advent was announced in an advertisement first published on August 27, 1819, in the Chillicothe Scioto-Gazette, first newspaper in the Northwest Territory. Said the announcement: "One trip will be performed with a large and elegant new stage and four horses, to leave Columbus every Friday at noon, arrive at Circleville the same evening and at Chillicothe the next day at noon. Returning, leave Chillicothe Sunday at 8 a.m., dine at Circleville, and arrive in Columbus by 9 a.m. Monday." It was 46 miles from Columbus to Chillicothe and, as stated on the schedule, the trip required 24 hours southbound and 25 hours returning. Rates were seven cents a mile on the deluxe coach and five cents a mile on the smaller one.

Robert Hanna probably never indulged in the luxury of the stage coach. He had to ride his own horse from Jackson to Chillicothe anyhow and it is probable that he chose to continue riding his own horse on to Columbus. Thus he would have his horse with him when the time came for him to go home.

It appears that, after his service as county commissioner (1816-1819) and as representative in the General Assembly (1820-1821) Robert Hanna decided to retire from politics and devote his energies to providing for his wife and children. Neither he nor his wife had long to live. He died at the age of 36 in October 1824, less than one year after her death December 31, 1823. They left seven orphaned children, ranging in age from three to 14 years.

Although the exact date of Robert Hanna 's death and the precise place of his burial are alike unknown, it is definitely established by family records and recollections that he died from a sudden attack of "autumnal fever" sustained while crossing the Scioto River bottoms near Chillicothe in the month of October, 1824, and was buried "as soon as possible along the road." With companion drivers he had driven a herd of cattle from Jackson to the market in Cincinnati and was on the return trip when he was fatally stricken.

Autumnal fever, also known as the "shaking ague," appears to have been a constantly recurring menace to early Ohio settlers. Daniel Webster Williams, in his "History of Jackson County" (Williams) page 135, writes:

Nearly all writers neglect to mention perhaps the greatest trial of the pioneers. Every family that moved into the woods knew that the move meant the death of one or more of its members. The new settlements were regularly visited with autumnal fevers. They were of the bilious type and sometimes the symptoms resembled those of yellow fever. They were supposed to have been caused by the effluvia arising from the decomposition of the luxuriant vegetation which grew so abundantly everywhere. These fevers were attended with great mortality and the sufferings occasioned by them were intense. Often there was not one member of the family able to help the others, and instances occurred in which the dead lay unburied for days because no one could report. The Salt Works, located in a low, swampy valley, was perhaps the sickliest place in Southern Ohio and the death rate there was very high. The worst of all epidemics was that of 1823. Heavy and long continued rains commenced in November 1822, and continued almost daily until the ensuing June. A fever commenced its ravages and continued during the months of June, July, August, September and October. In 1824 there was a repetition of the epidemic on a smaller scale. The families living in the valley of Salt Creek were visited by another but lighter epidemic in 1827. This was the last epidemic, but for nearly 40 years after the settlement of the county many suffered and died from autumnal fever. To this may be ascribed the early deaths of so many of the pioneers.

A more analytical description of the Scioto River bottoms, where Robert G. Hanna died, and a more graphic word picture of the fever which caused his death, are contained in an article published in the Chillicothe Leader (Newspaper, Chillicothe Leader) in 1881, being one of a series entitled "Recollections of Hon. James Emmett."

Mr. Emmett was the leading citizen of Pike County and at that time was the wealthiest man in southern Ohio. He paid one-tenth of the county's taxes and one-half of the population of Waverly was employed in his various establishments, including a bank, a giant distillery, a general store, a furniture factory, lumber yard and numerous saw and grist mills. In one of his newspaper articles, reproduced in the Pike County section of "Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio," Mr. Emmett wrote as follows on the perils faced by pioneer settlers:

It is often cause for wonderment to people nowadays why the pioneers of the Scioto Valley, as a rule, settled in the hills, some distance from the river, instead of in the rich bottoms which are now our most prized lands. But if they had seen the country about here as it was when I first saw it, they would understand why the first settlers took to the high ground.

Vegetation in the bottoms in those days was absolutely rank and, when the floods covered the bottoms, several inches of water would remain in the brakes of weeds for months after the flood had receded from less densely overgrown ground. As a matter of fact, the water would stand almost the year around over a large portion of the bottoms, converting them into huge marshes.

The bottoms, under the conditions that then existed, were nothing more than immense tracts of poison-breeding land, marshy in nature, and wholly unfit for the agreeable habitation of man. The atmosphere of the bottoms was fairly reeking with malaria and it was impossible to live in the low lands without suffering constantly with fever and ague.

The ague of those far-off days was of an entirely different type from that of which we now have acquaintance. It took on a form, at times, almost as malignant as yellow fever. When a man was seized with the "shaking ague," as it manifested itself in 1818-1820, he imagined that a score of fiends were indulging in a fierce warfare over the dismemberment of his poor person. Every nerve, every fibre of his wretched body was on the rack and the sufferer thought that surely something must give way and permit his being shaken to bits. Oh, what torture it was! After the terrible quaking ceased, there came the racking, burning fever that scorched the blood, parched the flesh, and made one pray for death. Torture more prostrating could not be conceived.

And when it is remembered that no one who dared brave the dangers of the bottoms was exempt from ague in some of its most distressing forms during the entire spring and summer seasons, and often year in and year out, it is not surprising that the early settlers shunned what to them was a plague-stricken district.

The consequence was that the hill country bordering the bottoms was first settled and the bottom lands were gradually conquered by working into them from their outer boundaries and clearing away timber, vines, underbrush, debris and weeds. When land was cleared of timber, the sun speedily converted it into workable condition. Fever and ague grew less prevalent as the land was cleared and cleaned.

(2Ed. Note: This text is from the Chillicothe Leader (Newspaper, Chillicothe Leader); digital access could not be found to identify the specific date and page, especially as Robert Jones II's date of "1881" predates the naming of the paper to the Leader by 2 years.

Mr. Emmett's article is reproduced at length because it so graphically describes the miasmatic conditions in the Scioto River bottoms which caused the death of Robert Hanna. One may only hope that he was spared the torture so terrifyingly pictured by Mr. Emmett.

The seven motherless children left orphans by the death of Robert Hanna in October 1824 were Joseph Wilson, age 14 years; Tirus John, 12 years, 3 months; Alvira, 10 years, 3 months; Talitha, 8 years, 9 months; Anson, 6 years, 11 months; Jane, 5 years, 11 months; and James, 2 years, 10 months.

Temporarily, all the children were given refuge in the home of their grandparents, John and Jean Graham Hanna, in Milton Township. Soon, however, Joseph, the eldest, returned to the parental home in Lick Township, taking with him his two youngest brothers, James and Anson. But the burden proved too heavy for young shoulders to bear and James and Anson were returned to the home of their grandparents.

The addition of so many dependents persuaded John Hanna to take a step he had long preferred not to take. On May 17, 1825, he applied to the government for a soldier's pension for service in the Revolutionary War. In his application he said he was the sole support of a "very infirm" wife, two daughters, Elizabeth, 23, Martha, 20; and four grandchildren, Tirus, Anson, Jane and James.

The 69-year-old grandfather was soon relieved of the greater portion of his burden of dependency. All of his grandchildren were given homes by various neighbors in accord with the Christian kindness that distinguished those pioneer days, and his two daughters married and moved into homes of their own.

On May 26, 1825, Elizabeth Hanna married George Scurlock and took her niece, Talitha, with her into her new home. The name of the good neighbor who had sheltered Talitha for seven months after the death of her father is lost to memory.

On September 26, 1825, one George Brown, evidently a prosperous farmer and certainly a kindly gentleman, was appointed guardian of Joseph W. Hanna, described as "a minor and legal representative of Robert G. Hanna, deceased." (Jackson County Common Pleas Court Record (County Clerk - Jackson) Book A, page 43.) Immediately thereafter Mr. Brown took his ward and brothers Tirus, Anson and James into his home.

On November 26, 1826, Martha Hanna married William O. H. Callaghan and gave her niece, Jane, a new home with her.

Alvira, eldest daughter of Robert Hanna, was taken into the home of "a Ridgeway family near Rio Grande," not further identified, where she remained until she married William Swanson on May 25, 1846.

The only information available in Jackson County records concerning the estate of Robert Graham Hanna is the following entry in Court Record (County Clerk - Jackson) Volume A, page 39, Case No. 38: "Christopher Hanna appointed administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Robert G. Hanna, late of said county, deceased, at a special court holden

the 29th day of January, 1825, before Hugh Poor, William Givens and David Paine, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for said county. Gave bond in the sum of \$1,200. ... November 23, 1826. Filed final account with court." The final account does not appear to be in existence today. The courthouse was razed by fire September 20, 1860, and many records were then destroyed.

IX. The Burnsides Family

The third of *Our Family's* colonial Virginia ancestors was the Burnsides family which joined us in our fifth generation in America and our third generation in Ohio. The date was March 4, 1841, when in Jackson, Ohio, Jane Burnsides, daughter of John Burnsides (1782), married Anson Hanna, son of Robert Graham Hanna.

It may be of interest to describe the origin of the Burnsides name. From Irish Pedigrees, published in Dublin, Ireland, 1892, by James Duffy & Company, the following is quoted:

"John Wallace, of Whitlaw, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, resided in A.D. 1580, on the side of a *burnt or river and, to distinguish him from others of the same name, was surnamed Burnside, which has since been the name of his successors."
(O'Hart)

Webster defines "burn," commonly used in Scotland and northern England, as an Anglo-Saxon word meaning a rivulet or a brook. The name has acquired other forms of spelling - Byrnside, for example, with or without the "s" added.

The family of James Burnsides, father of our John Burnsides (1782), lived in the same neighborhood in Virginia as did the family of James Hanna - first in Augusta County and later in Greenbrier. James Burnsides was of the second generation of his family in America but the name of his father is not definitely known. The father died, leaving his wife, Esther, with two children, James and Rachel. The widow married Archibald Clendenning, a large landowner, frequently mentioned in early Virginia records.

That Clendenning was a good stepfather is attested by his will, of date December 13, 1748, recorded in Augusta County Will Book (County Clerk - Wills) No. 1, page 148. After bequests to his surviving wife and two children by a first marriage, Clendenning gave to James Burnsides "the plantation in the new found land" (300 acres) and made a bequest to "James Burnsides" sister Rachel, under 18." The "new-found land" was later known as the Bullpasture. Mr. Clendenning's eldest son, Archibald Clendenning, Jr., and all but one of the latter's children were killed by Indians in the Greenbrier Country July 15, 1763.

Augusta County records reveal that James Burnsides and his wife, Isabella, increased their land-holdings in 1765 and 1768 when they bought two tracts in the Bullpasture, totaling 324 acres. When James Burnsides removed his family to the Greenbrier County is not definitely known but there is an Augusta County court record quoting the testimony of one Curtis Alderson who said he was one of a party of five who "in 1773 set out for New River in search of vacant land and as far as James Burnsides in Greenbrier." (Augusta County Court Records ³³ O.S. 24; N.S.D. 7, October, 1800).

³³ This source could not be located for this Edition.

This testimony is of value in verifying that the Greenbrier country had many early settlers who did not purchase land before occupancy. For example, James Hanna took up land in Greenbrier in 1773, but did not obtain title to it until 1784. Also, the land mentioned above by Alderson as being occupied by James Burnside in 1773 did not pass to the latter by official title until several years later.

In the office of the State Auditor of West Virginia are preserved copies of all land grants made by the Commonwealth of Virginia for land now within the limits of West Virginia which was separated from the mother state during the war between the states.

Sims' Index of Land Grants (Sims) Book 1, pages 9, 26, 66, 98, 311, 489, 493, record that, from 1780 to 1787 inclusive, James Burnside purchased seven tracts, totaling 3,492 acres, described, in sequence, as follows: 1,000 acres on Indian Creek, 1780; 360 acres on Waters of Greenbrier, 1783; 131 acres on Waters of New River, 1784; 331 acres on Waters of New River, 1785; 1,180 acres on Indian Creek, 1786; 150 acres on Brush Creek, 1787; 340 acres on Indian Creek, 1787.

Both Indian Creek and Brush Creek flow into New River which also receives the waters of the Greenbrier River near where today lies Hinton, West Virginia, about 25 miles southwest of Lewisburg. As elsewhere stated, the Hanna lands were located on Spring Creek near where it flows into Greenbrier River 16 miles north of Lewisburg.

Thus the Hannas and the Burnside were a bit farther apart in Greenbrier than they had been in Augusta but it appears they were still close enough for romance, as was recorded many years later by John Burnside (1782), son of James. At the request of his daughter Jane who, in 1841, married Anson Hanna, John Burnside (1782), in 1850, set down on two small sheets of paper what he entitled "A Kind History of John Burnside's Relatives³⁴." It was written in the third person and was brief and to the point:

His sisters married: Elizabeth Burnside married Joseph Hanna and lives in the waters of Elk River in Pocahontas County, Virginia. Mary Burnside married John Hanna and lives in the same place as Joseph Hanna. Louisa Burnside married Robert Reed and they live in Augusta, Virginia. Mattie Burnside married John Jordan and moved out west some place in Illinois. Jane Burnside married Robert Smith and lives in Logan County, Ohio. Robert Burnside lives in Pocahontas County, Virginia. (Pocahontas County was originally part of Greenbrier).

³⁴ A copy of this resource could not be located for this Second Edition.

This portion of the record reveals that James Burnsidess had not less than seven children and two of his daughters married Hannas, probably grandsons of the original James Hanna. But the record continues and the writer now speaks of himself, thus:

John Burnsidess (1782) married Susan Gilliland against his father's will and his father disinherited him. He went back to see his father once since he was married. His father made a will and left him one horse and one young negro girl but he never received a cent. He says he did not want any. He says that, after he went to see his father, he wanted to change his will and sent for Mr. Jordan to change it but, before he could get there, he died. He says his father said he would leave him 100 acres of land but the old will cut him out of the land.

John Burnsidess (1782) told his daughter Jane that the only reason his father ever gave for opposing his marriage was his youth - he was about 20 years old - and a fear that he could not support a family. But a clearer insight into a possible explanation of his father's bitterness may be found in a volume entitled "Annals of Bath County, Virginia" (Morton, Annals of Bath County) which, on page 90, reads:

James Burnsidess was a stepson of Archibald Clendenning who willed him 300 acres in New Found Land. He died at Union (now Lewisburg) in 1812. He was arbitrary and contentious, but an energetic trader and land speculator. He had a sister, Rachel.

Had he the power to look into the future, James Burnsidess would not have doubted his son's ability to provide for a family. For John Burnsidess (1782) became, in his day, probably the largest individual land-owner in Jackson County and at least equaled his father's reputation as "an energetic trader and land speculator."

There are on file in the office of the Recorder of Jackson County ten deeds representing land purchases by John Burnsidess (1782) and 30 deeds by which he sold part of his lands. When the Scioto Salt Reserve Lands, established by the federal government, were offered for sale in 1826, he purchased five 80-acre lots.

John Burnsidess (1782) grew to young manhood in Greenbrier County, Virginia, where he was born March 15, 1782, son of James and Isabella Burnsidess. In 1802, exact date unknown, he married Susannah Gilliland, who was born in Greenbrier County, May 24, 1783. They lived in Greenbrier County, probably in the home of her parents, until they had accumulated three children - Samuel, born in 1804, Mary, 1806, and Nathan, 1808. In 1810 they started northward with their young family.

They made their way approximately 160 miles, through heavily-forested country, across all of what is now West Virginia and finally settled down at Mercer's Bottom on the south shore of the Ohio River 12 miles below Gallipolis, Ohio. There two more children were born - John, 1811, and Elizabeth, 1814.

When the John Burnsidess (1782) family came to Jackson County is not precisely known but the time can be closely approximated. A much-worn family record given to this author by his aunts, the Misses Julia and Jessie Hanna, reads: "Grandpa Burnsidess moved from West Virginia, about twelve miles below Gallipolis, to Jackson when Aunt Betsy (Elizabeth) and Uncle John (1811) were little children. They were born at the above place in West Virginia, called Mercer's Bottom. Susannah, mother (Jane) and Uncle Hugh were born in the old home at Bierlytown."

Bierlytown is the colloquial name of a small settlement in the southeast corner of Liberty Township, Jackson County. It was so-called because the land was owned by a Bierly family. It is today on State Highway Route 35, two miles northwest of the City of Jackson, but it is not designated on the highway map.

Since Elizabeth Burnsidess was born at Mercer's Bottom on March 14, 1814, and Susannah Burnsidess was born at Bierlytown on March 3, 1817, it is established that the parents arrived in Jackson County between those dates. The time of arrival may be more closely determined, however, by an official record that John Burnsidess (1782) voted in Franklin Township in Jackson County's first election on April 1, 1816. - "History of Jackson County" (Williams) page 101.

At that time Jackson County had only five townships - Lick, Franklin, Bloomfield, Madison and Milton. The home of John Burnsidess (1782) was then in Lick Township (Liberty Township, which now includes Bierlytown, was not organized until many years later). The question may arise: "If John Burnsidess (1782) resided in Lick Township, why did he vote in Franklin?" The answer may be contained in the following explanation by Daniel Webster Williams in his "History of Jackson County", (Williams) pages 101-102:

It will be noted that Franklin had two more electors than Lick. At that time Lick included a tract six miles square, belonging to the State Government and all its inhabitants were lessees. Many of them had purchased lands in Franklin, in order to be free-holders, and claimed their residence there. This is the only explanation that can be offered for the action of so many Lick men voting in Franklin.

This would indicate that John Burnsidess (1782) had not acquired any land at Bierlytown, then in Lick Township, but that he was a land-holder in Franklin Township. However, the author has no record of any such purchase of lands by him prior to 1826.

On the opening day of the public sale of the 36-square-mile area of the Scioto Salt Reserve Lands, June 5, 1826, John Burnsidess (1782) bought, for \$160, Lot No. 43 in Franklin Township. On June 8, 1826, he bought, for \$100, adjoining Lot No. 42. On June 15, 1826, he bought, for \$120, Lot No. 22, lying directly above Lot No. 43. On June 27, 1832, he bought, for \$100, Lot No. 44. Each lot contained 80 acres. Lots 42, 43 and 44 adjoined each other laterally with Lot 22 in the center above, making a total of 320 acres for \$480. On February 16, 1832, he bought, for \$100, Lot No. 50 in Lick Township, about one-eighth mile northwest of the town of Jackson. All of these lots were purchased from the State of Ohio and all deeds were signed by the Governor.

(On July 11, 1831, Joseph W. Hanna, son of John Hanna, purchased Lot No. 12, in Lick Township, 80.20 acres, for \$80.20.

On March 5, 1827, John Burnsid (1782) purchased from Ann C. Cochran and seven other heirs of David Cochran 77.19 acres in Franklin Township. This land lay three miles south of his other Franklin Township holdings. On September 23, 1840, he sold the Cochran land to his son, Nathan, for the same price he paid, \$100. On April 16, 1856, he purchased, for \$62.50, from Thomas Williams 82.5 acres adjoining the land of his son Nathan.

John Burnsid (1782) also purchased several lots within the city of Jackson. On December 15, 1832, he bought at forced sale Inlot No. 1 and Outlots No. 24 and 25. The three parcels were sold at public auction by John Patterson, United States Marshal for Ohio, to satisfy a judgment against Jared Strong and William Givens, described as "prominent citizens," which they certainly were. Strong was the county's first Representative in the Ohio General Assembly in 1816 and served three additional terms in 1817-19-22. Givens was appointed first judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Jackson County in 1816 and was County Representative in the General Assembly in 1818. Evidently, they had fallen upon evil days.

The principal purchase, for which John Burnsid (1782) paid \$100, was Inlot No. 1, at the southeast corner of Main and Portsmouth streets, opposite the block-long Public Square, containing the court house and county jail. The lot is 90 feet wide and 180 feet deep, fronting upon the principal business street of the town. Four such lots comprise the entire frontage on Main Street from Portsmouth Street to Broadway.

Outlots No. 24, for which John Burnsid (1782) paid \$26.67, and No. 25, for which he paid \$20, are on West Street, one-half block north of the long-time home of the family of Anson Hanna, son-in-law of John Burnsid (1782).

On January 21, 1845, John Burnsid (1782) purchased from Robert and Susan McKinniss, for \$900, Outlots No. 26 and No. 27, located one on each side of Chestnut Street, directly west of Outlot No. 25. From the cost price, one may infer that the lots contained good buildings.

John Burnsid (1782) also acquired Inlot No. 88 but, according to the confusing index of deeds of the time, it required three deeds and more than three years to get it. First, on March 4, 1841, Susannah Fitch sold him "one-half of the south-half" for \$15. On December 17, 1841, Jared G. Strong and Jane E. Strong, his wife, sold him the entire lot for \$25. Then, on July 7, 1844, Sally Tripp sold him the "north-half" for \$20.

Regardless of the confusing records, John Burnsid (1782) finally secured an uncontested title to all of Inlot 88 which lies on West Pearl Street, on a lot east of Portsmouth Street. At the time of purchase, the adjoining Inlot 87, at the corner of Pearl and Portsmouth Streets, was occupied by the Valley House, a popular hotel for many years thereafter. The Pearl Street lot was just one block south of Inlot No. 1 on Main Street which John Burnsid (1782) had acquired in 1832. On April 16, 1845, John Burnsid (1782), for \$80, sold Inlot 88 to Anson Hanna, his son-

in-law, and Tirus Hanna, the latter's brother.

In addition to looking after his land acquisitions, John Burnsidess (1782) had time to participate in public affairs and politics. He was elected a member of the three-man Board of County Commissioners, serving from 1829 to 1834, inclusive. (See History of Lower Scioto Valley, page 478).

In October 1834, he was elected to the thirty-third General Assembly which met in Columbus on December 1, 1834, and adjourned March 9, 1835. Robert Lucas was Governor and John McCreed, Fairfield County, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the House Journal (State of Ohio), preserved in the Legislative Library in the Ohio State House, Columbus, John Burnsidess (1782) is recorded as the Representative from the counties of Jackson and Pike. He was appointed by Speaker McCreed as a member of the standing Committee on Agriculture.

Unlike the tempestuous 1820-1821 Assembly, in which our Robert G. Hanna was Representative from Jackson, Gallia and Meigs Counties, the regular session of the 1834-1835 Assembly had no controversial issues to consider. Its duties were largely routine. Among bills enacted were 31 measures to establish roads in various counties, 34 to incorporate churches, 12 to incorporate banks, and 33 to incorporate towns, including Cleveland, Hamilton, Springfield and Lancaster.

However, about three months after the Assembly adjourned, there developed a situation which impelled Governor Lucas to call it back in a special session which began June 8 and adjourned June 20, 1835.

For several years the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan had been involved in a bitter dispute over their mutual boundary line and their differences had finally developed into a threat of civil war. Both had assembled troops in what had come to be termed the Toledo War, so-called because Michigan claimed its southern boundary should include Toledo.

Striving to avoid an armed conflict, Governor Lucas sought the advice and support of the General Assembly in extra-ordinary session. The members approved the Governor's opposition to Michigan's claim and appointed peace commissioners to meet with Michigan's representatives in a conference with federal authorities. Settlement was not long in coming. Before the end of the year, Congress decided in favor of Ohio and the boundary was established on a line extending from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northern cape of Maumee Bay. Thus, Ohio saved for itself the site of Toledo and the northern portions of Lucas, Fulton and Williams counties. As compensation, Congress approved Michigan's claim to its northern peninsula bounded by three great lakes.

In his later years John Burnsidess (1782) devoted his attention to looking after his various property holdings in and near the town of Jackson. On December 20, 1860, a disastrous fire destroyed all the buildings on Main Street between Portsmouth Street and Broadway, opposite the Public Square, then leaped across Main Street and consumed the courthouse. John

Burnsides (1782) owned the Franklin House, where the fire was said to have originated, and two other buildings, all located on Inlot No. 1, which he had acquired in 1832. One of his grandchildren - John Hanna, had been born in the Franklin House, razed by the fire.

Reported the Jackson Standard³⁵, which named John Burnsides (1782) as one of those suffering losses in the fire: "There was no Insurance except on Mr. Winfough's saddle shop."

John Burnsides (1782) died in Jackson County, Ohio, September 7, 1866, and was buried in the graveyard on the then Taylor Horton farm near Vaughan Station in Franklin Township, Jackson County. (His father, James, died in 1812, his mother, Isabella, died in 1840, both in Virginia).

John Burnsides (1782) was married three times, the precise dates of his first two marriages being unavailable. His first wife was Susannah Gilliland whom he married in Greenbrier County, Virginia, in 1802. She was born in Greenbrier County May 24, 1783, and died at Bierlytown, Jackson County, Ohio, October 20, 1825.

2Ed.: Susannah is believed to be the daughter of Samuel Gilliland (b. 1754, Calfpasture, Augusta, Virginia; d. September 5, 1833, Darby, Pickaway County, Ohio) and Elizabeth Jane Smith (b. August 10, 1754, Greenbrier County, West Virginia; d. Jun 1834, Champaign County, Ohio).

His second wife was Elizabeth Gregory Strong, a widow, who died January 10, 1840. Date of her birth and identity of her former husband are unknown. His third wife was Susannah Mitchell Daugherty, widow of John Daugherty, a merchant, whom he married February 11, 1841, at Richmondale, Ohio. Susannah Mitchell Daugherty was born November 24, 1795. After the death of John Burnsides (1782) in 1866, she returned to her former home at Richmondale where she died April 29, 1890. There were no children by either of John Burnsides' (1782) last two marriages.

John Burnsides (1782) and Susannah Gilliland Burnsides were the parents of eight children - four sons and four daughters.

- Samuel G. Burnsides was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, January 29, 1804. He died February 3, 1854, in Bethlehem Township, Missouri, and is buried in Bethlehem Cemetery, Bethlehem Township, Missouri. In 1828, Samuel married Elizabeth Stephenson in Jackson County, Ohio, and they had 9 children.
- Mary Burnsides (Polly) was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, April 16, 1806, and died in Jefferson township, Jackson County, Ohio, January 24, 1887. She was married March 22, 1825, in Jackson County, Ohio, by J.B. Gilliland, Justice of the Peace, to John

³⁵ The Jackson Standard was published from 1847 to 1888, when it was renamed the Jackson Standard Journal after a merger.

Shoemaker (b. 1803, d. 1890). They had 10 children:

- - Jacob S. Shoemaker — Born 1826, died 1902
 - John B. Shoemaker — Born 1827, died 1908
 - Henry Shoemaker — Born 1827, died unknown
 - Nathaniel Shoemaker — Born 1829, died 1904
 - Joseph Shoemaker — Born 1831, died 1906
 - Susannah Shoemaker — Born 1835, died 1913
 - Elizabeth Shoemaker — Born 1836, died 1917
 - Sarah Shoemaker — Born 1840, died unknown
 - Jane Shoemaker — Born 1842, died 1925

It should be noted that John and Susannah Gilliland Burnsides are recorded (Findagrave.com) as being buried in the Shoemaker-Burnsides cemetery in Jackson County, Ohio. That cemetery today is on private land, and is in a moderately sized copse of trees.

- Nathan Burnsides was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, June 13, 1808, and died at his home in Franklin Township, Jackson County, Ohio, February 28, 1880. He was married November 19, 1829, in Jackson County by Samuel Carrick, Justice of the Peace, to Susannah Horton. Three unmarried daughters of Nathan and Susannah Burnsides lived together on Bridge Street in Jackson, Ohio, for many years and are buried together in Fairmount cemetery, Jackson. Their names appear on one monument: "Burnsides - Mary, 1836-1906; Eleanor, 1840-1906; Jane, 1843-1913."
- John Burnsides (1811) Jr. was born April 2, 1811, at Mercer's Bottom, Virginia (now West Virginia, six miles below Point Pleasant) and died February 18, 1888, in Jackson County, Ohio. He was married October 1, 1835, in Jackson County by Samuel Carrick, Justice of the Peace, to Rachel Jacobs.
- Elizabeth Burnsides (Betsy) was born at Mercer's Bottom, Virginia, March 14, 1814, and died October 26, 1887. She was married November 3, 1836, in Jackson County, Ohio, by Vincent Southard, Justice of the Peace, to William Mitchell, who died July 4, 1844.
- Susannah Burnsides (Susan) was born March 3, 1817, at Bierlytown, Jackson County, Ohio, and died July 14, 1896. She was married May 12, 1837, to Robert C. McKinnis.
- Jane Burnsides was born October 18, 1819, at Bierlytown, Jackson County, Ohio, and died October 5, 1906, in her family home on West Street, Jackson County, Ohio. She was married March 4, 1841, by Aaron Walterhouse, Justice of the Peace, to Anson Hanna who was born November 16, 1817, in Jackson County, Ohio, and died October 18, 1878,

in Jackson, Ohio. They had seven children:

- Maria Susan Hanna
- Frances Harriet Hanna
- John James Hanna
- Julia Adeline Hanna
- Ida May Hanna
- Jessie Fremont Hanna
- Charles Anson Hanna

All but the last lived to maturity.

- Hugh G. Burnside was born September 4, 1823 at Bierlytown, Jackson County, and died October 18, 1832.

X. Sketch Of The Life Of Anson Hanna

Anson Hanna, third son and fifth child of Robert Graham Hanna and Mary Wilson Hanna, was born on November 16, 1817, in Jackson County, Ohio. He was left motherless at the age of six in December 1823 and became an orphan a year later when his father died in October 1824.

After living for a few months at the home of his grandparents, John and Jean Graham Hanna, young Anson was taken into the home of George Brown, certainly a kind and generous farmer near Rio Grande, Gallia County, who also provided a home for three of his brothers - Joseph Wilson, Tirus John and James, aged 14, 12 and 3 years, respectively.

Anson Hanna's boyhood followed the usual course of life on a farm in those early days of the simple life and clean living. In young manhood he went to Jackson where he learned the trade of a tanner and currier in the leather manufacturing plant of Aaron Walterhouse.

Anson Hanna was employed in this work when, on March 4, 1841, he was married to Jane Burnsidess, daughter of John and Susannah Gilliland Burnsidess, also early settlers in Jackson County. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Walterhouse, his employer, who was also Justice of the peace.

The young couple made their residence in a small frame house owned by John Burnsidess (1782) on Main Street in Jackson, just east of Broadway, where their first two children were born - Maria Susan, on April 3, 1843; and Frances, on June 15, 1845. Their third child and first son, John James, was born October 31, 1848, in the , on West Main Street, opposite the court house, an inn which John Burnsidess (1782) owned and where he resided.

About the year 1850, Anson Hanna purchased from John Burnsidess (1782) eight acres of land on the southwestern edge of Jackson upon which he built a brick house for his family home. There a third daughter, Julia Adeline, was born February 15, 1852.

Jackson County, during that period, was the center of the iron-making industry in southern Ohio and Anson Hanna had acquired enough knowledge of furnace operation to enable him, in 1854, to accept a position as manager of the Eagle Furnace, located in Vinton County, near the present village of Radcliff. He removed there with his family and there another daughter, Ida May, was born on November 5, 1854.

In 1857 Mr. Hanna became manager of the Latrobe Furnace in Section 10, Milton Township, Jackson County. There a fifth daughter, Jessie Fremont, was born October 24, 1857. He continued at Latrobe Furnace until 1859 when it was sold to H.S. Bundy, later U.S. Congressman, who installed his son-in-law, John C.H. Cobb, as manager.

Mr. Hanna returned to Jackson and to his home which had been occupied, during his five-year absence, by Thomas Matthews, then postmaster of Jackson. His family had increased to six

children - five daughters and one son - and the house was full of life. Another son, Charles Arthur, was born April 8, 1862, but he died April 30, 1864. All the other children grew to maturity.

Immediately after his return to Jackson, Mr. Hanna became a deputy under Sheriff William Trago, and served in that position during the years 1859, 1860 and 1861. He had seen public service before, as coroner in 1846 and township clerk in 1852.

At the expiration of his term as deputy sheriff, Mr. Hanna purchased the tannery where he had learned his trade and engaged in the manufacture of leather throughout the Civil War and until 1873 when the business depression forced him to dispose of his plant. From that time until his death five years later, he worked as a paving contractor.

During that period also Mr. Hanna subdivided the eight-acre plot, upon which his home was located, into 40 lots, each 45 feet by 130 feet in size, and annexed them to the town of Jackson under the name of Anson Hanna 's Addition. A plat of the addition first appeared in Jackson County Atlas published in 1875. The lots extend from West Street to Bennett Avenue, two blocks, and from Oak Street to Sycamore Street, in a residential section of Jackson. All the lots are now occupied by homes. The old Hanna homestead, a bit modernized in outward appearance, at 69 West Street, was still in service in 1959. But the last Hanna had long gone.

On Sunday evening, October 13, 1878, Mr. Hanna occupied his accustomed place in the Presbyterian Church of Jackson. He seemed in perfect health. Upon his return home he discussed the evening service with his family. So interested was he in the sermon, which touched upon biblical history, that he took up his bible and read again the story which the pastor, Rev. J.K. Gibson, had used as the basis for his discourse. Then, after his usual evening prayer, he retired.

During the night, Mrs. Hanna was aroused by her husband's moaning. He appeared to be in great pain and a physician was hurriedly summoned. But the hour had struck for Anson Hanna. Unable to resist an attack of typhoid pneumonia, he passed away on Friday morning, October 18, 1878, the 59th birthday anniversary of his wife.

On account of the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Presbyterian minister, the family gladly accepted the invitation of members of the Methodist congregation to hold the funeral service in their church. After a sermon by the Methodist minister on October 20, Mr. Hanna's body was laid to rest in Fairmount Cemetery to await the coming of its mate 28 years later.

Mr. Davis Mackley, editor of the Jackson Standard, who knew him well, thus wrote of Anson Hanna:

He inherited the sturdy Presbyterianism of his ancestors. He was a Christian gentleman, a good husband and a kind father. I have yet to find anyone who ever saw him angry or ever heard him say an unkind word. He was extremely

temperate, using neither liquor nor tobacco in any form. He followed a strict routine of personal habits. Every night, just before retiring, he gathered his family about him for evening prayer. He would read a chapter from the Bible, as suited his mood or desire of selection, discuss it informally for a few minutes, and then go to his night's rest.

Always, before a meal, he offered thanks to the Great Provider. The fruits of his orchard and of his bees he shared among his neighbors. Children liked to be near "Grandpa Hanna." They loved his gentleness and his kindness.

Anson Hanna's will, dated January 12, 1861, and admitted to probate March 26, 1878, left all his possessions to his widow and designated her as his executrix without bond.

Anson Hanna was survived by his wife and six children:

- Maria Susan, wife of Robert H. Jones
- Frances Harriet
- John James
- Julia Adeline
- Ida May
- Jessie Fremont

Ida May Hanna married James K. Pickrel August 23, 1888, and died March 15, 1930. Daughters Frances, Julia and Jessie and son John were unmarried.



Figure 8 — Jackson Herald Newspaper Building

Left to right: Bill Inman, Robert H. Jones II, Charles Radcliff, Jim McClure, H.L. Chapman, Dr. Daniel Webster Williams, S. Hinkle, Rev. Martin (?)



Figure 9 — Anson Hanna



Figure 10 — "Frank" Hanna



Figure 11 — Maria Susan Hanna

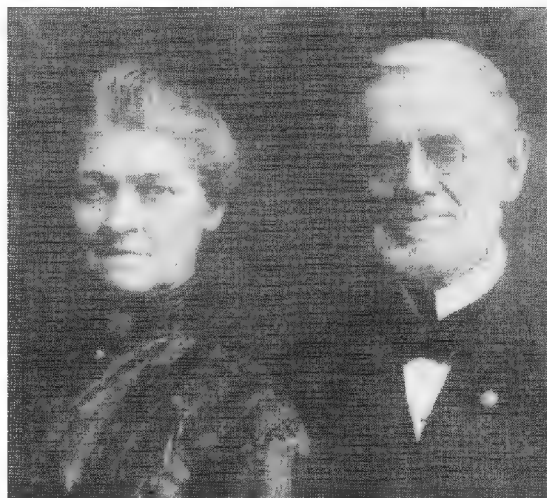


*Figure 12 — Maria Susan Hanna &
Robert H. Jones*

Death of Miss Frank Hanna

Under the foregoing caption, the following appeared in the Jackson Herald, April 12, 1892:

Frank Hanna is dead! Such was the sad intelligence conveyed to her many friends early Tuesday morning, her death having occurred at 10 o'clock the previous evening. Miss Hanna was one of the sweetest tempered women that ever lived, and many a heart in Jackson will remember her long and kindly as one who sought to make good men and women out of the boys and girls intrusted <sic> to her charge when a teacher in the public schools. She was universally beloved by her "comrades," as she called them, and it is to her that many of them owe the impulses which have led them to lead better and purer lives. Her influence was wholly for good, and if there is truth in the promises of her religion, she will be accounted not the least worthy of those who have labored in the vineyard of its great teacher.

Jackson Herald, (Newspaper, Jackson Herald) April 13, 1892, (in special column by editor, C.A. Dyer):

It is the Herald's sad duty to record in this issue the death of Miss Frank Hanna at her home on last Monday evening. For over a year she has been confined to her bed with a complication of diseases which baffled the skills of our physicians. Many hearts will be saddened by the news of her death, for Miss Hanna was for many years an honored and beloved teacher in our schools and most of the younger men and women of Jackson have at some time been under her charge

and received instruction at her hands. She was universally beloved by her pupils and all, with one accord, unite in expressing sympathy for the bereaved family and friends.

Mrs. Jane <Burnsides> Hanna Passes to Her Reward at the Advanced Age of Eighty-Seven

Under the above headline, the following appeared in the Jackson Sun (Newspaper, Jackson Sun) Monday, October 8, 1906:

Mrs. Jane Hanna died at her home in this city Friday morning (Oct. 6) at two o'clock from the effects of a paralytic stroke of a few days before. This is the second time Mrs. Hanna had been stricken, the first attack being about two years ago.

The deceased was born in Jackson, October 18, 1819, and spent all of her life here with the exception of two or three years when her husband was connected with the Eagle and Latrobe furnaces. She was the daughter of John Burnsides (1782), a prominent pioneer of the county.

She was united in marriage to Anson Hanna, March 4, 1841, on the day of the inauguration of President William H. Harrison. To this union were born seven children, five of whom survive, with nine grandchildren and two great grandchildren. The children are as follows: Maria S., wife of Attorney R. H. Jones, this city; Frank, who died in 1892; John, who is still at home; Julia, private secretary of Senator Charles Dick at Akron; Ida, wife of J.K. Pickrel, of London, Ohio; Jessie, who is still at home; and Charles, who died in infancy.

There is something remarkable about the times of the deaths of the four members of the family who have passed away. Charles, the youngest son, died April, 1864; Anson, the father, died in October, 1878; Frank, the second daughter, died in April, 1892, and Mrs. Hanna in October, 1906. It will be seen that there is an interval of just fourteen years between the deaths, the children dying in April and the father and mother dying in October.

Mrs. Hanna's father, John Burnsides (1782), was a cousin of General Burnside of the Civil War. The death of this grand woman comes as a blow to everyone who knew her. No woman represented a higher type of nobility than did Mrs. Hanna. She was never known to speak ill of one. Of her it can be truly said that the world is better for her having lived. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian church with which she united when young.

The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the residence and were in charge of Rev. M.L. Tressler. Interment was made at Fairmount.

Dr. J.K. Gibson, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at this place and for the past 25 years in charge of the Presbyterian Church at South Charleston, spent Sunday here to be in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Hanna.

Jackson Herald, (Newspaper, Jackson Herald) Saturday, November 16, 1929 (first page lead story - 4-bank head³⁶):

Death Removes Most Lovely Character - Miss Julia Hanna Called by Death Tuesday Night - Cultured Lady - Of Broad Mind and Lofty Ideals Greatly Loved.

Miss Julia Hanna died about 10 o'clock Tuesday night at the old family house on West Street where her entire family life had been spent except when she was called away by her duties. She had been in declining health for two years but, with a delicacy of mind growing out of her life time of unselfish thinking and cultured dignity, she refused to thrust her own troubles upon others. With her the social and intellectual life were happily blended. She found her recreation in the diversions which elevated the mental and moral nature.

Miss Hanna was a member of a pioneer family of Jackson County. John Hanna, a Revolutionary War soldier and a friend of George Washington, was her great grandfather and a large kinship in this county trace relationship to him. The family tree is intertwined with that of Mark Hanna, famous statesman, captain of industry and maker of presidents, whose death occurred just 25 years ago.

Miss Hanna was essentially a literary woman. In her early womanhood she was a successful school teacher in Oak Hill and Jackson. A large number of influential people in Jackson revere her name, dating from when she was their teacher.

In 1896, when the most exciting campaign of the late nineteenth century was waged between McKinley and Bryan, she held a position in the Republican headquarters in Chicago. After her party won in the election, she was given a position as record clerk in the House of Representatives in Washington. In these positions she was thrown into contact with President McKinley, Mark Hanna, Senator Dick and scores of other notables of the period.

"When Charles Dick was elected U.S. Senator he asked her to become his secretary. Thus began a friendship which terminated only with her death. One of

³⁶ In newspaper terminology, a "bank head" is a line of text between the headline or newspaper banner, and the actual text of the article. The purpose is to expand on the headline and explain the significance of the story. In this case, there are 4 sub-headings before the actual story. These are the short statements separated by hyphens shown above. Why are the bank-head references important? Remember, the original author was a newspaperman!

the most gorgeous floral emblems which filled the room as her friends called to pay their last homage to her was a beautiful cluster of chrysanthemums sent by Senator and Mrs. Dick.

Funeral rites for Miss Hanna were held in the family home Friday at 10 o'clock and burial was at Fairmount.

Jackson Sun-Journal, (Newspaper, Jackson Sun-Journal) Tuesday, November 12, 1935 (2-bank head):

Miss Jessie Hanna Succumbs Sunday - Brief Illness is Fatal to Well Known Lady.

Miss Jessie Hanna, aged 78, life-long resident of Jackson and the last member of one of Jackson's most prominent families, died at her home on West Street Sunday morning at 5:40 o'clock. Her death came as a shock to her relatives and friends as she had been ill for only a short time.

Miss Hanna, through her years of residence in this city, was widely known. She will be remembered by many as librarian of the city library, which position she held for many years. She was an active member of the Presbyterian Church and the W.C.T.U.

She was born at Latrobe Furnace on October 24, 1857, daughter of Anson and Jane Burnside's Hanna, but spent practically her entire life in Jackson. She was a member of the third graduating class of Jackson High School and received her diploma in 1878. Funeral services will be conducted Tuesday afternoon at the home with interment at Fairmount.

Of the seven children of Anson Hanna and Jane Burnside's Hanna only two were married. Maria Susan Hanna became the wife of Robert H. Jones, whose life history is covered elsewhere in these writings. Ida May Hanna married James Knox Pickrel whose life was reviewed briefly as follows in the London, Ohio, Times (The London (Ohio) Times) after his death on December 31, 1915:

J.K. Pickrel, aged 71 years, a farmer living on the Newport Pike, died Friday morning following an attack of paralysis about two weeks previous.

James Knox Pickrel, son of Peter and Elizabeth DeHaven Pickrel was born October 3, 1844, on a farm one mile east of Jackson, O. He was one of a family of eleven children. Three brothers, David L., Solomon and Peter, and one sister, Nancy Maria Sutherland, survive him. Mr. Pickrel spent his young boyhood days on his father's farm. He attended the public schools in Jackson and later the normal school at Lebanon, fitting himself for a teacher, a profession he followed successfully for several years.

He was married August 23, 1888, to Miss Ida May Hanna, daughter of Anson and Jane Burnside Hanna of Jackson. To this union four children were born, of whom three are living at home with their mother. They are Mary Bennett, John Knox and Helen Ida.

In March 1891, Mr. Pickrel moved with his family to this county and settled on the farm which had been their dwelling place ever since. By industry and good management Mr. Pickrel raised his family and improved his farm and home. He united with the Presbyterian Church many years ago and remained a loyal and consistent member. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge for half a century. He also belonged to the Busy Men's Bible Class of the Presbyterian Sunday School.

The funeral was held at the residence Monday afternoon, Jan. 3, <1916> conducted by Rev. Carl H. White. The body was buried in Kirkwood cemetery.

XI. Robert H. Jones Enters Our Family

Robert H. Jones I³⁷ was born on a farm near Bala, in Merionethshire, North Wales, May 26, 1841, son of Evan Reese Jones (1819-1896) and Catherine Hughes Jones (?-1854). He came to America with his parents and an infant sister, Jane, in 1844, sailing from Liverpool and landing at New York.

In seeking a permanent place to make a new home, the father <(Evan)> led his family on a pilgrimage that lasted 10 years and ended only when the mother died and left him with four children who found homes among strangers.

Shortly before his death in 1912, Robert H. Jones dictated to his youngest son and law partner, Charles H. Jones, personal recollections of the early years of his parents in America. The following quoted paragraphs are from that dictation and serve alike as a history of both father and son:

From New York City father went first to Syracuse, then to Rome, in upstate New York³⁸. Father worked, but I do not know what he did or for how long. My first recollection of America is when we were in Akron, Ohio, seeing my father approach the house in knee-deep snow. He was employed then as a laborer on public works. I next recall father working in Massillon, Ohio, where he dug his first coal.

From Massillon, we went to Niles and then, in 1846, moved to Youngstown. We lived on the banks of the canal in a house built on stilts. Sister Elizabeth (Lizzie) was born there December 11, 1846. In 1847 we moved into a country house several miles from Youngstown. Father worked among the farmers; did not own or rent any farmland. Jane died there when she was about three years old and was buried at Woods Furnace³⁹ near Youngstown.

³⁷ There appears to be confusion as to Robert's middle name. Some online sources indicate it as "Haworth", others as "Hanna". As the Hanna family was not a factor in the Welsh Jones family, this editor leans to his middle name as "Haworth", and he is so referenced in this document.

³⁸ Upstate New York had seen a significant influx of Welsh immigrants in the early 19th century. This migration will be covered in more detail in discussing the additional Welsh ancestors in Volume 2 of *Our Family*

³⁹ A location named "Woods Furnace, Ohio" could not be located for this Second Edition. In a conversation with a researcher at the Mahoning County Historical Society, this editor was informed that they knew of no such location.

⁴⁰From the country we went to Briar Hill Coal Works, near Youngstown. Here, father dug coal for over a year and I worked in the mine with him in 1848-49. The works were owned by ex-Governor Tod⁴¹ and are now under the central portion of Youngstown.

In 1849 father got the fever to go to Wisconsin, where lead had been discovered, and he embarked on the canal to Cleveland with his family - mother, sister Lizzie and me. We sailed across Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan to Milwaukee, and they went by wagon overland through Madison to a place called Dodgeville, center of the lead boom. There, however, father found a cholera epidemic raging and people were scared. We moved out of the cholera zone and went about sixteen miles into the country. Within a month father suddenly started back to Ohio.



Figure 13 — Governor David Tod

Unable to get a job again at the Briar Coal Works at Youngstown, father went to Girard, a few miles away, where he worked in the mines while I worked part-time in a nail mill and helped father underground. I was then between eight and nine years old. Father was seriously injured here; coal fell on his hips and he was laid up for several months.

In 1851, father took us about thirty miles south to the Ohio River where we boarded a boat. We got off at Gallipolis from where we made our way to a point near Jefferson Furnace, about one mile from Oak Hill, Jackson County. Father worked on the railroad and at furnace building about one year.

In 1852, for the first time, father bought land - forty acres in Lawrence County, Ohio, about two miles below Washington Furnace (now Black Fork). For the next two years, father farmed while I chopped cord wood and dug ore for iron furnaces in the neighborhood besides carrying water for railroad laborers.

In January 1854, father sold his land and returned to Wisconsin where he had purchased, sight unseen, 160 acres, 40 of which were represented to be timbered. He made this trip without his family but came back for it and returned with all of us to Wisconsin in March. The trip was made by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Portsmouth, Ohio, to La Crosse, Wisconsin.

⁴⁰ Picture of Governor Tod is public domain

⁴¹ Governor Tod will play a role in Robert's participation in the Union Army in the Civil War as well, described in his [Official Military Record](#)

Upon our arrival, father discovered that the forty acres he had bought as timber were really a cliff of solid rock, so he bought forty arable acres at the government price of \$1.25 in gold per acre. He built a house, bought a yoke of oxen and three cows. He put in no crops but worked for neighboring farmers and I worked with him.

For some reason which I never knew he did not like the country and in a few weeks, he sold his land and stock and started back to Ohio over the same route he had traveled before. He reached Portsmouth in August 1854, with sister Lizzie and me - but without mother! She sickened and died suddenly of cholera on the boat and was buried at night on the Kentucky shore about 100 miles below Louisville.

Father found a good home for Lizzie and in September 1854 I was apprenticed to Joseph Rule, at Oak Hill, to learn the saddlery trade. I was bound until 19 years of age in return for my board and clothing and was to be educated in reading, writing and arithmetic to the rule of three. I worked for Mr. Rule until May 26, 1860, my 19th birthday.

In addition to my duties at the shop, Mr. Rule required me to do all the chores about his home - chop wood, carry water from the spring, work in the garden, *etc.* For all the work I did at both shop and home I never received one cent. Mr. Rule even required me to turn over to him any tips I received for serving customers.

Mr. Rule did not make good on his obligation to provide me with an education even under that day's understanding of the term. About 1847, when I was six years old, I got two months of schooling at Woods Furnace schoolhouse while working at Briar Hill. During the winter of 1852-53 I got two weeks schooling in Lawrence County. That was the full extent of my schooling. Father did not want me to go to school. He wanted me to work. Whatever knowledge I acquired I got on my own. I learned to read and write and went through Ray's Arithmetic, Brown's Grammar and Pineau's Geography at night while I was supposed to be in bed. I bought the books and candles with money I earned by running errands for the journeymen saddlers, money which Mr. Rule did not know I had.

My apprenticeship finally ended. I worked for two weeks for another saddler in Oak Hill. Then, as a full-fledged journeyman, I walked thirty-five miles to Ironton one Sunday and got a job the next day. Anxious to travel a bit farther after my long "imprisonment," I worked for brief periods in Portsmouth and Cincinnati and even went as far away as St. Louis, Missouri.

At this point physical weariness ended the interview and it was not renewed.

In his recollections to his son, Mr. Jones did not mention two brothers - William and John - and the son neglected to question him about them. In truth, one of the brothers had died before

Charles was born and the other Charles had not been seen since he was a very small child. They still remain a mystery to the family historian. It seems to be a reasonable inference that they came to America several years after the parents arrived.

Robert H. Jones frequently told members of his family that the last word he received from "brother Bill" told of him working with a railroad construction crew building a new line along the Little Bighorn River in Montana. Mr. Jones believed that William and his associates had sought refuge with General George Custer when the Sioux Indians gathered in overwhelming numbers in that area to repel a threatened attack by U.S. troops and that all the refugees had died with the soldiers in the massacre that followed on June 25, 1876.

John Jones, a bachelor, lived for several years in Jackson, Ohio, but, in the 1880-1890 decade, removed to the mining fields of West Virginia where knowledge of him ended.

XII. Robert H. Jones

When the Southern states threatened the destruction of the Union, Mr. Jones hastened back to Oak Hill from his western town and responded to the first call for troops in its defense. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted at Ironton, Ohio, in Company A, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, called for three months service. He was mustered out with his company at Columbus, Ohio, August 28, 1861. The regiment was used primarily to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Parkersburg and Clarksburg, Virginia⁴².

On September 11, 1861, Mr. Jones enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio, for three years' service as an artificer (skilled craftsman) in the Fifth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. After participating in the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee (April 6, 1862), and the Siege of Corinth, Mississippi (April 30 to May 30, 1862), he was discharged at Corinth on October 13, 1862, on a Surgeon's certificate of disability. He had left a hospital cot to be with his comrades.

To regain his health, Mr. Jones returned to Jackson Ohio,, where he lived for almost a year in the Isham House, the village hotel. Making satisfactory recovery, he enlisted again, for three years service, September 11, 1863, at Delaware, Ohio, as a Second Lieutenant in Company A, Fifth Regiment, United States Colored Troops. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and, on May 28, 1865, was made a captain.

Due to the color of the privates and the bitter hatred of the South against such adversaries, the officers were carefully selected and closely examined for ability to protect their men. Only volunteers were accepted to take the extraordinary risks involved.

The Regiment saw hard service in Virginia and North Carolina for two years and participated in many major engagements including both expeditions against Fort Fisher, N.C. - which was finally taken - and nearly all the battles about Petersburg and Richmond, the Confederate capital, in Virginia. Mr. Jones was mustered out of service with his regiment at Carolina City, N.C., September 20, 1865.

The Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion (Ohio Roster Commission) contains the name of R. H. Jones' father, Evan R. Jones, recording that the latter enlisted at the age of 44 in Company I, 172nd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, mustered into service at Gallipolis, Ohio, May 14, 1864, for one hundred days service, and mustered out at Gallipolis September 3, 1864. The regiment did guard duty at Gallipolis during its entire term of service. (For this 90-day service private E.R. Jones got a pension of \$12 a month while his captain son received \$9 a month!)

After his final discharge, Mr. Jones returned to Jackson, Ohio, in October, 1865, spent a year in convalescence, and in December, 1866, went back to Oak Hill where he established himself in

⁴² This was before the split of West Virginia from Virginia, so both cities are now located in West Virginia.

the saddlery and harness trade and, at the same time, began the study of law under tutelage of Judge James M. Tripp, of Jackson, dean of the Jackson County Bar.

At that time horses were prime movers. Travelers rode horse-back or in buggies. All the charcoal, ore and limestone used by several iron furnaces in the vicinity of Oak Hill were hauled in heavy wagons drawn over unimproved roads, often deep in mud, by four or six-horse teams. So, the new harness maker prospered.

Mr. Jones was admitted to the practice of law in April 1872. But he continued at his trade for a year until he realized that the strain he was forced to exert in stretching the seat of a saddle, to make it smooth and taut, caused a return of the dysentery he had acquired during his army service. So, in 1873, he disposed of his business and devoted all his time to the practice of law in Oak Hill.

In politics Mr. Jones was a Republican, as were a vast majority of the Welshmen in Jackson County. In October, 1881, Mr. Jones was elected Representative from Jackson County in the Ohio General Assembly and was re-elected in 1883, serving two terms (then the customary limit), 1882-1883 and 1884-1885. At his second election Mr. Jones received 52 votes more than the Republican candidate for Governor.

On April 23, 1883, Mr. Jones, with his wife and six children, removed from Oak Hill to Jackson, the county seat. "Hon. R. H. Jones and family removed to town on Monday. We welcome them," said the Jackson Journal (Newspaper, Jackson Journal), April 25, 1883. "Hon. R. H. Jones has opened a law office at the corner of Pearl and Broadway, upstairs, back of the Reading Room, and is now ready for all legal business that may be offered to him," said the Jackson Standard (Newspaper, Jackson Standard) May 3, 1883.

Within a year, from a window of his office, Mr. Jones was witness of a terrifying scene in the street below. Two brothers, Luke and William Jones, were hanged in the Jackson jail yard February 29, 1884, for the murder of Anderson Lackey, an aged farmer near Jackson. An immense throng gathered to see the execution. All saloons were closed until after the hangman had completed his duty. Then the saloons reopened and soon, with most of the townspeople cowering in their homes, the streets were filled with a drunken, riotous mob.

Mr. Jones, then serving his second term in the State Legislature, waited in his office until the mob wore itself out. Many were seriously injured and the county and city jails were filled to capacity. Then he sat down at his desk with the thought "never again" in his mind and wrote a bill to transfer all executions to the state penitentiary in Columbus. With the Legislature then in session, it became a law quickly - and thus ended hangings by county sheriffs in Ohio.

Mr. Jones had an intensely personal interest in the execution of the Jones brothers and their accomplice, one Laban Stephens, who was convicted of the same crime and was hanged in Waverly, Pike County, to which he had obtained a change of venue. Mr. Jones remembered them the rest of his life.

At that time murder was not a rarity in the mining areas of Jackson County. A New York newspaper of the day had designated Wellston, center of the mining industry, as "one of the three most lawless towns in America," the others being Sistersville, West Virginia; and Cripple Creek, Colorado.

Mr. Jones had been retained to defend many slayers and he had been able, to use his own phrase, to "save their necks." Most had been sent to prison, several for life terms, but not one had been hanged. When news of the robbery and murder of Mr. Lackey reached Jackson, the aroused County Commissioners visited Mr. Jones in a body and employed him to "assist" the young and inexperienced Prosecuting Attorney if and when the known murderers were captured and brought to trial.

The first thing the Jones brothers and Stephens did after their capture by a posse was to ask the Sheriff to send for Mr. Jones. In the presence of the sheriff Mr. Jones warned the men not to talk to him because he had been employed "on the other side." And all three killers were hanged!

The outcome of these trials had a lasting effect upon Mr. Jones. Long later, to an intimate friend, he expressed a puzzled curiosity, almost anxiety. "Why," he asked, "as a defense attorney I could save the necks of so many and, when I turn prosecutor for the first time, three men go to the gallows?" And the friend replied: "Is it possible, as so many persons believe, that it isn't so much the law as it is the lawyer?" Whatever the true reason, Mr. Jones never again prosecuted a man on trial for his life. But he defended several and "saved the neck" of every one. While privately admitting that some of them may have deserved execution, he insisted that, as an officer of the court, he was only performing his professional duty and the verdict was the sole responsibility of the jury.

Mr. Jones was the author of several other important measures during his service in the General Assembly. One was a mechanic's lien law, another practically eliminated the use of scrip in Ohio. Both were highly controversial.

At that time Southern Ohio was a great coal-producing area and also there were many iron furnaces. A similar situation prevailed in northeastern and southeastern Ohio. Practically every mining and furnace company operated a store where employees bought family supplies. Purchases were charged against their earnings. But there were never any paydays! It was possible for a man to work for a long time without ever having a penny of cash in his possession.

If an employee wanted to take a train trip, or purchase an article not available in the company store, or perhaps go to a circus, he was given a scrip, a piece of paper which came in varying sizes and in varying face values imprinted, as an illustration, thus: "The Blank Coal Company promises to pay the bearer, on demand, one dollar in merchandise at the counter of its store." Thus, the company made two profits - one on the employee's labor, the other on its

merchandise.

Most merchants in nearby towns would not accept the scrip without heavy discount, often fifty cents on the dollar, and certainly a railroad, a distant merchant or a circus would not accept it under any circumstances. The chief outlets for scrip were the saloons - and there were many of them - where the barkeeper would accept it for drinks and, when he had enough to justify the trip, would go to the company store and buy groceries for his free lunch counter. To avoid a large accumulation, the saloon keeper would use scrip for "change" in taking in a larger piece of it. Thus, the worker never got hold of a piece of hard money, except at a loss.

To remedy this peonage-like practice, Mr. Jones introduced into the Legislature a bill which, while not forbidding further use of scrip, did require all companies using it to pay their employees twice a month in United States currency. It was bitterly opposed by all companies which operated twin enterprises for dual profits but was supported by a large majority of the businessmen who looked upon it as a simple bill for simple justice. So it was passed by the Legislature which decided that an American workman should be paid in American money acceptable at face value anywhere in America and that he should receive a dollar's worth of pay for a dollar's worth of work.

Mr. Jones also authored an amendment to the mechanic's lien law, making a laborer a preferred creditor and making his claim a lien upon the real estate of his employer. This bill was also bitterly opposed before it was finally approved. In his final address at adjournment of the session in April 1883, Speaker Orlando J. Hodges said: "The law we have enacted providing for the security of wages is something the interests of justice greatly demanded." The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, editorially said: "The amendment guards effectually that class least able to lose the hard-earned results of their toil." Then the politically conscious Journal added: "Let those whose interests are protected by this measure not forget that credit for its passage is due a Republican General Assembly."

The Jackson Ohio, Journal, (Newspaper, Jackson Journal), in its issue of April 25, 1883, was more personal in its commendation. Its editorial reviewed the new law and then continued:

The Republicans of Jackson County will not forget that this measure was passed by a Republican General Assembly. Neither will they, nor the large class in this county whose interests are thereby protected, forget that the credit for its authorship belongs to "Our Representative." R. H. Jones has won golden opinions, not only among his immediate constituency, but in the state at large, by his course in the Legislature. He has been diligent and there was not a more careful member in the House. He was the author of some of the best laws at this session.

After his service in the Legislature, Mr. Jones continued for many years as an active Republican and public speaker on both the political and civic platforms and practiced law chiefly in southern Ohio courts. For many years his Memorial Day address at Jackson was a fixed engagement. His particular hobby was to see that every new young lawyer got a start in legal

experience by election as prosecuting attorney. "It will help him eat while he waits for new clients," he said.

Robert H. Jones was married at Jackson, Ohio, April 28, 1868, to Maria Susan Hanna, born in Jackson April 3, 1842, daughter of Anson Hanna and Jane Burnside Hanna. There were six children, all born in Oak Hill: Adah, Jane, Katherine, Robert H., Arthur H., and Charles H.. Further details and photographs of the family are provided in the [Seventh Generation section of the Appendix](#) to this book.

Robert H. Jones died at his home in Jackson April 26, 1912, and was buried April 29, 1912, in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson.

"He was a life-long active and influential Republican," said the Jackson Sun⁴³. "He often represented his party in district and state conventions and was only recently placed in nomination to represent the 10th Congressional district at the coming Republican National Convention in Chicago."

And the Democratic Jackson Herald⁴⁴ proclaimed:

He was a staunch Republican of the old school and was never happier than when engaged in a political scrimmage. He was often heard on the hustings in defense of his party and was a logical, forceful public speaker.

At the time of his death Mr. Jones was President of the Jackson County Bar Association. Said a resolution of the Association:

The Jackson County Bar, with whom he has been associated in constant active practice for forty-two years, will miss the brave unselfish soldier, the kind manly gentleman and professional friend. It will feel his death as a personal loss and will honor itself by setting aside a page of the Journal and Record of the Court dedicated to his memory.

⁴³ The Jackson Sun was published from 1925 to 1974, replacing the Jackson Sun and the Jackson Standard-Journal, and in turn being replaced by the Jackson Herald

⁴⁴ The Democratic Jackson Herald. is one of the various names for the currently named Journal-Herald of Jackson, Ohio. This name was in use from 1866-1868

Early War Diary Of Captain Robert H. Jones

The service of Robert H. Jones as a volunteer in the United States army during the War of the Rebellion began April 19, 1861, just one week after Fort Sumpter was fired upon, and ended September 20, 1865, five months and 11 days after Gen. Lee's surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia. Briefly, here is the record:

Enlisted April 19, 1861, three months service, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Discharged August 28, 1861, Columbus, Ohio.

Enlisted September 11, 1861, three years service, Fifth Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery. Discharged, account physical disability, October 13, 1862, Corinth, Mississippi.

Enlisted September 11, 1863, three years service, Second Lieutenant, Fifth Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops, Discharged, as a Captain, September 20, 1865, Carolina City, North Carolina.

Mr. Jones kept a diary covering his first two enlistments and his return to Oak Hill and to the house of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rule. Soon he established his lodgings at the Isham House (hotel) in Jackson and there remained until his third enlistment at Delaware, Ohio, as an officer of colored troops with whom he shared arduous service in several southern states. There is no record of his day-by-day activities during the latter days of the war. One is reminded of the last sentence of the only diary available: "I may discontinue this diary for awhile." So far as known, he did. The early diary, covering his participation in the Battle of Shiloh at Pittsburgh Landing and his hospitalization and physical discharge at Corinth, is as follows:

April 19, 1861 - Enlisted for three months in Company A, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain John McMahon, of Ironton, Ohio.

August 28 - Was paid off and honorably mustered out at Columbus, Ohio.

September 11 - Reenlisted for three years in Captain Andrew Hickenlooper's Cincinnati Battery and started for St. Louis.

September 13 - Arrived at St. Louis and received my uniform.

September 21 - From the 13th to the present nothing of importance transpired except that some recruits came in occasionally, making the company full, 156. We have drilled some and I have stood guard in my turn.

October 5 - Received appointment as Saddler of the company by the Captain.

October 10 - All the company received their dress uniforms in full.

October 11 - There was a great stir in camp this morning in consequence of marching orders received yesterday evening. All the boys were up at 2 o'clock, cooking their rations or packing their knapsacks and getting ready to leave. At last we started and bade adieu to St. Louis at 9 o'clock. After passing through a rough and rugged country on the Pacific R.R., we arrived at Jefferson City late in the evening. We were taken to the Senate Chamber in the State House and quartered for the night.

October 12 - We were removed from the State House to a camp outside of town where we pitched tents.

October 15 - Worked all day in leveling down a hill so as to bring a couple of roads in range of some guns.

October 17 - I worked one-half day.

October 23 - Worked all day. From the 23rd to the last of the month, nothing of importance occurred.

November - During this month nothing worth mentioning transpired except that I worked a few days on a fortification west of Jefferson City.

December 1 - Came in cold, windy, wet and freezing and it is hard on us in those canvas tents.

December 4 - Received our pay for one month. I got \$8.95. The balance of this week passed without anything of importance occurring except that we had a grand dinner on Christmas.

January 1862 - Came in without any unusual excitement. We had an oyster dinner on New Year's Day.

January 17 - We received our battery in full except our horses and side arms.

January 24 - We received our second payment. I got thirty dollars.

January 25 - Considerable excitement prevailed in town and in camp. The 3rd Missouri Regiment having mutinied, our battery was ordered out to quell the disturbance. On our appearance they gave up their arms and were taken to the State House, the place of confinement for all prisoners.

February 1 - Nothing worthy of note occurred up to this time.

March 1 - The last month passed by as did the others, nothing worthy of attention occurring - only the usual routine of guarding and drilling; in the latter we have become quite proficient, considering the time.

March 7 - Friday comes as one of the happiest days I have seen in Missouri. Having received marching orders a few days ago, we started off in full glee and high spirits for some unknown port and bidding adieu, I hope forever, to Jefferson City. At noon we went aboard the Sioux City, bound for St. Louis.

March 10 - This morning we arrived at St. Louis after traveling 175 miles during our three-day trip on the Missouri River. Our old boat ran on a dozen or more sandbars and we had a great deal of work and trouble in shoving her off, but at last we reached the Father of Waters and glided pleasantly down to the great emporium of the West. About noon we changed boats and got on the White Cloud. Towards evening we were ready to resume the voyage.

March 11 - We left St. Louis about 3 o'clock this morning and reached Cairo at 8 p.m. There we took on forage and rations and received further orders.

March 12 - We left Cairo early this morning and reached Paducah (on the Ohio River), a distance of fifty miles, before noon. In the evening we left Paducah and ascended the Tennessee River which was greatly swollen. During the night we arrived at Fort Henry.

March 13 - This evening I got off the boat and went to view the ruins of Fort Henry which very lately had been the scene of blood and carnage. I walked around the breastworks and saw all the big guns, among them being the 124-pounder which was the only one that had any effect on our gunboats. The rest of the guns were all dismounted and lying scattered about. I took a walk through the Fort and came across a few field pieces, one of which was spiked. The most prominent features of the Fort were the cannon balls and shells, lying everywhere and the dilapidated appearance of a few shanties in the middle of the Fort, their logs shot in two and knocked into every imaginable shape. A great amount of ammunition was left in the Fort which is situated on a flat bottom and protected on the right and left by a thick forest. It has the same protection over a little distance from the rear, but immediately to the rear it is wet and marshy, which makes it almost inaccessible. On the whole it was a pretty strong position and I was surprised that the enemy did not give our men a harder battle than they did. I can't account for this in any other way than to think they were fighting against their will. But enough of Fort Henry. About 7 o'clock we pursued our course up stream.

March 14 - This evening we arrived at Savannah, Tennessee, and laid here overnight.

March 15-16 - These two days we spent in running up and down the river a few miles.

March 17 - Today our boat made fast a few miles above Savannah and we took our horses out to exercise them. We also took our things out so the boat could be cleaned. For a little while it looked like soldiering. Camp fires were kindled and the boys began cooking, washing and cleaning up and there was a general stir among us all.

March 18 - Today our boat went up the river a few miles and tied up under a high bank.

March 19 - This morning we began disembarking and by dusk we had everything off except a little forage. Then came the hardships of soldiering. All our small pieces got safely to the encampment but when the Battery wagons, forge, caissons and baggage wagons started, we found much trouble before getting through. The roads were miserably bad and puddle holes, knee-deep and hub-deep, were everywhere. Our teams stalled and we had a happy time getting them out. Teams and soldiers were passing to and fro incessantly and the greatest confusion prevailed. Heavy rains have fallen for some time, making the ground very wet, soft and miry. Tonight I did without supper and lay down to rest with a hungry belly and with a tree for shelter and the clear starry sky for a covering. Being now on land once again, I estimate we have traveled about 775 miles on water.

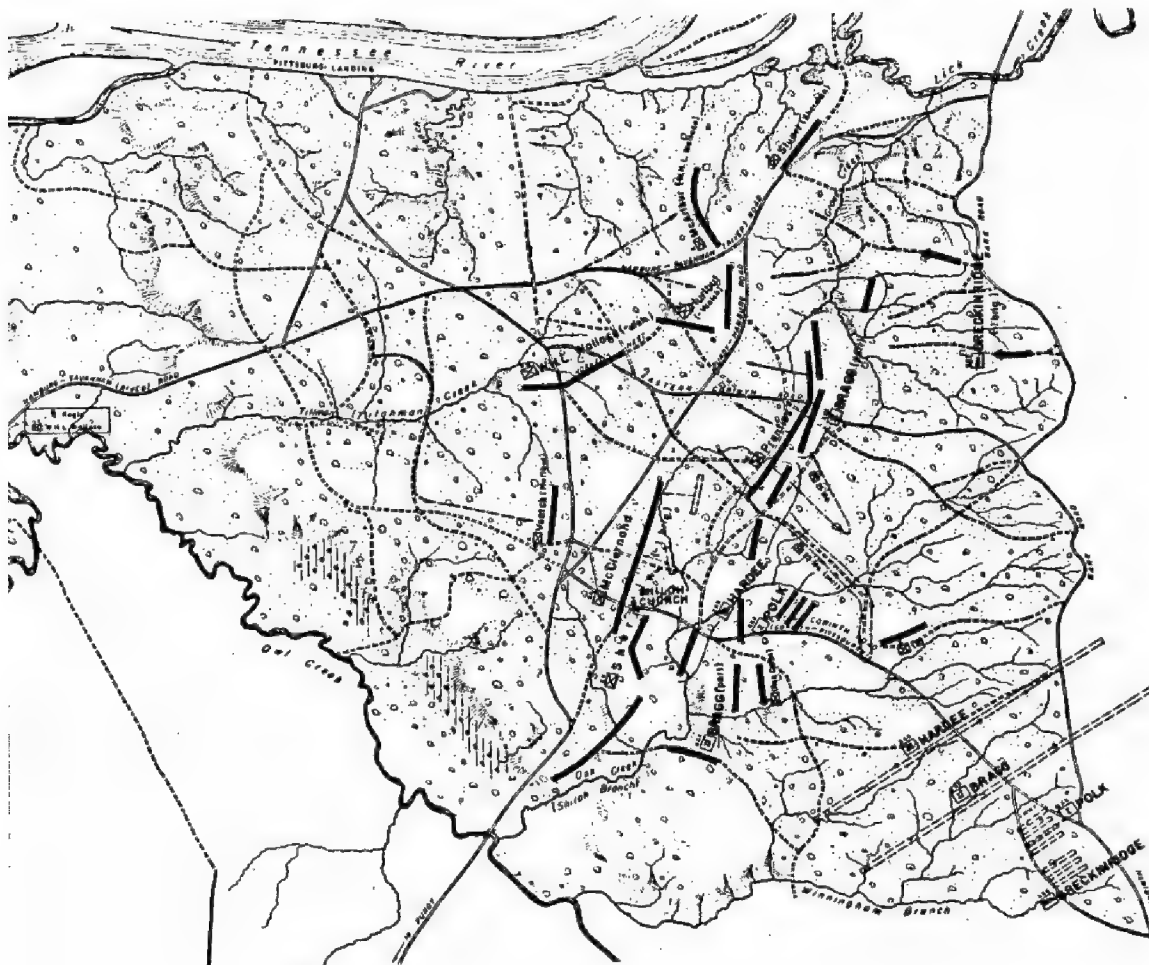
April 1 - Nothing of importance has occurred since the 19th. The company has drilled a few times. I have been quite unwell since I got off the boat and I am rather on the decline just now. Bodily weakness seems to be the ailment. The health of the company in general is quite bad.

April 5 - Today we moved out to the advance of our lines under Gen. Prentiss. We went to work on our new camp and soon had it in order.

[Ed. Note: The following entries (April 6, 7 and 8, 1862) describe the Battle of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing.]

April 6 - This day will ever be remembered by me and thousands of others as the most fearful day I ever saw. At 7 o'clock in the morning our troops were attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. Being taken wholly unawares, we were forced to fall back, which many of our troops did in disorder. Our battery was posted on the front and was the first to open fire. But being unable to withstand the overpowering numbers of the foe, we were forced to retire, which we did in good order for a distance of two miles when we again planted our guns and awaited the approach of the enemy. In our morning engagement we lost two of

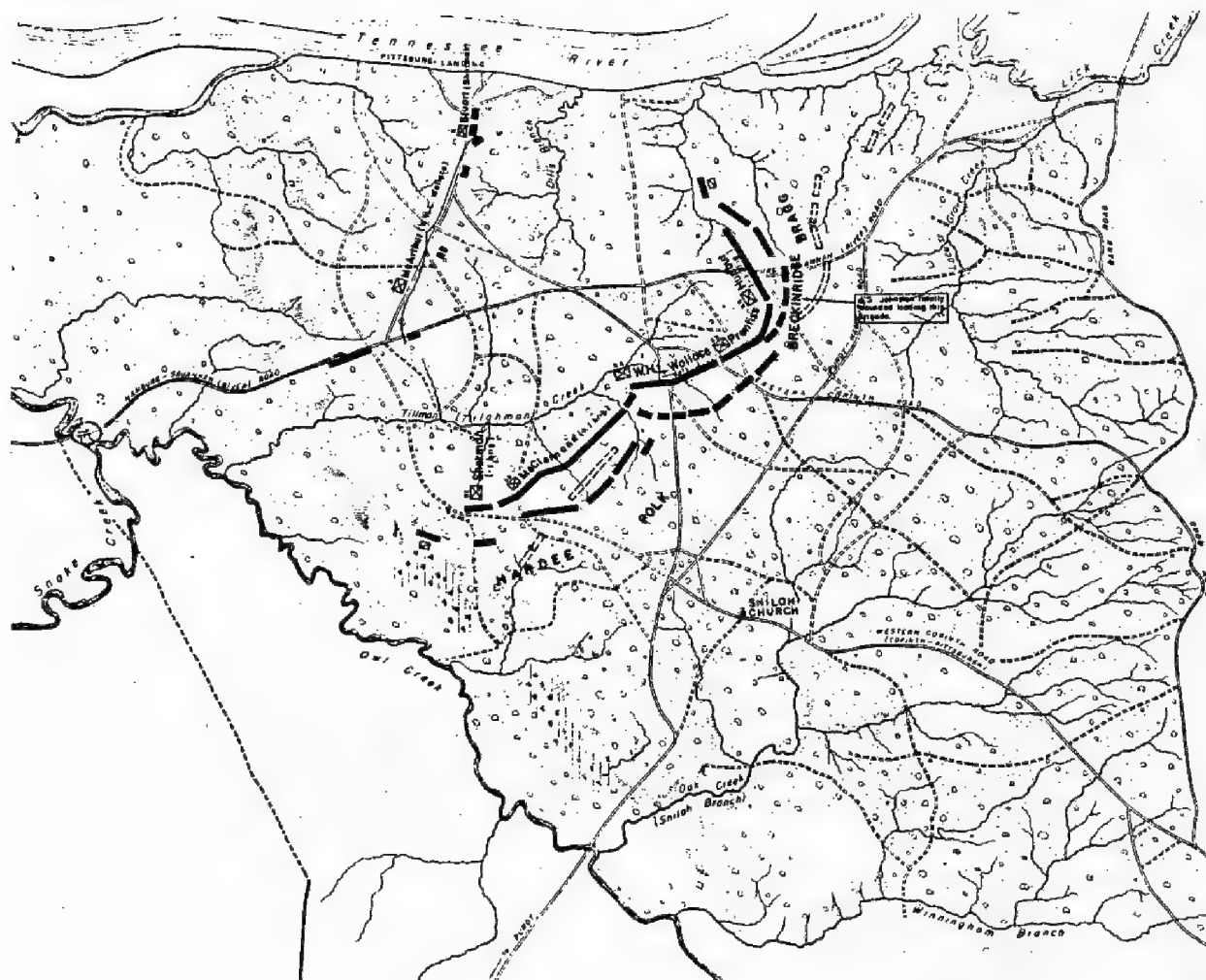
our guns and several horses and seven or eight of our boys were wounded. About two o'clock in the afternoon the rebels succeeded in driving our troops back to where we were stationed. When they came within range of our guns we opened fire upon them with fearful rapidity and telling effect. For three hours we opposed the enemy, alternately giving way to them and then driving them back. But about five o'clock the rebels made a brilliant and fearful dash and finally drove us back as we ran out of ammunition. I really believe, if we had had two or three more rounds of cannister, we could have checked them in their onslaught. Having now lost 60 horses, 18 of our men being wounded, a third gun having been taken, and having run completely out of ammunition, we retired from the scene of action altogether. But still the battle raged on with the greatest fury till nine o'clock when, as it were, both armies mutually rested upon their arms for the night. Our army had been driven back three or four miles. We were penned up at the river where the greatest confusion and excitement prevailed. The prospects were dark, gloomy and discouraging.



Battle of Shiloh
 Situation about 9:00 A.M., April 6, 1862

(Map from "The West Point Atlas of The Civil War"
 Chief editor - Col. V.J. Esposito, 1962)

Figure 14 — Battle of Shiloh Situation about 9:00 A. M., April 6, 1862



Battle of Shiloh
Situation just prior to 4:00 P.M., April 6, 1862

(Map from "The West Point Atlas of the Civil War"
Chief editor - Col. V.J. Esposito, 1962)

Figure 15 — Battle of Shiloh Situation just prior to 4:00 P.M., April 6, 1862

April 7 - Early this morning the battle was opened with renewed strength and vigor. The contending hosts shared equal bravery and determination. As we were not engaged in this day's fight, I can only say that the battle continued until night without intermission. In the morning and the forepart of the afternoon the fortunes of the day appeared doubtful. Then a grand charge was made, headed by General Grant. The enemy's ranks wavered. Then they fell back and were finally put to flight. A pursuit by the cavalry was ordered and kept up all night. The enemy fell back to Corinth, a distance of twenty miles.

April 8 - Today I took a ride over the field of battle. The horrid and sickening sights at every step were shocking beyond description. Friends and foes lay dead everywhere in every conceivable position. Some lay in their gore, with legs or arms shot off; others were shot through their heads, their brains running out through the bullet hole. Others, pierced through the heart, had one hand on their bosom, the other up-raised toward heaven as if appealing to the God of battles to receive their departing spirit. I came to the place where our Battle had fought on Sunday afternoon. There I saw five of the enemy in one pile, all shot by cannon balls. One had his head shot completely off. A second was shot through the abdomen and his entrails lay by his side. A third had his left shoulder and breast shot away. One man lay still alive, agonizing in pain, with both legs shot off above the ankles. In another place, where underbrush and leaves had been set afire by shells, many lay dead, their bodies scorched and burned, some with faces completely destroyed, and, in one instance, only a crisp in the shape of a human. Dead horses lay in every direction. Disabled guns and caissons, broken down baggage wagons and ambulances were scattered over the battle scene. The ground was literally torn up by the cannon balls, limbs of trees were cropped off and large tree trunks were shot in two or pierced by a thousand balls.

April 20 - Up to this time the army has been reorganizing and recruiting after the battle and is now beginning to move slowly out towards Corinth.

May 1 - We are now in camp No. 6, having moved about ten miles from our first camp after the battle. We are now within eight and one-half miles of Corinth. We are slowly advancing from one to three miles every two or three days.

May 11 - Today our division moved out on the advance lines of the right wing within four miles of Corinth. Picket firing is plainly heard from our camp.

May 17 - Today we moved out another mile. Brisk picket firing and occasional cannonading is going on and lively times are anticipated, but the rebel pickets fall back as our advance, and no engagement is brought on.

May 18 - Today is Sunday and we are put to work throwing up breastworks for our defense. We are now in rather close proximity to the enemy to be without something to fall back on for protection.

May 25 - During the last week the picket were incessantly firing upon each other and there was some very heavy cannonading, sometimes on the left, sometimes in the center and occasionally on the left (sic). We hear very plainly the cars running day and night in Corinth. We also hear their drums. Prisoners are coming in daily and report the enemy is sending off all their baggage and provisions and issuing only one day's rations at a time. One stated they had all their large guns on the

cars, ready to leave, a few days ago. This leaves some to believe the enemy is evacuating, but I can't believe it.

May 28 - This afternoon very heaving cannonading is going on, with volleys of musketry. The enemy came out in considerable force along our whole line and I began to think the battle was opening in earnest, but towards evening the rebels retired behind their fortifications and everything is still.

May 30 - This morning the report was brought in that Corinth has been evacuated. The report proved to be true. They have slipped from our grasp like an eel. It is strange and surprising to me that an army of 100,000 men can get away from under the eyes and noses of our generals without their knowledge! The game was a complete success for the enemy but it won't do to criticize. They have gone, I don't know where, and left us to wonder how we were duped. But Corinth is now ours. The fortifications are poor, the town is deserted and desolate. Many of the houses are burnt and the depot is in ashes.

May 31 - Today everything around here is still. We have heard some cannonading at a distance, which leads some to believe part of our forces have come up with portions of the enemy's rear guard.

June 1 - This day finds us in Mississippi. It is a warm and pleasant day and passes without anything new or strange.

June 2 - Our company was paid off today. I received fifty-two dollars.

June 3 - I sent thirty dollars home.

June 6 - Today our division moved about a mile and a half southwest of Corinth. We passed through the rebel fortifications and the town, which is a very beautiful little place.

June 30 - The balance of this month passed without anything happening of note.

July 1 - This month began without anything to distinguish it from the last of June.

July 4 - A salute of 34 guns was fired by the batteries of the division and that was over.

July 31 - The month is gone, and nothing done. How strange!

August 1 - Today our Orderly Sergeant left for Ohio on recruiting service and I had the honor of being appointed to act in his stead until his return. I assumed the

duties of order without any previous experience in this office. It will be embarrassing, for awhile, I know.

August 31 - This month ends without anything of importance transpiring. I am fairly installed in my new position.

September 1 - This month comes in bright and beautiful but I am not in condition to appreciate its beauty or enjoy its pleasant scenery. For the last two weeks I have been laboring severely under symptoms of dysentery.

September 5 - I could endure my suffering no longer and I had to give way to my bitter prejudice against the hospital. I became so weak that I could scarcely bear my own weight, and my passages were so frequent (and in substance nothing but pure blood), that I became a little alarmed about my condition and reluctantly consented to go to the Battery Hospital.

September 12 - I am still in the hospital. I have been well taken care of and am rapidly improving. It is just one year ago today that I was sworn in the U.S. service for three years. 'I can't help but think of the difference of my condition and location then and now.

September 17 - I am convalescent and feel able to walk around quite freely. Our division started out with the expedition toward the front and will probably have a little brush with the enemy before returning. Oh how I wish to be able to go with our Battery!

September 18 - I felt very good all day until evening when the dysentery began on me again. I believed I exercised myself a little too much and thus put my bowels out of order.

October 1 - From the 18th ult. to the present I endured my greatest suffering and most severe illness. The hospital steward and some of my friends had about given me up and, indeed, I myself thought my time had come. But I felt calm and resigned. Every remedy was made use of and finally the flow of blood was checked and now I am slowly recovering. During this time the post surgeon examined me and said I should be discharged as unfit for service. This was unexpected by me, but it felt like music upon my ears.

October 3 - Heavy cannonading commenced early this morning northwest of Corinth and but a little distance from it. It was said the enemy swarmed the woods all around. They are supposed to be in heavy force under Generals Bragg, Breckinridge, Price, Van Dorn, Viliipigg (sic, refers to Gen. John Bordenave Villepigue and others. In the afternoon heavy rolls and volleys of musketry were heard distinctly from our hospital. It is said brilliant charges were made on both

sides and losses were considerable. Our men were driven into our breastworks near town.

October 4 - The battle was opened this morning about 5 o'clock by cannonading from our side. It raged until afternoon when the enemy was finally repulsed. Gen. Rosecrans went around to all the troops about dusk and told them the result of the engagements. He rode by our hospital and thus addressed our surgeon: "Doctor, I have the pleasure of informing you that the enemy is badly whipped on all sides and has left his dead and wounded on the field." The General assured his men that pursuit would be made the next morning. The rebels are said to have shown their characteristic boldness and foolhardiness in their charges. They would pick out an object of attack - be it a line of infantry, a battery or a fort - and would move steadily forward in the face of a storm of bullets and a sheet of grape cannister and shot. Their progress would be irresistible until their object was attained. But they lacked one thing - the power to hold what they had captured. Thus they took one of our forts three times - but they had to abandon it as soon as they had taken it. Whether this boldness is prompted by a spirit of desperation or whether it is "whiskey bravery" I am unable to say, but sure it is that all men meet with a terrible fate. They fall victim to their own rash valor. Thus ended the Battle of Corinth.

October 13 - I received my discharge and made preparations to leave on the morrow. From this date I can again account myself a free man. I am released from the clutches of military tyranny and despotism and from the hands of haughty and overbearing officers.

October 14 - Left Corinth for Columbus, Kentucky, at 9 a.m. The distance is 143 miles. The country through which we passed is very flat and swampy and thickly timbered but is almost worthless. Reached Columbus, Kentucky, at 7 p.m. and took the steamer David Tatum for Cairo, Illinois, where we arrived about 10 p.m. I went to the Soldier's home for the night.

October 15 - Went to the paymaster and received my pay of \$71.65. Bought ticket (\$2.40) from Cairo to Oden ⁴⁵on the Illinois Central R.R. and left at 12:40 p.m. Arrived at Oden at 7 p.m. after traveling 120 miles. Bought ticket (\$5.55) at Oden and started for Cincinnati on the Ohio and Mississippi R.R. and traveled all night, a distance of 280 miles.

October 16 - Reached Cincinnati at 8 a.m. I called on Mrs. Margaret Jones, delivered a letter from her son and took dinner there. I then called on my friend, J.F. Blackburn, at 426 Eighth Street, where I took supper and stayed all night. After

⁴⁵ "Oden" is likely "Odin" Illinois, a town 120 miles north of Cairo, Illinois, which sits on the Illinois Central line from Cairo to Chicago, and which has an east-west rail line as well. Odin is also about 280 miles from Cincinnati..

supper Mr. Blackburn took me to Mr. Cramer's house where I saw Jack Holinshade. Our meeting was very warm and I passed a very pleasant evening.

October 17 - Took meals with my friend Blackburn and spent most of the day running around the city. I purchased \$16.50 worth of law books with the intention of making that my profession.

October 18 - This morning I took leave of Mr. Blackburn and his wife, both of whom have treated me with marked kindness and respect. I really enjoyed my short stay in the city. Bought ticket (\$3.00) on steamer Cricket No. 2, bound for Portsmouth and left the city about noon. Got dinner and supper on board.

October 19 - At the time I am writing we find ourselves not quite one hundred miles from Cincinnati. It is very slow time but the river is very low. I have met several on board with whom I have passed a pleasant time.

October 20 - Reached Portsmouth this morning about 6:40. Took breakfast at home of my old boss, John Cooly. Took the train for Portland a little after 7 and reached my destination about 10 a.m. I found the general appearance of the place little changed since I left thirteen months ago. Several thousand troops were encamped around Oak Hill and Portland, which added considerable activity to business in the two places. I went straight from the train to Oak Hill and did not give any one time enough to recognize me on the road. I met with a happy greeting from Mr. and Mrs. Rule and all of the friends whom I saw during the day.

October 21, 1862 - I spent the day visiting some of my friends and thus it passed very pleasantly. I took supper at Mr. Edwards' home and had a pleasant conversation with Miss Maggie Evans with whom I had corresponded some and of whom I had formed a pretty high opinion. I think she will come up to my expectations. I maybe blinded or overestimating her merits, but I am just speaking on the impulse of the moment and I am afraid the 7th rule may interfere. Here I suppose my military career ends for the time being and I may discontinue this diary for awhile.

Mr. Jones, in his diary entry on April 8, 1862, describes the horrors of his trip over the battlefield of Shiloh. General U.S. Grant also made a trip over the Shiloh battlefield the same day. He thus describes it in his *Memoirs* (Grant) page 355:

Shiloh was the severest battle fought in the West during the war, and but few in the East equaled it for hard, determined fighting. I saw an open field in our possession on the second day, over which the Confederates had made repeated charges the day before, so covered with dead that it would have been possible to walk across the clearing, in any direction, stepping on dead bodies, without a foot touching the ground. On our side National and Confederate troops were mingled

together in about equal proportions; but on the remainder of the field nearly all were Confederates. On one part, which evidently had not been ploughed for several years, probably because the land was poor, bushes had grown up, some to the height of eight or ten feet. There was not one of these left standing by bullets. The smallest ones were all cut down.

Official Military Record of Robert H. Jones

The following is copied from the "Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866 (twelve volumes) Compiled Under the Direction of the Roster Commission: William McKinley, Jr., Governor; Samuel L. Taylor, Secretary of State; James C. Howe, Adjutant General. Published by Authority of the General Assembly. The Werner Company, Akron, Ohio, 1893 (Ohio Roster Commission):"

(Vol. 1, pg. 369) - Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three months service: The ten companies composing this organization were enrolled at Ironton, Marietta, McArthur, Gallipolis, Jackson and Beverly in April, 1861, and were mustered in to service variously at Camp Scott, Athens; and at Parkersburg. On May 20, 1861, the Regimental Organization was perfected at Parkersburg and the companies were sent to different points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Parkersburg and Clarksburg and served the General Government guarding the railroad property, supplying guards and escorts for supply trains, building a telegraph line to Rich Mountain⁴⁶, following McClellan's forces. Its term of service about to expire, it was ordered home to be mustered out, which took place on August 28, 1861, at Columbus, Ohio. Company A - Enrolled at Ironton, Ohio, April 22, 1861. Mustered in May 27, 1861, at Camp Scott, Athens, Ohio, to date from April 19, 1861. ... Robert H. Jones, private. Aged 20. Date of entering the service, April 19, 1861. Period of service, 3 mos. Mustered out with Company, August 28, 1861.

(Vol. 10, pg. 477) - Fifth Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, three years service: This Battery was mustered into service from August 31 to September 20, 1861, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to serve three years. ... Major Engagements: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862; Corinth, Miss., (siege of) April 30 to May 30, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19-20, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3-4, 1862; Vicksburg, Miss., (siege of), May 18 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863. ... Robert H. Jones, private, age 20. Date of entering the service, Sept. 12, 1861. Period of service, three years; Remarks: Mustered as Artificer; discharged September 13, 1862, at Corinth, Miss., on Surgeon's certificate of disability. [Author's Note: Webster defines an artificer as "a skilled or artistic worker; a craftsman." The Company Roster includes three men listed as

⁴⁶ Rich Mountain, located near Beverly, West Virginia, was the scene of a Union victory over the Confederate troops in July 1861.

artificers and one listed as "saddler." But the word "artificer" appears after the name of only one private, Robert H. Jones, who at that time was a saddler.]

(Vol. 1, pg. 591) - Fifth Regiment, U.S. Colored Troop, three years service: This was the first colored regiment recruited in Ohio, the nucleus of which was a few colored men collected at Camp Delaware, Ohio. ... Recruiting progressed slowly and, but for a few faithful men who were ambitious to show themselves worthy of their freedom, the organization would have failed. The companies were mustered into the service of the United States as follows: Companies B, C, E and H, July 23, 1863; A, August 7, 1863; D, August 7, 1863; D, August 20, 1863; F, September 9, 1863; I, October 17, 1863, and K, January 15, 1864, Officers were examined and assigned to the Regiment and early in November the Regimental organization was formed by the appointment of Giles W. Shurtleff as Lieutenant Colonel. The synonym (sic) of the Regiment was changed to Fifth United States Colored Troops, the equipment was completed and the Regiment was ordered to Virginia with nine companies and nearly the full complement of officers. It served the Government honorably in many battles and no troops ever did better fighting. The Regiment was mustered out of the United States service September 20, 1865, at Carolina City, N.C., by David L. Way, First Lieutenant, 5th U.S. Colored Troops. Major Engagements: New Kent, C.H., Va., May 2, 1864; City Point, Va., May 6, 1864; Fort Darling, Va., May 12 to 16, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 15 to 19, 1864; Petersburg, Va., (front of), July 1 to 31, 1864; Petersburg, Va., (trenches) August 1 to 31, 1864; New Market Heights, Va., September 28 to 30, 1864; Fair Oaks, Va., October 27-28, 1864; Sugar Loaf Hill, N.C., January 19, 1865; Federal Point, N.C., February 11, 1865; Wilmington, N.C., February 22, 1865. ... Company A. - Mustered in August 7, 1863, at Camp Delaware, Ohio by A.F. Bond, Captain, 2nd Infantry, U.S.A., mustering officer. Mustered out September 20, 1865, at Carolina City, N.C., by David L. Way, 1st Lieutenant, 5th U.S. Colored Troops, and A.C.M.,



Figure 16 — Captain Robert H. Jones ca. 1865

3rd Division, late 10th A.C. Mustering Officer. ... Robert H. Jones - Captain. Age 24.
Date of entering service, September 11, 1863. Period of service, three years.
Remarks: Appointed 2nd Lieutenant September 11, 1863; promoted to 1st
Lieutenant ... to Captain May 28, 1865; mustered out with Company, September
20, 1865.
(Ohio Roster Commission)

The foregoing concludes the citations from the Official Roster of Civil War Soldiers as It refers to Robert H. Jones. In brief, it shows that he first enlisted April 19, 1861, one week after Fort Sumpter was attacked on April 12, and four days after President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteer troops on April 15, 1861.

Fifteen days after he was discharged after serving his first three-months enlistment, which really lasted four months and nine days and was terminated August 28, 1861, he reenlisted September 12, 1861, for three-year service but was discharged after the Battle of Corinth for physical disability September 13, 1862, having served one year and one day.

Returning to Jackson to recover his health, he was out of the service for 11 months and 25 days. Then on September 11, 1863, he again enlisted for three years and served two years and nine days until he was discharged with his regiment September 20, 1865, more than five months after Gen. Lee's surrender April 9, 1865.

The time intervening from his first enlistment to his final discharge was four years, five months and one day, of which one year, lacking three days, was spent regaining his health. The actual time he was in active service was three years, four months, 19 days.

As mentioned earlier, Evan R. Jones, father of Robert H. Jones, was also in the service. The following appears in the Official Roster of Soldiers of the State of Ohio (Ohio Roster Commission):

(Vol. 9, pg. 447) - "172nd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry - This Regiment was organized at Gallipolis, Ohio, May 14, 1864, to serve one hundred days. The Regiment performed guard duty at Gallipolis during its whole term of service. It was mustered out September 3, 1864. ... Company I mustered in, May 14, 1864, at Gallipolis. Mustered out, September 3, 1864, at Gallipolis. ... Evan Jones, Private; age, 44; Date of entering service, May 2, 1864; Mustered out with Company, September 3, 1864.

[Note: Henry Burnside, age 29; James Burnside, age 30; and John Burnside (1830), age 34, all being grandsons of John Burnside (1782), Sr., were also members of Company I, 172nd Regiment]

The "History of the Lower Scioto Valley," published in 1884, in a review of the participation of Jackson County men in the Civil War, contains the following on page 514 (Inter-State Publishing

Co.):

Colored Troops - in the year 1863 the Government decided to employ colored troops in suppression of the Rebellion. Jackson County was ready to do her full share in this department of recruitments and forthwith a company of fully one hundred men was raised and went into the Fifth United States Colored Troops which were sent east to the Army of the Potomac and fought like tigers to the end of the war.

The rebels were much incensed at the action of the United States in sending their own slaves against them and "no quarter" was the rebel order as to colored troops. These troops were officered by white men. Robert H. Jones, of Jackson County, now Representative of the County in the Ohio Legislature, was Captain of Company A of the Fifth Regiment.

It is estimated that an aggregate of 150 colored soldiers from Jackson County fought for the Union in different organizations during the war. They were brave, and since it was death to become a prisoner, they fought for their lives and for the freedom of their race. They deserve all that was achieved for them.

The "History of the Lower Scioto Valley" (Inter-State Publishing Co.) also contains the following biography on pages 561-2:

Hon. R. H. Jones, attorney and legislator, Jackson Ohio,, was born in North Wales, May 26, 1841, and is the son of Evan R. and Catherine Hughes Jones, both of whom were also natives of that country. Mr. Evan Jones, with his wife and two children, R. H. and Jane, emigrated to America in the fall of 1844 and located at Akron, Ohio; subsequently in Mahoning County, Ohio, where he followed mining. During the great land excitement in Wisconsin in 1849 he moved to Dodgeville in that state but, becoming dissatisfied, returned East the same fall, settling near Sharon, Pa., and later in Jackson County, Ohio.

After a brief residence here, he became, in 1852, a landowner in Lawrence County (2Ed. Ohio) and engaged in farming. In 1854 he returned to Wisconsin, settling at La Crosse, but soon returned. On his way East by steamer his wife died of cholera and was interred on the Kentucky shore, fifteen miles below Louisville⁴⁷. He pressed on with his five motherless children to Jackson County where he found foster families for all save R. H. whom he apprenticed to learn the saddlers trade at Oak Hill.

⁴⁷ The location of Catherine Jones' burial differs in various sources (see Robert Jones' obituary text somewhat later in this section), and, given the burial at night, the meanderings of the Ohio River, and the likely case that no marker was made due to the highly infectious cholera that killed her, Catherine's precise burial site will never be known.

After the expiration of his apprenticeship he (R. H.) worked at Ironton and Portsmouth until the Southern States threatened the destruction of the Union when he offered his services on the first call for troops, enlisting for three months' service in Company A, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, to suppress the threatening disaster. In July of the same year his term expired but, eight days later (on the 6th of August) he re-entered the service under General Hickenlooper's Fifth Ohio Independent Battery , for three years.

Owing to his physical disability, he was discharged in October of 1862, having been engaged on the 3rd and 4th of the same month in the Battle of Corinth. Preceding the Battle of Corinth, on April 6 and 7th, engaged in the Battle of Shiloh.

During his stay at home, in the summer of 1863, his health improved and on September 19 of the same year he again entered military service as Second Lieutenant of Company A, Fifth United States Colored Troops, at Camp Delaware, Ohio, serving in actual duty until the close of the Rebellion, having been commissioned as Captain in May, 1865.

While in the Battle of Shiloh his horse was shot from under him. In December 1863, he was in the foraging expedition under General Wild from Norfolk to Elizabeth City, N.C. Subsequently he was transferred and landed at City Point May 4, 1864, after which he was in nearly all the battles that took place in and about Petersburg and Richmond. His regiment, composed of parts of forces, engaged in both expeditions against Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865, taking part in the sanguinary battle that resulted in the fall of this next to impregnable fort or fortress.

He returned home after his final muster out in October, 1865, and located in Jackson and, in December, 1866, in Oak Hill, Ohio, and resumed his trade and, at the same time, commenced the reading of law. He conducted his trade until 1873 when he relinquished it for the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in April, 1872. He practiced in Oak Hill until April, 1883, when he located in Jackson Ohio,.

The early education of Mr. Jones was very limited, having never had but three months' schooling, but by his unflinching energy and determination he has acquired a good practical knowledge of the various branches outside of his profession. His political affiliations are in accordance with the Republican party which, in the fall of 1881, elected him to the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Ohio from Jackson County and he is now renominated for election in the fall of 1883. He was married, April 28, 1868, to Maria S. Hanna, of Jackson County, Ohio, by whom he has had six children, all now living.

First Appearance of R. H. Jones in Politics

The Jackson Standard, of date July 12, 1866, prints what appears to be the first recorded participation of Robert H. Jones in politics. The occasion was the county convention of the Union Party of Ohio which was held in the courthouse at Jackson on July 7, 1866. Wrote Editor Davis Mackley in the Standard (Newspaper, Jackson Standard):

Delegate George W. Rice, of Lick Township, was not present and R. H. Jones was appointed to fill the vacancy. ... The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates, E. McMillen and Jones being appointed tellers.

"E. McMillen" was Emerson McMillen who later amassed a fortune in business and, among other gifts, presented the McMillen Observatory to Ohio State University.

J. W. Hanna, son of Robert Hanna, was a delegate from Lick Township. He took his family to Missouri shortly after the Civil War.

Feelings ran very high in politics at the time of the convention. The Union Party appears to have had as its chief objective the nomination of none but veterans or supporters of the Union army. The party's slogan was: "The Union Party will never forsake the men who never forsook their country."

State Legislative Service

Robert was elected to and served in the State Legislature from 1881 through 1885, and as described in an Ohio State Journal article about his son in 1932, Robert was described as "one of the state's most brilliant lawyers."

("Little Giant" of House) December 16, 1932

This brilliance on Robert's part will be seen in the next section.

Law By Robert H. Jones Ended Public Executions

Dr. Gwyn A. Parry⁴⁸, who adopted Jackson County history as a hobby and takes pleasure in sharing his knowledge with others, has contributed many interesting articles to the several Jackson County newspapers. He is a brother of Gladys Parry, wife of Charles H. Jones, and thus is considered a member of "*Our Family*."

In the Wellston Telegram (Newspaper, Wellston Telegram), of date February 21, 1963, appears a contribution by Dr. Parry which is of interest to "*Our Family*" in that it recalls an important change in the law of Ohio, authored in 1884 by Robert H. Jones, then Jackson County Representative in the Ohio General Assembly. Under a headline reading "*Hanging Rope Is Lost in Courthouse Fire*" and a by-line "By Gwyn A. Parry, M.D.," appears the following:

One of the mementoes of Jackson County History, lost in the burning of the Court House on January 25, 1951, was the rope that was used in carrying out the legal executions for Jackson County, Pike County and later for the state of Ohio.

Ohio law from the beginning required executions to be conducted in the county in which the prisoner had been convicted and the sheriff of the county was to be the legal executioner.

However, the "Roman Holiday" atmosphere at the time of the hearing of John Jackson and later of Bill and Luke Jones sickened so many persons that Robert H. Jones, representative from his county in the General Assembly, in 1834 introduced and vigorously pushed to enactment a law that transferred all subsequent executions to the Ohio Penitentiary.

The public executions did not seem to sober the people for, when Bill and Luke Jones were hanged the ten special town policemen (not counting the ten special county deputies) had their hands full trying to preserve order. There were 40 arrests for drunken brawling and a series of stabbings occurred not far from the hangings on the Court House square.

Following the execution of Laban Stephens at Waverly in Pike County, convicted for participation with Bill and Luke Jones for the murder in Jackson County, the Commissioners of Jackson County, having no further use of the scaffold, sold it to the authorities of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in April 1890. It was installed in the Allegheny County Jail in Pittsburgh and used in the hanging of four men. It remained there until the method of hanging was changed to electrocution.

⁴⁸ Dr. Gwynfil Parry has been invaluable in preparing much of the Welsh genealogies. Although he passed away early in 1975, he left behind a trove of notes, newspaper clippings, etc. that have formed much of research materials on our Welsh ancestors.

W.B. Cherrington [was sheriff] of Wellston at the time of the executions in this county and, when he finished his term, he kept the rope as a souvenir. Later, when he became an official of the Ohio Penitentiary, he took the rope with him and it was used for all executions in the penitentiary during his term of appointment.

In March 1895, ex-Sheriff Cherrington sent the rope to Sheriff Griffith S. Morgan for display in the Sheriff's office. It remained hanging on the wall until it was destroyed in the fire. It was an ordinary appearing rope about three-quarters inch in diameter. If it had not been for the nooses at each end it could not have been distinguished from any other piece of rope.

Mr. Cherrington, in a letter accompanying the rope, said it had "faithfully served" in the execution of the following men:

John Jackson, Jackson, Ohio, May 11, 1883; William Jones, Jackson, Ohio, February 29, 1884; Luke Jones, Jackson, Ohio, February 29, 1884; Leban Stevens, May 23, 1884; Josiah Terrell, Ohio Penitentiary, September 2, 1887; William George, Ohio Penitentiary, May 18, 1888; E. Stanyary, Ohio Penitentiary, July 13, 1888; Slinky Morgan, Ohio Penitentiary, August 3, 1888.

Newspaper Articles About Robert H. Jones

From Jackson Ohio,, Standard (Newspaper, Jackson Standard) Thursday, April 30, 1868:

Married. On the 28th inst. (April), 1868, by Rev. H.J. Carr, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain Robert H. Jones, of Portland, and Miss Maria , daughter of Anson Hanna, of Jackson.

. . . We (Davis Mackley, editor) had the pleasure of being present at the above marriage, and it was a very pleasant affair.

From Jackson Sun-Journal (Newspaper, Jackson Sun), March 26, 1902:

The building season has come and many new houses will be erected before it closes. New houses are being built for : S.E. Evans on Locust Street, J.W. Laird on Oak Street, Isaiah Burnett on Church Street, Hon. R. H. Jones on Broadway, I.C. Long on South Street. Additions are being built for Richard Cavett and Mrs. D. Armstrong.

From Jackson Sun-Journal (Newspaper, Jackson Sun) September 22, 1902:

The new residence of Hon. R. H. Jones on Broadway is completed and he and his family are now occupying it. The new home stands on the site of the smaller brick house where they have lived since April 21, 1883, the date of their removal from Oak Hill to Jackson.

From Columbus Citizen (Newspaper, Columbus Citizen) April 26, 1912:

Capt. R. H. Jones Is Dead at His Home in Jackson

Jackson, O., April 26 - Death ended a long and honorable career this morning when Captain R. H. Jones, aged 71, one of southern Ohio's best known men, died from malignant cancer of the liver, which developed suddenly only two weeks ago. Arrangements for funeral services have not yet been completed although they may be held on Sunday, the 44th anniversary of his marriage.

Mr. Jones for forty years had been a leader in the legal profession in this county and had been active in politics even longer than that. His death leaves a vacancy in the Tenth district delegation to the Republican national convention.

Mr. Jones was born May 26, 1841, and had lived in Jackson County for 65 years. He enlisted in the Union army at the first call for troops and served until Lee's surrender, participating in some of the biggest battles of the war, including Shiloh, Pittsburgh Landing, the Wilderness and the campaigns about Richmond and Petersburg.

He was elected Representative from Jackson County in 1881 and again in 1883. He was married April 28, 1868, to Miss Maria Hanna who survives him with six children - Mrs. James Carrigan <(Adah)> and Charles H. Jones, of Jackson; Miss Jennie Jones, of Hillsboro; Mrs. S.E. Hanna <(Katherine)> , Arthur H. Jones and Robert H. Jones, of Columbus. (Illustrated with one-column photograph).

From The Jackson Herald (Newspaper, Jackson Herald) Saturday, April 27, 1912:

Capt. Jones - Soldier, Legislator, Lawyer and Prominent Citizen Dies After Brief Illness

Hon. Robert H. Jones, the nestor⁴⁹ of the Jackson County Bar, and prominent in the political affairs of the county for the past half century, died at his home in this city Friday morning at 9 o'clock after a brief illness. Death was due to a tumor on the liver which developed during the past three weeks. About ten days ago Dr. Hamilton, of Columbus, was called into consultation and advised that developments be awaited before an operation was performed. This precaution was taken owing to the advanced age and physical condition of the patient.

The deceased was born in Wales May 26, 1841, and came to America with his parents at the age of three years. In 1851 the family located at Oak Hill where later in life he learned the trade of saddler. When President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers he promptly responded and served until the close of the war. Because of meritorious service he was promoted to the rank of Captain. Although he had little or no opportunity to secure an education, he was ambitious to better his condition and spent his nights poring over such books as came to his hands, and in this way prepared himself for the study of law.

Just prior to the breaking out of the war he entered the office of Col. Oscar Moore of Portsmouth and after the war he concluded his studies in the office of Judge James M. Tripp of this city and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He began the practice of his profession in Oak Hill and in 1881 was elected to the House of Representatives where he served two terms and won considerable distinction as a legislator. He then settled in Jackson where he has since practiced his profession and served as City Solicitor. He was a staunch Republican of the old school and was

⁴⁹ A "nestor" is an older leader in a given field; also a patriarch

never happier than when engaged in a political scrimmage. He was often heard on the hustings in defense of his party and was a logical, forceful public speaker.

He was married to Miss Maria S. Hanna, April 28, 1868, and though an invalid for several years, she survives to mourn the loss of her devoted companion. He is also survived by three sons and three daughters - Robert H. and Arthur H., of Columbus; and Atty. Charles H. of this city; Mrs. James Carrigan <(Adah)> , of this city; Miss Jennie, of Hillsboro; and Mrs. S.E. Hanna <(Katherine)> , of Columbus.

The funeral arrangements had not been definitely determined as we go to press but will be held from the late residence Sunday or Monday and will be in charge of undertaker Chas. Wood.

From The Jackson Herald (Newspaper, Jackson Herald) Wednesday, May 1, 1912:

The funeral obsequies of the late Capt. R. H. Jones took place from the family residence Monday afternoon, being conducted by Reverends Irvine Dungan, an old friend of the family, and W.H. Jones, pastor of the Welsh C.M. Church. The Jackson County Bar Association, of which he was president, attended in a body as did the County officials and G.A.R.⁵⁰, the latter having 52 members in line. Music was furnished by a male chorus and Miss Elizabeth Hansee sang a solo. A tribute to his memory on behalf of the Bar Association was read by Probate Judge Benner Jones. The interment which followed in Fairmount was private.

The flag at the court house was at half mast Monday in respect for Capt. R. H. Jones, whose funeral services were held Monday afternoon.

"Memorial to Captain Robert H. Jones"

Under the foregoing caption, the following appeared in the Jackson, Ohio, Sun (Newspaper, Jackson Sun), on Monday, April 29, 1912:

May 26, 1841, to April 26, 1912, marks the span of the earthly pilgrimage of Captain Robert H. Jones, Dean of the Jackson County Bar. He was born in Merionethshire, North Wales, and was the eldest son of Evan R. and Catherine Hughes Jones. In the fall of 1844, the parents with two small children left their native land and came to America, landing at New York.

In their search for a permanent location, the family touched at several towns in New York and northeastern Ohio, the most important being Akron and Youngstown, reaching the latter place about 1846. During this period the father followed various occupations, principally farming, mining and labor on public

⁵⁰ Grand Army of the Republic, a fraternal organization of Union military veterans from the Civil War.

works. In 1847 the father was employed as a miner at Briar Hill Coal Works, then owned by David Tod who subsequently became Governor of Ohio, and now underlying the business portion of the City of Youngstown. During the years 1848 and 1849 the son worked with his father in the mines.

In 1849 the father became imbued with the Wisconsin lead fever and removed with his family to Dodgeville in that state but returned in about a month to Ohio, settling at a point directly opposite Girard, Pa. Here again the son engaged with his father in the mining of coal and also worked in the wire mills at Girard.

In 1851 the family removed to Lawrence County, Ohio, where the father purchased forty acres of land and engaged in farming. They remained there until 1854 when they again migrated to Wisconsin where the father bought a quarter section of land. They returned to Ohio, however, the same year. On the return trip the mother contracted cholera and died on board an Ohio river steamboat and was buried the same night on the Kentucky shore about 100 miles below Louisville⁵¹.

By this time the family had grown to five and the father pressed onward with his motherless brood to Jackson County where he found foster homes for all save Robert, then a lad of thirteen years, whom he apprenticed to Joseph Rule, of Oak Hill, to learn the trade of a saddler and harness maker. At the expiration of his apprenticeship in 1860, young Jones followed his trade as a journeyman saddler at Oak Hill, Ironton, Portsmouth and other points until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion.

In response to President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men for three months' service, he enlisted on April 19, 1861, as a private in Company A, 18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Columbus. While with this regiment he assisted in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Parkersburg and Grafton and participated in the pursuit of Garnett's forces after the battle of Cheat River. His first term of enlistment having expired on August 28, 1861, he re-entered the service on September 12, 1861, as a private in the Fifth Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, under General Andrew Hickenlooper, for three years. On October 13, 1862, he was discharged on account of physical disability and returned to his home.

His health having been restored, he again re-entered the service on September 25, 1863, as Second Lieutenant of Company A, Fifth United States Colored Troops, at Camp Delaware, Ohio, a service of extreme hazard, serving in actual duty in succession as second and first lieutenant, and afterwards as duly commissioned

⁵¹ This description of Catherine Jones' burial (100 miles below Louisville), conflicts with the previous reference to "15 miles below Louisville".

Captain in command of his company about a year, until September 20, 1865, when he received his final discharge.

While with the Fifth Battery he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, and the advance on Corinth, Miss., stealing away from his hospital cot to join his command in the Battle of Corinth in October, 1862. In the Battle of Shiloh his horse was shot from under him. During his service with the Fifth U.S. Colored Troops, he participated in the raid from Norfolk to Elizabeth City, N.C.; the siege and battle of May 15, 1864, in front of Petersburg; the battles of Bermuda Hundreds and Deep Bottom, the assault on Fort Gilmore, the Battle of Chapin's Farm and Newmarket Heights, both Fort Fisher expeditions and the marches to Wilmington and Raleigh, N.C.

After his final muster out and return from the front, he first located at Jackson in October, 1865, and later, in December, 1866, at Oak Hill where he resumed his trade as a saddler and opened a shop of his own.

Captain Jones' early education was limited to ten weeks schooling, while his later extensive knowledge and learning were acquired by his own persevering efforts and by diligent application to books after his daily work was completed. Midnight always found him at his studies. His books were purchased with money earned by running errands for the journeyman saddlers who worked in the shop where he served as an apprentice.

In 1860 he had commenced the study of law under Colonel Oscar F. Moore, of Portsmouth, but ceased it when he responded to his country's call. While following his trade after the close of the war he again took up the study of law and registered in 1868 under James Tripp, later Common Pleas Judge of this district. He was admitted to the Bar in-April, 1872, at Portsmouth but continued at his trade until April, 1873, when he began the active practice of law before the courts of Jackson County, his home and office being at Oak Hill.

He remained there until April, 1883, when he removed to Jackson where he forged to the front as one of the leading lawyers of the county, enjoying a large practice. He was particularly successful in criminal practice, being engaged in nearly all the important criminal cases in the county for more than twenty-five years, in addition to an extensive clientele in civil matters.

During the last six years he has been associated in practice with his youngest son, Charles H. Jones, and continued actively in the harness in the office and before the courts until two weeks prior to his death when he was forced to his bed with an acute disorder of the liver. At the time of his demise he was President of the Jackson County Bar Association.

He was a life-long, active and influential Republican and often represented his party as a delegate to District and State conventions and only recently was placed in nomination as an alternate delegate from the Tenth Ohio Congressional District to the coming Republican National Convention at Chicago.

His career of public trust embraced several terms as Justice of the Peace at Oak Hill, two terms in the Ohio Legislature as Representative from Jackson County from 1882 to 1885 and City Solicitor of Jackson. As a Legislator, he was interested especially in all matters affecting labor, being the author of the labor lien law and perfecting the law against the payment of the wages of labor in store goods or scrip, as well as other matters of public interest.

The turmoil caused in the locality and the abhorrent scenes of the howling mob surrounding and attending the double executions of Luke and Bill Jones in February, 1884, for the murder of farmer Lackey, produced such an impression on his mind that forthwith, on the night following, he conceived and drafted the original measure for the removal of all future executions from the counties to the State Penitentiary and shortly afterwards he introduced the bill in the Ohio Legislature.

While a member of the House he was on the Committee that located and established the Ohio Reformatory at Mansfield and he gave his active support for the first state appropriation for Ohio State University.

His temperament led him to be a successful defender of men charged with crime. He was a zealous and hard fighter but always a fair adversary. As a lawyer and a public man he was eminently sincere, a man without pretense, hypocrisy or deceit, and was simply incapable of petty meanness. It was a common saying that "you can always know where R. H. stands." for in civil life, as an advocate in the halls of legislation and in the courts, as in all his years of active army service, he was always "on the firing line."

A hearty and earnest friend and an open manly opponent, he had the respect of all, even of those who disagreed with him, for he stood upon honest conviction while giving due respect to the convictions of others. His feelings and sympathies always went with the weak rather than the strong and, as a man as well as a lawyer, he always gave anyone the benefit of any doubt.

As a trial lawyer he stood easily among the leaders of the Bar. In his presentation of facts in the argument of causes before juries he was eloquent, forceful and persuasive, and many a case was won by him in the argument which seemed doubtful and hopeless in the evidence. He was endowed with quick perception, tireless energy and steadfast fidelity to the cause of his client and could not be swayed by any improper influence.

His professional brethren regarded his promise with implicit confidence and he always kept the faith with his client, with his fellows and with the Court. His chief characteristics were industry, loyalty and perseverance, and these constituted the grand trinity of his power. He had faith in the Integrity of the Courts. He believed in their ability to determine justly and legally all conflicting claims and interests. He was true at all times to the old school ethics of his profession.

Captain Jones was married on April 28, 1868, to Miss Maria S. Hanna, of Jackson, who is left to survive him with six children: Charles H. Jones and Mrs. James Carrigan <(Adah)> , of Jackson; Miss Jane Jones, of Hillsboro; Mrs. S. E. Hanna <(Katherine)> , Arthur H. Jones and Robert H. Jones, of Columbus, Ohio.

The Jackson County Bar, with whom he has been in constant active practice for forty years, will miss the brave unselfish soldier, the death and kind manly gentleman and professional friend, and will feel his loss. We express to his grief-stricken wife and family our profound sympathy in their bereavement. The Bench and Bar will honor itself by setting aside a page of the Journal and Record of the Court dedicated to his memory.

The above was prepared by Probate Judge Benner Jones and read by him at the funeral Monday afternoon. Members of the bar as well as the G.A.R. attended the funeral in a body. Rev. I.L. Dungan and Rev. W.H. Jones conducted the services. Music was furnished by a quartet of male voices and Miss Elizabeth Hansee rendered a very beautiful solo. Interment was made in Fairmount by Undertaker Charles L. Wood.

It Is Good to be Remembered

Having read the foregoing newspaper articles on the death of Mr. Jones, it may be Interesting to span a half century to observe how his memory has survived. The Wellston Telegram, published weekly in a sister city nine miles north of Jackson, reprints in each Issue a brief resume of what it considers the most newsworthy item in its issue of fifty years before. In its issue of May 3, 1962, appears the following, condensed from an article published May 1, 1912 (Newspaper, Wellston Telegram):

Captain R. H. Jones, at 71 the oldest practicing attorney in Jackson, died Friday. He was the Nestor of the bar. Born in Wales, he came to Oak Hill in time to enlist in the Union army as a private and came out a Captain. He was a saddle and harness maker by trade in his youth and quit to study law. At one time he was Representative from Jackson County in the state Legislature, an office his son, the late Charles H. Jones, later filled with much credit.

The editor of the Telegram who, in May 1962, chose the death of Mr. Jones as the most important news item in the corresponding issue of "Fifty Years Ago," was John E. Sylvester who had written the obituary of Mr. Jones in 1912. Mr. Sylvester knew Mr. Jones well in life and he remembered him well after 50 years. Certainly, it is good to be remembered!

XIII. Maria Susan Hanna Jones

The following appeared in the Jackson, Ohio, Sun (Newspaper, Jackson Sun) **Monday, June 7, 1915**:

Mrs. Robert H. Jones April 3, 1842 - May 31, 1915

Maria Susan Hanna, first child and eldest daughter of the late Anson and Jane Burnsidess Hanna, early Ohio pioneers, descended from Revolutionary stock, ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides having served in the Virginia Continental army, was born in Jackson, Ohio, on the third day of April, 1842, and died at 5:20 p.m. Monday, May 31, 1915, aged seventy-three years, one month and twenty-eight days.

Her birthplace was a house, long since razed, on Main Street, between Broadway and Portsmouth Street. Her father, Anson Hanna, passed away October 18, 1878. The first of the family of seven children to cross the bar was Charles Hanna, April 30, 1864, followed by Miss Frank Hanna, April 11, 1892. Her mother, Jane Hanna, was called October 6, 1906.

There still survive four members of the family - Mr. John Hanna, Miss Julia Hanna, Mrs. Ida Hanna Pickrel, wife of James K. Pickrel, and Miss Jessie Hanna.

Maria Susan Hanna attended the Jackson public schools and later became a teacher, first in Jackson County rural schools and finally in the Jackson public schools in the building where she had studied as a pupil.

After seven years she gave up her school duties to become the wife, on April 28, 1868, of Captain Robert H. Jones, a veteran of the Civil War, and removed to Oak Hill where her husband had erected a new home for his bride.

Eight children, four boys and four girls, came into their home. Two died in Infancy; the six others were present at the bedside of their mother when her illness, extending from January 26, 1910, was terminated by death.

The surviving children are Mrs. James B. Carrigan <(Adah)>, of Jackson; Mrs. John Walton LeGrande <(Jane)>, of Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. S.E. Hanna <(Katherine)>, Robert H. Jones, Arthur H. Jones, of Columbus, and Charles H. Jones, of Jackson.

There survive also six grandchildren - Ralph, Dorothy and Ruth Hanna, sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. S.E. Hanna <(Katherine Jones)>; Suzanne and Ella Jones, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Jones; and Edith Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Jones II.

In April 1883, the family removed from Oak Hill to Jackson and took up its residence where the family home now stands. The husband and father passed away April 26, 1912.

Mrs. Jones was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Jackson, and all thru her long life she closely followed the precepts and fulfilled the duties of her faith.

Perhaps the most pronounced trait of her modest character was a forbearing patience, a sublimely beautiful patience that permitted her to bear the burdens of life and the continued suffering of a long-approaching dissolution in a manner that held for her the lasting love of a multitude of friends and the ever-enduring loyalty of her family.

Never a day during her long illness, except those rare intervals when consciousness was denied her for a time, but her face was illuminated with a smile that warmed the hearts and quickened the hands of those who ministered to her every need and put a ray of gladness into the eyes of them who watched by her bedside every moment, day and night, from the hour she was stricken down over five years and four months ago.

Even on the day of her death, when her fast-weakening body no longer was able to combat her physical affliction and her soul was preparing for its eternal reunion with its mate in the vast Unknown, her lips parted in a beautiful smile and her slow-nodding head gave glad assent to an anxious question by a loving voice: "Mama, dear, are you happy?" Hers must have been - yea, it was, a marvelous patience that could summon such a smile in the final hour of earthly suffering as Heaven opened wide its gates to come again unto its own.

Part II

A Brief History of Religious Persecution In The British Isles

Pagan Times Through Henry VIII

Christianity made its first appearance in the pagan British Isles about the beginning of the second century where sun-worshippers had built Stonehenge and similar places for idolatrous sacrifices. Whether its first advocates were Romans who remained after the conquest or Christian refugees fleeing before the Roman invaders may always be a subject of futile historical debate. But it is agreed that it failed to secure a firm foothold until 597 A.D. when Pope Gregory I (the Great) sent Saint Augustus with a band of forty monks to Britain. At Canterbury, Augustus established the first monastery which soon grew into Canterbury Cathedral.

During the greater part of the Middle Ages (500-1400), the chief object of education was to make men into monks and the famous schools at Oxford and Cambridge were originally established during the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) for that exclusive purpose. It was during this period, the twelfth century, that the founding of monasteries reached its peak, with 418 new ones being established in England. In the next century the number decreased to 140, and in the fourteenth century to only 23. After that date their establishment may be said to have ceased. In the meantime, however, pagan England had become Christian England and, officially, Catholic England.

But there were in England many who did not have the blind and unquestioning faith in the teachings and practices of the representatives of the Church of Rome. They found a leader in John Wycliffe (also Wickliffe, 1320-1384), rector of Leicestershire and lecturer at Oxford who is known in history as the "Morning Star of the Reformation." As one of the "Poor Priests", he spent the last years of his life, from 1369 to 1384, in attacking the "rich and indolent churchmen" and the "wealth and greed of a corrupt church" in a series of tracts and sermons. In 1378 Wycliffe initiated the first translation of the Latin bible into English and completed most of it before he died from a paralytic stroke in 1384. The work was actually completed by John Purvey in 1388.

His great work was copied and circulated by the "poor priests." However, the cost of printing such a book in manuscript form -mechanical printing was not introduced into England until 1477 -was so great that only the very rich could buy the complete volume. Many, however, who had no money would trade a load of produce for a few favorite chapters. In this way, Wycliffe's bible was slowly spread throughout the country among all classes. Later, when persecution began, men purchased these precious manuscripts and read them only behind barred doors at night or met together in the forests to hear them expounded by preachers who went about at the peril of their lives.

So successful was this diffusion of sacred learning that Wycliffe's enemies soon protested that "common men and women who could read were better acquainted with the scriptures than were most of the learned and intelligent of the clergy. "'

As a result of Wycliffe's crusade, half of England had become Protestant or, rather, had become opposed to Catholicism, since the Reformation had not yet begun, and the term "Protestant" had not been created. Indeed, his influence had not only permeated England but had spread to the continent as well and was preparing the way for an even greater movement which Martin Luther inaugurated.

After Wycliffe had been dead more than thirty-one years, the long-standing hatred of the Catholic church led to his condemnation by the Council of Constance (Baden, Germany) in 1415. The Council was a meeting of Catholic priests, including bishops, which was opened by Pope John XXIII⁵² and was in session from August, 1414, to May, 1418. It met for the declared purpose of discussing reforms in the practices of the church which were causing much dissatisfaction, and to elect a new pope to replace three it already had.

Of the three already existing, Gregory XII made a voluntary abdication; John XXIII fled from Constance, was captured and imprisoned in Heidelberg; and Benedict XIII refused to obey any edicts of the Council. So Martin V was chosen as the new Pope, and the Council turned to heretics, who, in those days, comprised everybody who dared think for himself.

(2Ed. Note: in fact, Pope Martin V had been elected in November 1417, well before the end of the Council in April 1418. With the removal of the 3 other claimants to the position, Martin's position was reaffirmed by the Council).

First, the Council considered the great John Huss (1369-1415), Bohemian religious reformer, who had studied at Oxford where he had become a convert to the teachings of Wycliffe. Despite the fact that, before he promised to attend the Council, he had been promised safe conduct by the Pope himself, he was seized upon arrival and thrown into a dungeon. After becoming ill, he was forced to endure a mockery of a trial with his fate already determined. When he attempted to speak, his voice was drowned by the outcries and hisses of the priests. As planned, he was condemned to death and was burned at the stake on July 6, 1415. When the ashes cooled, they were thrown into the Rhine.

Next was Jerome of Prague, also a bohemian religious reformer (1360-1416), who met a similar fate. Like Huss, he had also been pledged safe conduct to and from the Council. But, like Huss, he had been seized upon his arrival, charged with heresy and cast into a dungeon. After a farce of a trial, he was condemned and burned at the stake on May 30, 1416.

Between the two bonfires, the Council took up the case of John Wycliffe. Since he had been dead more than thirty years, they had to be content with a formal condemnation. Others, however, had long ago done the best they could by digging up the body, burning it, and throwing the residue into the River Swift.

⁵² 2Ed. Note: This Pope, John XXIII is not to be confused with the 20th century pope of the same name. This Pope John XXIII was one of the Avignon popes (also referred to as "antipopes"), and was removed when the Council of Constance was held to eliminate the Rome- Avignon schism.

It was during the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413) that martyrdom for opinion's sake began. "It is impossible to enter upon this horrid theme without a shudder," writes Mr. Ridpath⁵³. "About the beginning of the fifteenth century Smithfield was first lighted with the glare of living torches." Smithfield was an area in the city of London, originally the scene of tournaments, later a place of executions, and today the site of London's chief meat market. The "living torches" were human beings, Wickliffites, followers of John Wycliffe.

Webster's Biographical Dictionary condenses much of the terror in Henry's day into one brief sentence: "During his reign, persecution of Lollards was carried on." (G. & C. Merriam Co.) Just nine words! And it describes Smithfield as "a place of execution." it leaves the horror to others.

"Lollard" was a Dutch word meaning "one who mumbles (prayers)."It was a contemptuous term applied sneeringly to those who shared the religious beliefs of Wycliffe. Thus a Lollard was a Wycliffe and fuel for the flames at Smithfield.

It was early in the sixteenth century that there occurred the incident which was destined to rock all of Europe and to plunge the British Isles into internal warfare and persecution which lasted for hundreds of years. Martin Luther (1483-1546), a Catholic priest, was professor of biblical interpretation at the University of Wittenberg, Germany. During a visit to Rome in 1511, he became dissatisfied over certain beliefs and practices of his church, including the Papal influence over every throne in Europe. Upon his return home, he began to preach the doctrine of salvation by faith rather than by works.

Luther also criticized the church's sale of indulgences and condemned the methods used in selling them. At that time, an "indulgence" was a statement, signed by the Pope, which professed to grant the purchaser, for a stated time, the full remission of temporal punishment for his sins. In 1517, Johann Tetzel, a Dominican monk, arrived in Wittenberg and began promoting the sale of indulgences for rebuilding St. Peter's church in Rome.

This method of raising money aroused Luther and he expressed his views in a series of 95 theses which, on October 31, 1517, he nailed to the door of the church in Wittenberg. This act was the beginning of the Reformation! It protested the authority of Rome and gave the name of Protestant to all who joined in the movement. Within a year, Luther was summoned to Rome to answer for his views. The Pope's representative demanded a complete retraction, but Luther refused unless he could be proven wrong from the Holy Scriptures.

In 1520, Luther issued his three great treatises -the first attacking what he called abuses in the church, the second criticizing the church's sacramental system, the third restating his fundamental doctrine of salvation by faith alone. Pope Leo X replied by issuing a bull giving Luther sixty days to recant under pain of excommunication. Luther publicly burned the bull. The Pope then expelled Luther from the Catholic church. Luther's friend, Elector Frederick of Saxony, lodged him for safety in the castle of Wartburg where he remained for about a year.

⁵³ Unknown source, possibly John Clark Ridpath (April 26, 1840 – July 31, 1900), an American educator, historian, and editor.

The disorders which sprang up in the progress of the Reformation caused Luther to return in 1522 to Wittenberg where he devoted himself principally to the church his conscience had inaugurated. In 1525 he married Katharina von Bora, one of several former nuns who, under the influence of his teachings, had renounced their religious vows. Luther died in 1546 and was buried at Wittenberg.

King Henry VIII (1491-1547) was on the throne of England when Martin Luther rebelled in Germany. Although he later became a violent opponent of the Pope, Henry was at that time a staunch Catholic. The King published a reply to Luther and sent a copy, bound in cloth of gold, to Pope Leo X, who was so delighted he conferred upon Henry the title "Defender of the Faith", which English sovereigns puzzlingly persist in retaining even to this day.

In 1509, by his father's command and solely for political and mercenary reasons, Henry had married Catherine of Aragon, his brother Arthur's widow, six years his senior. Such a marriage was forbidden, except in certain instances, by the Old Testament and by the Roman Catholic Church, but Pope Julius I issued a special dispensation to permit it. Catherine had six children by Henry, all of whom died in infancy except one daughter, later to become "Bloody Mary".

Henry was anxious to have a son to succeed him, so, in 1529, he asked Pope Clement VII to annul his marriage to Catherine on the ground of illegality and permit him to marry Anne Boleyn, one of the Queen's maids, aged 19. The Pope refused to permit the divorce, and Henry, aided and abetted by Anne Boleyn, launched a wave of terrorism and persecution that continued in varying degrees of cruelty and murder for almost two hundred years.

Charging that Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, his prime minister, had secretly influenced the Pope against him, Henry dug up an old law of Richard II holding that no representative of the Pope had any rightful authority in England, and he thereupon stripped Wolsey of all his riches, pomp and power. A year later, in 1530, Wolsey was taken from his place of retirement in the north of England and arrested on a charge of treason, but he "died" on his way to London.

Henry then charged the whole body of the Catholic church in England with being guilty of the same crime of which Wolsey had been accused. Terrified, members of the clergy made haste to buy a pardon at the cost of all their treasure. They also recognized Henry to be the supreme head of the Church in England. Thus the Reformation came into England under a dark cloud.

In 1533, more than four years after his futile appeal to the Pope, Henry cast off his wife, privately married Anne Boleyn, and had her crowned in Westminster Abbey. When Pope Clement VII heard of this he ordered Henry, under threat of excommunication, to divorce Anne Boleyn and take back Catherine. Henry met this demand by having Parliament pass the Act of Supremacy (1534) which declared the king to be the sole head of the Church of England. Thus ended the traditions of a thousand years, and, for the first time, England had a national church independent of the Pope.

One of Henry's first acts as head of the church was to order the executions in 1535 of Sir Thomas More, famous author and former Lord Chancellor; and of the aged Bishop Fisher who refused to affirm that Henry was morally and spiritually qualified to be the head of the English Church. When the new Pope, Paulus III, heard of these murders he issued a bull of excommunication against Henry, "delivering his soul to Satan and his kingdom to the first invader."

Henry retaliated by the suppression of the monasteries, beginning in 1536 and continuing through 1539, during which period they were stripped of everything of value and left in ruins. Property worth millions of crowns was confiscated and priceless libraries were destroyed. Abbots who dared to resist were hanged.

The great estate thus suddenly acquired by the Crown, estimated to comprise one-fourth of the whole area of England, was distributed among favorites of the King or lost at the royal gaming table. "It is from this hour," says English historian Henry Hallam (1777-1859), "that the leading families of England, both within and without the peerage, became conspicuous through having obtained possession of the monastery lands."

In 1536, less than three years after her coronation, Queen Anne Boleyn, for and with whom Henry had "turned Europe upside down," was accused of unfaithfulness and sent to the Tower of London where she was beheaded. The next morning after the execution Henry married Jane Seymour, maid of honor to Anne, but Jane died a year later, leaving an infant son, Prince Edward.

In 1540, upon the urging of Thomas Cromwell, his trusted advisor, Henry married Anne of Cleves, a German Protestant princess whom he had never seen before the marriage was proposed. Henry found her ridiculously ugly, divorced her in six months, and gained revenge by cutting off Cromwell's head.

In the same year, 1540, Henry married Catherine Howard, a fascinating girl still in her teens, but he soon learned she had been indiscreet before her marriage, so her head also fell under the axe.

In 1543, Henry took Catherine Parr for his sixth and last wife. She was a zealous Protestant and she too might have gone to the block as a heretic had her quick wit not led her to flatter the King's conceit as a profound theologian despite the fact that Henry was really a Catholic, though anti-Pope.

In 1539, King Henry had Parliament pass an Act known as the "Six Articles" or, as the Protestants called it, the "Whip With the Six lashes." The chief of the six articles ordered that all persons who denied the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation should be burned at the stake as heretics and all their possessions should be forfeited to the Crown. The other five required all persons to obey certain other Catholic doctrines upon pain of punishment if they refused. The "Six Articles" were generally looked upon as a new and peculiar form of religion -practically

the same as that of the Pope but with the Pope left out and the king substituted.

Henry was indeed a self-contradictory person. On the one hand, he prohibited the Lutheran or Protestant doctrine while, on the other hand, he caused the Latin bible to be again translated into English, and, in 1538, ordered a copy to be chained to a desk in every parish church in England. But, though all persons might freely read the scriptures, only the clergy was allowed to interpret them. Later in his reign, Henry became alarmed at the spread of religious discussion among his subjects and finally prohibited even the reading of the bible by "the lower class of people."

Men now found themselves in a strange and cruel dilemma. It was dangerous to believe too little and it was equally dangerous to believe too much. "Traitors" and "heretics" were dragged to execution on the same hurdle, for Henry burned as heretics those who declared their belief in Protestantism and hanged or beheaded those who acknowledged the authority of the Pope or denied the supremacy of the King.

Geographically, the country was about equally divided between Catholicism and Protestantism. The northwestern half clung to the ancient Catholic faith. The southeastern half, including most of the larger cities where Wycliffe's doctrines had gained circulation, was favorable to the Reformation.

When Henry VIII died in 1547, at the age of 56, he left England completely severed from her thousand-year connection with the Pope of Rome and with an independent national church with the King at its head. He also left a nobility as a result of his destruction of the monasteries and the sale or gift of their lands to favorites of the Crown. But he also left a House of Lords rendered less powerful by the removal of the abbots, and, perhaps most significant of all, he left a country where approximately one-half of its people did not like the King's Church of England any more than they liked the Pope's Church of Rome.

Edward VI (1547 – 1553)

Edward VI, ten-year-old son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour, his third wife, succeeded his father on the throne in 1547, but the government was carried on by a Protectorate under the boy King's uncle, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford and Duke of Somerset. Henry, a Catholic, had made the Church of England independent of the Pope. Somerset, a Protestant, now made it practically Protestant in doctrine. Members of the clergy were permitted to take wives and all churches were required to use a Book of Common Prayer compiled in English. Somerset was finally overthrown in 1550 and beheaded in 1552 by his rival, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick, who then succeeded to the position of chief adviser of the King. But Dudley also favored Protestantism. The confiscation of such Roman Catholic church property as had been spared or overlooked during Henry's raids (1536-1539) were now resumed and carried to completion. The youthful but precocious King, however, devoted much

of the money received from sale of the Catholic properties to the endowment of several hospitals and approximately forty Protestant schools to replace the destroyed monastic schools. Shortly thereafter, in 1553, Edward VI died at the age of sixteen.

Queen Mary (1553 – 1558)

The will of Henry VIII had left his crown to his son Edward and thereafter, in case the latter died without issue, first to his daughter Mary and then to his daughter Elizabeth (her mother was Anne Boleyn), followed by the issue of his sister Mary, daughter of Henry VII. Edward, a Protestant, was estranged from his Protestant half-sister Elizabeth and also from his half-sister Mary who was a zealous Catholic. Edward did not wish either of them to be queen, so he undertook to change the order of succession by designating, as his successor, Lady Jane Grey, grand-daughter of his aunt Mary and a Protestant.

Lady Jane Grey was Queen only nine days. Then Mary, daughter of Henry VIII by his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, and half-sister of Edward VI, received the support of the country and mounted the throne. Her first act was to send Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guilford Dudley, to the Tower of London. Then she ordered the execution of the latter's father, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick, who had favored the cause of his daughter-in-law. (it will be recalled that Just one year before, in 1552, John Dudley had beheaded his rival, the Duke of Somerset. Thus the duel was a tie, both losing all they had).

Shortly, Queen Mary announced she would marry her cousin, Philip II of Spain, whose devotion to the Roman Catholic faith approached fanaticism. This announcement brought an insurrection in 1554, led by Sir Thomas Wyatt, intended to place Princess Elizabeth, a Protestant, on the throne. Lady Jane Grey's father joined the rebellion. The movement failed and Queen Mary took vengeance by having the leaders executed. She also had Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Dudley, beheaded and her own half-sister, Elizabeth, imprisoned in the Tower. In the same year, defying the wishes of her people, Mary took as her husband Philip, but within a few months Philip left her and returned to Spain.

Left to reign alone, the deserted and unhappy Queen devoted all her efforts to restoration of the Catholic Church. Parliament was forced to repeal all legislation passed during the reign of her half-brother, Edward VI, which gave support to Protestantism, and to revive the laws which imposed death upon all who dissented from the doctrines of Rome. Friendly relations with the Pope were resumed. But the confiscated monastic lands were left in the hands of their new owners.

But some of the most powerful Scottish barons and many lesser noblemen refused to bow to the Queen, and in 1557 they bound themselves by a Solemn Covenant to support the Reformation and to crush all attempts to re-establish the Catholic church as the only lawful form of worship.

Half-crazed by Philip's desertion, Mary now resorted to the dungeon, the rack and the fagot to support and advance her religion. Death was made the penalty for even reading the English Scriptures or for offering Protestant prayers. Hundreds thus died at the hands of "Bloody Mary". However, when Mary died in 1558, at the age of 42, after a reign of only five years, Protestantism was even stronger than when she set out to destroy it.

Queen Elizabeth (1558 – 1603)

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, who had been living in seclusion since her release from the Tower of London to which her half-sister Mary had consigned her, now returned to London as Queen (1558-1603) to confront the religious problem which had again reached dangerous proportions.

In the north of England, many noble families wanted the Catholic faith and the Pope's authority completely restored. In the south, a majority favored the Church of England as it had been established under the Protestant influence of Edward VI (1547-1553). Within these large general divisions were two smaller but zealous groups: Jesuits, sworn to restore complete power of the Roman Catholic church; and Puritans, extreme Protestants, pledged to drive out every vestige of Romanism from the reformed English church. Scotland also was divided between Catholicism and Protestantism but the Puritans were in control of the government and were steadily gaining ground. In Ireland, the Catholics were in a state bordering on rebellion and were ready to join in any attack that might be launched against the English Queen who had adopted a policy of compromise on the question of religion.

To conciliate the Catholic party, Queen Elizabeth retained most of her sister Mary's counsellors, although she chose a Protestant as her chief adviser. To please the Protestants, she reinstated the English Book of Common Prayer. She also authorized the publication of a new edition of the Bible in English and had Parliament repeal the laws by which Mary had practically restored Catholicism as the state religion.

As soon as Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne was announced to Pope Paulus IV, he declared her illegitimate, ordered her to give up the crown and demanded that she submit to his guidance. This was the signal for a new battle with Rome, because a large part of the nation, including many rural Catholics, were loyal to the crown. Parliament retaliated against the Pope in 1559 by re-enacting the Act of Supremacy in essentially the same form as that by which Henry VIII, in 1534, had freed England from the dominion of the Pope. A slight difference was that Elizabeth was declared to be "supreme governor" instead of "supreme head" of the church. To this Act every member of the House of Commons was required to subscribe. (Not being elective, the Lords were excluded from such obligation until 1678 when the "Disabling Act" was passed and Catholics were then made incapable of sitting in either House, a restriction which continued until 1829).

To enforce the new Act of Supremacy, the Parliament in 1559 passed a new Act of Uniformity which required the ministers of every congregation in England, whether Catholic or Protestant, to use the service laid down in the new Book of Common Prayer, and none other, under threat of severe punishment and, for a third offense, imprisonment for life. Heavy fines were imposed upon all persons who failed to attend Church of England services on Sundays or holidays.

Thus, the Church and State were held to be inseparable, a policy which then prevailed in practically all of Europe. Many Catholics were imprisoned and tortured for refusing to comply with the Acts of parliament and hundreds of priests and Jesuits were put to death on charges of treason. Many Puritans were executed for publishing pamphlets attacking the government and others were Imprisoned or banished from the realm.

As for herself, Elizabeth seemed to have no deep convictions in the religious strife. Her political interests induced her to publicly favor Protestantism and uphold the Church of England, but, to the end of her life, she shocked the Protestants by keeping a crucifix, with the lighted candles, hung in her private chapel where she prayed to the Virgin as fervently as had her Catholic half-sister, "Bloody Mary".

But Elizabeth recognized the tremendous danger to herself in the conflict between the religious factions in her kingdom and she carried her program of compromise even into the affairs of the heart. She realized that, if she married a Protestant, she would incur the enmity of all the Catholic powers of Europe and, if she married a Catholic, she would run the risk of a civil war among her own subjects. So, she never married.

But this personal sacrifice did not bring Elizabeth happiness. Ever since she ascended the throne there had been plots against her life and against the Protestant faith. One of her most formidable enemies was the Catholic Mary Stuart, Queen of the Scots (1542-1587). Mary had succeeded her father, James V, on the throne of Scotland. In 1560, Mary's husband, Francis II, King of France, died, and in 1561 she left the French court, returned to Scotland and assumed the Scottish crown. At the same time, she declared her right to the English crown on the ground that the Pope had never recognized the marriage of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, mother of Elizabeth, (1533), while she herself, as the direct descendant of Henry's sister Margaret stood next in line of succession.

Both France and Rome supported Mary Stuart's claim, but King Philip II, of Spain, despot-husband of the late "Bloody Mary", favored Elizabeth, solely because he hoped to marry her and annex her Kingdom.

But Mary Stuart did not become Queen of England. Mary had been brought up with the royal children of France in the Catholic faith. Distrusting her because of her Catholicism and regarding her as frivolous because of her cultured manner, some of the most powerful Scottish barons and many lesser noblemen, in 1557, bound themselves in a Solemn Covenant to support the Reformation and to crush all attempts to reestablish the Catholic church as the only lawful form of worship.

The distrust was well founded, for Mary, in 1565, suddenly married her Catholic cousin, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, and gave him the title of King. Consequent insurrections among many of her nobles were easily quelled, and Mary set out to make herself absolute monarch. Together with one Davis Rizzio, an Italian musician who had been one of her valets and whom she appointed as chief minister, Mary attempted to impose Roman Catholicism upon all of Scotland.

Mary refused her husband's demand that the crown be secured to him for life and thereafter to his heirs. Therefore, he formed a compact with Earl Moray, Baron Ruthven, Earl Lindsay, and other nobles to murder Rizzio in 1566. Although the actual murderers were banished, Mary became reconciled with her husband and together they became the parents of her only son who lived to become James VI of Scotland (1567-1625) and James I of England (1603-1625).

Shortly afterwards, Mary became completely estranged from her husband. She had him removed, ill with smallpox, to Kirk o'Field, outside Edinburgh, where, in her absence, the house was blown up by gunpowder in February, 1567, and his strangled body was found in the yard. It was generally believed that Mary connived at the murder which was widely ascribed to James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, a Protestant noble who "abducted" Mary on April 24, 1567, (perhaps at her instigation) and married her on May 15, 1567.

This second marriage of the Queen provoked the Scottish nobles to rebellion and her own army to desertions. Thus, on June 14, 1567, at Carberry Hill, Mary was compelled to dismiss Bothwell, deliver herself to confederate lords, and sign an abdication in favor of her son James.

Mary escaped from imprisonment at Loch Leven and gathered an army of six thousand men, but was defeated at Langside on May 13, 1568, by her own half-brother, Lord James Stuart, Earl of Mar and Earl of Moray. Mary fled to England where Queen Elizabeth, fearing Mary's possible flight to France and the instigation of another war, confined her to a castle. Even during her detention Mary was accused of conspiring in plots to assassinate Elizabeth and seize the government for herself or the Jesuits.

In 1570 Pope Pius V excommunicated Queen Elizabeth and "released" her subjects from allegiance to her. Englishmen now realized they must take their stand behind one or the other - the Queen or the Pope. Parliament enacted a law making it high treason to deny the Queen's right to the throne or to denounce her as a heretic.

Almost a score of years went by - of Protestant freedom and Catholic suppression - and the strain began to tell on Elizabeth I. Meanwhile Mary still lived as an ever present danger! Finally yielding to the popular outcry that Mary be removed as a menace to public safety, Elizabeth signed her death warrant, and Mary was beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle on February 8, 1587, after nineteen years in prison.

In her will, Mary Stuart, disgusted with what she considered the mean spirit of her son, James, who had accepted a pension from Queen Elizabeth while his mother was Imprisoned, bequeathed her "dominions", including her claim to the throne of England, to King Philip II of Spain, then the most powerful monarch in Europe. (Mary Stuart may have been at least partly wrong about the "mean spirit" of her son because one of the first acts of James, when he became King of England - and of Scotland at the same time - was to order the total destruction of the castle in which his mother had died).

King Philip II, with the encouragement of Pope Sixtus V, resolved to invade England, conquer it, annex it to his possessions, and restore the religion of Rome. To accomplish this purpose he built the "Invincible Spanish Armada" which set sail for England in 1588. The English fleet captured or sunk many of the ships and many others were driven ashore in a furious gale. Of more than 130 ships which left Spain, only 53 returned.

In 1595 a rebellion broke out in Ireland due to misgovernment by English authorities and their attempts to force Protestantism upon a people who detested it. The situation was complicated by the fact that the Catholic rulers of Spain considered the Irish as natural allies and were plotting to send troops to Ireland in order to strike at England. Elizabeth went to war "not to subdue, but to destroy." Extermination was so merciless that the Queen herself declared that if the destruction went on much longer, she would have nothing left to rule over "but ashes and corpses." Finally the starving remnant of the Irish people submitted, their lands were confiscated by the Queen, and England gained a barren victory which ever since has carried its own curse.

At the age of 70, after a reign of forty-five years, lonely and heavy-hearted, Elizabeth died in 1603 and was succeeded by James, disinherited son of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, and great-grandson of Margaret, sister of Henry VIII. How did the King of the Scots become King of England? Wrote historian Ridpath:

When, from her dying couch the great Elizabeth Indicated James Stewart as her choice for succession, there was little doubt that her choice would be ratified. The family of Henry VIII was extinct. While Elizabeth trifled with her lovers, she also trifled away her day of grace so far as motherhood was concerned, and at last she awoke to the fact that her father's House was doomed to perish with herself, in the last hour she made some amends to the shade of Mary Stuart by naming her son for the throne of England.

The qualities of the father and the mother were never more strongly blended than in James Stuart. His character was a mixture of contradictory traits and impulses. The vanity, pride and shrewdness of Mary were transmitted to her son, and the dull folly and commonplace mediocrity of Lord Darnley were in like manner a part of inheritance. He was more learned than most of the kings of his age and he possessed a certain sagacity uncommon among monarchs of the time; but his learning he made ridiculous by pedantic displays, and his sagacity was generally shown in taking advantage of his subjects.

James I (1603 – 1625)

Already King of Scotland since 1567 under the title of James VI, he now became, by act of Parliament, King James I of England. James had taken over the royal power in Scotland in 1581 at the age of fifteen, after a succession of four regents. Unlike his Catholic mother, James was a Protestant. However, he espoused the Church of England which worshipped in confiscated Catholic cathedrals. Since the days of Henry VIII, the King had been the titular head of the Church of England, and James hated the Catholic church as he despised the Protestant dissenters from the Anglican Episcopal church.

James soon found himself in trouble. In 1582 he was seized by a group of Protestant nobles led by Baron William Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie, and held prisoner for two years. The King escaped in 1584, and his first act was to have the Baron Ruthven beheaded. But he didn't stop there. Ruthven's two sons, John and Alexander, were murdered in John's home in 1600, being accused of continued plotting against the King.

With the deaths of the chief Gowrie conspirators, James increased his persecution of the Presbyterians, fought the Catholics more bitterly, and introduced Episcopacy into Scotland. But James had even a greater hatred toward the Puritans, who had increased rapidly during the later years of El reign. They opposed an established church of any sort and professed to believe in religious toleration. Many of them wanted to change the Episcopal form of church government, and, instead of having bishops appointed by the King, they wanted presbyters or elders chosen by the congregation. While James was on his way from Edinburgh to London to receive the English crown, the Puritans presented to him a petition asking that their ministers be permitted to preach without wearing a white surplice or gown, to baptize a child without making a cross on its forehead, and to perform the marriage ceremony without using a ring. James denied the petition, which he heard at a conference at Hampton Court, near London. He was already angered by the violence of the Puritans, who had secured control of the government in Scotland during the preceding reign, and at the close of the conference James imprisoned the ten Puritans who had presented the petition, on the ground that it tended to sedition and rebellion. Indeed, many of the extreme Protestants had really become what the rack and the stake had naturally made them - hard, fearless, narrow and bitter.

But James had a deeper reason for his antipathy to the Puritans. He feared their doctrine of equality in the Church might lead to that of equality in the State. If they objected to episcopal control in the one, he reasoned, they might presently object to royal rule in the other. "I will make them conform," he said, "or I will harry them out of the land. So he enacted a law requiring every curate to accept the entire creed (known as the Thirty-Nine Articles) and prayer book of the Church of England without reservation. This act drove several hundred clergymen from the established church. To all their arguments, he answered: "No bishop, no king", meaning that the two must stand or fall together.

However, one good result came from the conference of King James and the Puritans. James ordered a new and revised translation of the Bible, and it was published in 1611. This translation of the scriptures excels all others in simplicity, dignity and beauty of language, and to this day the King James version is used in the great majority of Protestant churches and Protestant homes where English is spoken.

As if deliberately trying to further alienate his people, James constantly proclaimed the divine right of kings. His favorite saying was "A Deo rex, a rege lex" (God makes the king, the King makes the law). "It is atheism and blasphemy," he declared, dispute what God can do; so it is presumption and high contempt in a subject to dispute what a King can do."

Acting on this assumption, James levied duties without asking consent of Parliament, rejected members of the House of Commons who had been legally elected, and imprisoned those who dared criticize him. The King's arbitrary spirit angered the House of Commons, many of whom were Puritans. They believed the King secretly favored the Roman Catholics, and for this reason they increased the stringency of laws against persons of that faith. To vindicate himself from the suspicion of pro-Catholicism, the King proceeded to execute the new statutes with extreme vigor.

As a rule, the Catholics were loyal subjects of the King, but many of them were now ruined by enormous fines, while hundreds of priests were driven from the realm. One of the sufferers was Robert Gatesby, a Catholic gentleman of good position. He, with the aid of Guy Fawkes and about a dozen others, formed a plot to blow up the Parliament House on the day the King was to open the session, March 5, 1605. After they had thus disposed of the government, they planned to induce Catholics to rise and proclaim a new sovereign. But the plot was discovered before its completion, the conspirators were executed, and the Catholics were thereafter treated with greater severity than before.

Persecution of the Puritans also continued. The declaration of James that he would make all men conform to the established Church of England or drive them out of the land was having its effect. Those who refused to conform were fined, cast into prisons or publicly beaten. Many of the old and feeble died under such punishment. But this brutal treatment did not win the Puritans and other dissenters over to the side of the King and his bishops. On the other hand, it started a movement that eventually resulted in thousands of them leaving England, Scotland and Ireland. The first such group of emigrants became known to history as the Pilgrims.

The intolerance of King James I set many of his subjects to thinking more seriously on the question of the true relation of government and religion. They concluded and insisted that any body of Christians had the right to form a religious society wholly independent of the state.

In the village of Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, northern England, a little band of these Independents, or Separatists, decided to leave the Church of England and to leave England itself at the same time in the hope of escaping forever from religious persecution. But they could not secure a royal license to go to America where the year before, in 1607, a company of

merchants, adventurers and speculators had established at Jamestown, Virginia, the first English colony in America.

As a matter of fact, the "Pilgrims" did not want to go to Jamestown That colony, by royal charter, was wholly under control of the Crown and its form of religion was stipulated to be that of the Church of England. Moreover, most of the Jamestown colonists were described as "gentlemen not accustomed to manual labor." The Pilgrims would not go to Jamestown, and the King would not let them go elsewhere in the colonies, so for the time being they were forced to remain in England. Secretly, and a bit dangerously, they escaped in 1608 to Holland, where they were free to establish societies for the worship of God in their own manner.

After remaining in Holland for twelve years, a portion of the original band from Scrooby, who never could quite accustom themselves to the "strange" language and customs of the Dutch, returned to England and finally succeeded in obtaining from King James permission to go to America. A London trading company, which was sending out an expedition for fish and furs, agreed to provide the Pilgrims with passage on the Mayflower which sailed from Plymouth, England, on September 16, 1620. Their destination was Virginia - but not Jamestown. The voyage was rough, and they were driven off their course. First land sighted on December 19, 1620, was desolate Cape Cod. After exploring the coast during a severe storm, the skillful pilot managed to find and enter a sheltered bay. Two days later, the weary passengers, numbering 101, stepped ashore upon a rock which, in a spirit of nostalgia, they called Plymouth Rock. Ten years later John Winthrop, a wealthy Puritan from Groton, England, followed with a larger number of emigrants and settled in Boston in 1630.

[Note The village of Scrooby, from which they came, is commemorated in Webster's Biographical Dictionary as:

"home of William Brewster and other Pilgrims who later founded Plymouth Colony in New England."
(G. & C. Merriam Co.)

Webster's Biographical Dictionary also contains the following data:

William Brewster (1567-1644). American pioneer. Born in England Bailiff and postmaster, Scrooby, England (1590-1608) Emigrated to Holland (1608), settled at Leiden (1609), in printing business (1609-19). Sailed to America on the Mayflower (1620). Leader of church at Plymouth and influential in management of affairs of Plymouth Colony."
(G. & C. Merriam Co.)

The members of "*Our Family in America*" have a special interest in William Brewster and the Pilgrim Fathers. Mr. Brewster is one of the ancestors of Mary Katherine Weed Jones, wife of John Leonard Jones, son of this writer.]

But before the colonization of America got well under way, King James in 1611 was establishing a very different kind of Colony in northern Ireland. The greater part of the province of Ulster, which had been the scene of the Irish rebellion in 1595, during the reign of Elizabeth, had been seized by her. King James now granted these lands to settlers from Scotland and England, practically all of whom were non—conformists and dissenters from the Church of England. The city of London itself founded a colony which was called Londonderry. By this means Protestantism was finally and firmly established in northern Ireland.

King James for his own selfish purpose desired a buffer of Protestants in Catholic Ireland, and he promised complete religious freedom to Presbyterians and Puritans who would settle there on lands confiscated from the Irish Catholics. Between 1611 and 1618 more than forty thousand Scotch Presbyterians, lured by this promise, and a substantial number of English Puritans, removed to Ulster.

James I died in 1625. Mr. Ridpath says kindly: "His last days were marked with more dignity than had characterized the principal acts of his life." James was succeeded by his second son, Charles I. The new 25 year-old king had been taught by his father that the highest power on earth was the royal will. But Charles was destined to learn that the will of the people must be respected. He paid for this knowledge with his life.

Charles I (1625 – 1649)

Charles I began his reign with two mistakes. First, he retained his father's favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, as his chief adviser. Second, shortly after his accession, he married Henrietta Maria, a French Catholic princess, whose religion was hated by a majority of the English people. Soon thereafter, Charles made demands upon Parliament for immense sums of money which that body refused to grant. instead, Parliament set about to impeach the Duke of Buckingham for mismanagement. To save his high administrator, Charles dissolved Parliament and proceeded to levy illegal taxes and extort unauthorized loans. Those who refused to lend money to the King were thrown into prison. Three different Parliaments thus defied the King in the first three years of his reign. Then, in 1628, the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated, and for the next eleven years, 1629 to 1640, the King ruled without a Parliament. In the latter year Charles appointed a successor to the Duke of Buckingham in the person of Sir Thomas Wentworth, the Earl of Strafford. With William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, Strafford labored to establish a complete despotism under Charles. Together, they launched a crushing and merciless system of political and religious tyranny, fining and Imprisoning those who refused the illegal demands for money made upon them, and cruelly punishing those who did not conform to the established Church of England.

Charles I further enraged the Puritans by reissuing, in 1663, his father's Declaration of Sunday Sports which had never really been enforced. The Declaration had been intended principally to humiliate and harass dissenters by encouraging parishioners to dance, play games and practice archery in the church yards after divine services. Archbishop Laud used the Declaration as a test

of authority and turned out of their living all clergymen who refused to read It from their pulpits. When the Puritans finally got the upperhand, in 1644, they publicly burned the Declaration.

With the promises of religious freedom made by King James in 1611, broken by him and ignored by his son, persecution of the Protestant dissenters in Ireland soon came to equal that in England and Scotland. So immigration to America became the only hope of the Presbyterians. In 1632, George Calvert (Lord Baltimore), a Catholic, secured the grant which he called Maryland and, although it was promoted as "a refuge for persecuted Catholics," it promised religious freedom to all. Calvert's first emigrants left Gravesend, England, in two ships in November, 1633, and reached America in March, 1634. In 1681, William Penn, a Quaker, in payment of a debt owed to his father by King James, father of King Charles, secured a grant which he called Pennsylvania, and it also was dedicated to men of all religions, but under Quaker control. To these colonies the weary dissenters directed their hopes, and in the next one hundred years more than half a million Celtic Presbyterians came to America, mostly to Pennsylvania or Maryland, whence many of them found their way into the southern colonies.

(2Ed Note: the ships Lord Calvert and his party sailed upon were the Ark and the Dove; the Ark was captained by one Richard Low)

In 1637, during a time of peace and without consent of Parliament, King Charles forced the whole country to pay a tax on the pretext that it was to be used to build ships to protect the English coast from pirate raids. John Hampden, a wealthy farmer and anti-royalist, refused to pay the twenty shillings demanded of him. He was brought to trial, and corrupt judges decided for the King. Thereupon Hampden and his cousin, one Oliver Cromwell, then a comparative unknown, decided to leave England and join their fellow Puritans in America. By order of the King, they were prevented from sailing! This petty act of Charles I was destined to change the course of English history, for these two friends and relatives remained to teach the despot sovereign a lesson which neither he nor England ever forgot!

At this time King Charles I tried to force the Scotch Puritans to use a prayer book similar to that used by the Church of England, but the Scotch congregations refused to permit reading of the book in their churches. Riots resulted, and in 1638 the Scotch, as they had first done 81 years before, again bound themselves by a solemn covenant (the "National Covenant") to defend Presbyterianism and to resist all attempts of the King to force Episcopacy upon them. Thereupon, the King resolved to impose his prayer book upon the Covenanters at the point of a bayonet, but Parliament refused to provide money to pay his army.

A new Parliament, which first met in 1640, was even more rebellious. It was made up of three politico-religious groups: the Church of England, the Presbyterians, and the Independents. First, Parliament impeached Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, chief adviser of the King, who, while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had advocated the use of Irish soldiers to invade Scotland and crush the Presbyterians. Next, it charged Archbishop William Laud with attempting to destroy Protestant religion. Finally, it abolished the Star Chamber and the High Commission Court

through which Strafford and Laud had accomplished their tyrannies for the King. Both Strafford and Laud were confined in the Tower of London in 1640. Strafford was beheaded in 1641, and Laud met the same fate in 1645.

Charles retaliated against these acts of Parliament by attempting to arrest the leaders of his opposition. He visited the House of Parliament in person with a company of soldiers to seize his enemies. But they had escaped. Baffled, the King left London and raised an army at Nottingham in August, 1642. Parliament raised an army of its own and thus began a Civil War which lasted seven years.

On the King's side were a majority of the nobility, the established clergy and the country gentlemen. They were chiefly members of the Church of England who had profited from the confiscation of Catholic church lands during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI. Collectively they were known as Cavaliers, from their daring horsemanship. Their leader was Prince Rupert, a nephew of King Charles, and a son of Elizabeth Stuart, eldest daughter of James I.

On the side of Parliament were the small shopkeepers, the small farmers and the small land-owners with, however, a considerable number of men of high rank. As a rule, they were Puritans and were derisively called "Roundheads" because, despising the long locks and effeminate ringlets worn by the Cavaliers, they cut their own hair short, so it showed the shape of the head. The first leaders of the roundheads were Sir Robert Devereaux, Earl of Essex, and Baron Ferdinando Fairfax, but a short time later Oliver Cromwell became their commander.

The southeastern half of England, the richest part, including London and most of the other large towns, was against the King while the southwestern part and most of the north was for him. In Parliament, the Presbyterians were in control and sought to force their principles upon the nation, but army was composed largely of independents, or radical Puritans, who opposed an established church of any kind and proposed to favor religious toleration. (it may here be noted that they abandoned this latter view in their American colony).

In 1643, one year after the Civil War began, in order to induce the Scotch to oppose King Charles, the English Parliament signed the National League and Covenant of 1638 and thus, theoretically at least, made the Scotch Presbyterian form of worship the official state religion of England and of Ireland also. In reality, only a small part of the English people accepted it, but a large number of Episcopal clergymen were forced to leave their parishes.

John Hampden, Cromwell's cousin and closest friend, who in 1637 had defied King Charles by refusing to pay an illegal tax, was killed during the war, it was a severe blow to the parliamentary cause, but Cromwell reorganized his army and formed a regiments of "Ironsides" whom he described as "a lovely company of God-fearing men, none of whom swore or gambled, but all of whom were always ready to preach, pray or fight."

The first great reverse sustained by King Charles was at Marston Moor where, in July, 1644, Cromwell's ironsides and the Scotch overthrew Prince Rupert and the royalists, thus securing

the north of England to Parliament. In 1645 Cromwell won the final victory at Naseby, where the Royalist forces were practically annihilated. Shortly thereafter, King Charles fled to the Scots who, however, gave him up to Commissioners of the English Parliament in 1647.

Charles was returned to England where Cromwell and others of the People's Army attempted in vain to reach an understanding with him. After a year of futile negotiation, Charles fled to the Isle of Wight, off the coast of England. There, in 1648, he made a secret treaty with the Scots, promising to sanction the establishment of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of England if they would send an army into the country to restore him to the throne. The Scots thereupon marched into England, the Royalists rose to aid them - and the Civil War was renewed.

The re-aroused People's Army now vowed that Charles should finally be brought to summary Justice. But neither the Presbyterians in the House of Commons nor the members of the House of Lords would agree to these violent plans. So, in 1648, Colonel Thomas Pride, Parliament Commander, purged the Parliament by driving out all who were opposed to stern measures - numbering about 130 Presbyterian and Royalist members. Those who remained were a small body, not over sixty, of radical Independents who became known as the "Rump Parliament".

The remnant Parliament named one hundred and thirty-five persons outside its body to constitute a high court of Justice to try King Charles on a charge of high treason. Presiding was Judge John Bradshaw. Less than half of the members of the court were present during the trial. Prince Charles, the King's son, then a refugee in France, made every effort to save his father, even sending a blank paper bearing his signature and seal, offering to bind himself to any condition the Judges might insert, provided they would spare his life. The proposal was ignored.

King Charles was brought back into court in Westminster Hall, London, and within a week was found guilty and sentenced to death as "a tyrant, traitor, murderer and public enemy." Cromwell was one of those who signed the death warrant. Charles I was beheaded January 30, 1649, and England became a republic - for eleven years.

Oliver Cromwell (1649-1658)

After the execution of King Charles I, the "Rump Parliament", now composed of only about fifty members, claimed the right to act for the whole nation under a "Commonwealth and Protectorate". It abolished the House of Lords as "useless and dangerous." Next, on the same ground, it abolished the office of King and declared: "The people are, under God, the origin of all just power." Then it vested the authority of government in a Council of State, of which John Bradshaw, the Judge who sentenced Charles to death, was president and John Milton, the poet, was foreign secretary. The real power, however, was the army of which Thomas Fairfax was the head, with Oliver Cromwell second in command. Fairfax resigned in 1650 because of his unwillingness to invade Scotland, and Cromwell became the sole leader of all military forces. One of the first acts of the "People's Government" was to forbid use of the Church of England form of service.

The new government naturally had many enemies, including the royalists who had become stronger since the King's execution, and the Presbyterians who hated both the "Rump Parliament" and the entire Parliamentary party. It also had enemies in its own ranks. One group, called the "Levelers", wished to reduce all ranks and classes to the same level with respect to political power and privilege. Another, called the "Come Outers", sought to abandon all established ways of government and religion. There was also a miscellaneous group of socialists and communists who wanted to abolish private property and establish an "equal division of unequal earnings." Eventually, Cromwell had to deal with all these fanatics in a way typical of dictators, urged on, no doubt, by threats of assassination.

An attempt of the English Puritans in 1641 to wipe out Catholicism in Ireland had caused a violent insurrection in that country, which had continued during the seven years of Civil War in England. Immediately following the execution of King Charles I in 1649, the Royalist party in Ireland proclaimed his son, Prince Charles, as King. Parliament deputed Cromwell to reduce Ireland to order and to destroy the royalists there. So, Cromwell's Ironsides descended upon the Island and wiped out the rebellion in such a whirlwind of fire and slaughter that the horror of his conquest has not been forgotten by the people of Ireland even to this day.

A few years later, in 1653 and 1654, Cromwell determined to repeople a large section of southern Ireland by driving out the Roman Catholic inhabitants and giving their lands to his soldiers and to other English and Scottish Protestants. By relentless military power, thousands of Irish Catholic families were forced to leave their homes and immigrate to the province of Connaught, on the west coast of Ireland, a district described as so barren that "it had not water enough to drown a man, trees enough to hang him, or earth enough to bury him." Hundreds of families who refused to leave their homes were shipped to the West Indies and sold to planters as slaves. Although the vast majority of the inhabitants of Ireland were Catholics, by the time Cromwell ended his invasion almost nine-tenths of its land areas was owned by Protestants. A Catholic was made incapable of acquiring land or holding, public office.

But Cromwell's colonization of southern Ireland with Protestants was not the success that the Irish land confiscation of Queen Elizabeth I and King James I in the north of Ireland had been in 1595 and 1611. When King Charles II ascended the throne of England in 1660, one of his first acts was to restore much of the confiscated Irish lands to their rightful owners, "provided they were Royalists." Moreover, the descendants of many of Cromwell's soldiers became devout Catholics.

In Scotland also Prince Charles, son of Charles I, was regarded as the true sovereign by a strong and influential party. In 1650 the Prince went from France to Scotland where he came to terms with the Scots, accepted the Covenant and pledged himself to support Presbyterianism in Scotland and England. (Later, as King, he permitted persecution of the Covenanters.) His character may be judged by the fact that he submitted to a demand of the Scotch Puritans that he sign a paper declaring his father had been a tyrant and his mother an idolater.

Prince Charles rallied a small force in Scotland to fight for him in his effort to secure the English crown, but he was utterly defeated by Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar near Edinburgh, September 3, 1650. Three thousand Scots were killed and 10,000 taken captive. A year later Prince Charles made a second attempt but was beaten by Cromwell at the Battle of Worcester twenty-five miles southwest of Birmingham on September 3, 1651. Charles escaped and finally succeeded in getting back to France.

There now arose a movement for dissolution of the "Rump Parliament" and the election of a new Parliament which should "reform the laws and pass a general act of pardon." Some, of the republicans in the small Parliament suspected Cromwell of a design to place the crown upon his own head, so they hesitated to dissolve. At last, however, they could not withstand the pressure, and in 1653 a bill was introduced providing for a new Parliament of four hundred members with the provision that all members of the "Rump Parliament" should retain their seats and have the right to reject newly elected members of whom they disapproved.

Convinced that the bill was designed by the "Rump" members to perpetuate themselves in power, Cromwell put himself at the head, of a squad of soldiers, entered the House, had the Speaker dragged out of his chair and all members driven from the chamber. Then he locked the door and put the key in his pocket. Cromwell summoned a new Parliament, of one hundred and thirty-nine members of his own choosing, which adopted a constitution entitled "instrument of Government". It vested the government in a Protector and a Council of not more than twenty-one nor less than thirteen members of Commons only. The Instrument disenfranchised forever all Roman Catholics.

In the same year, 1653, Parliament made Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland for life. In 1657, It offered him the title of King, but the army objected, so he continued as Protector. At the same time Parliament revised the constitution to restore the House of Lords. But, despite urging by Cromwell, the Lords refused to meet.

When the new Parliament, of Cromwell's own creation, ventured in 1654 to debate the advisability of "government by a single person" the Lord Protector dissolved it quite as peremptorily as the late King Charles I had done when it refused his excessive demands for money. Soon afterward, fearing a Royalist rebellion, Cromwell divided the country into eleven military districts, each governed by a major general who ruled with despotic power under martial law. All Royalist families were heavily taxed to support Cromwell's standing army, all Catholic priests were banished, and publication of all books and papers was forbidden without permission of the government.

It will be recalled that, under the tyranny of King James I (1603-1625) and King Charles I (1625-1649), many Puritans had migrated to America. During the Commonwealth, the situation was reversed, and many Royalists fled to Virginia. Among them were John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington; and the ancestors of Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, the Lees, the Randolphs, and other prominent families.

Although he resorted to severe measures to enforce his purposes, Cromwell is not regarded as an oppressor in the views of later historians. According to them, Cromwell lived in an age of bigotry, but was not himself a bigot. On the other hand, they say he showed exceptional moderation and good sense and, by his overall actions, proved himself the Protector not only of the realm but of all the Protestants of Europe, and when they were threatened with extermination, his influence saved them.

Frequently, this was a difficult task. Puritan fanatics, exasperated by the persecutions they had endured under James and Charles, often went to utmost extremes. They treated the most innocent customs, if they were in any way associated with Catholicism or Episcopacy, as serious offenses. They closed all places of amusement, condemned mirth as ungodly, made it a sin to dance around a Maypole or even to eat mince pie on Christmas, and forbade horse racing and fox hunting.

Cromwell favored toleration of all forms of worship not directly opposed to the government as then constituted. He befriended the Quakers who were then looked upon as enemies of every formal manner of worship and were treated with cruel severity in both England and early America. He was instrumental in sending the first Protestant missionaries to Massachusetts to convert the Indians, then thought to be a remnant of the lost tribes of Israel. And he permitted the Jews, after an exclusion of many centuries, since 1290, to return to England and even to build a synagogue in London.

After having been King in everything but name for five years, Oliver Cromwell died September 3, 1658, at the age of fifty-nine years, and was succeeded as Lord Protector by his eldest son, Richard Cromwell, commonly known among his intimates as "Tumbledown Dick."

Richard Cromwell (1658 – 1659)

Richard Cromwell had a reign of less than eight months, from September 1658, to May, 1659. He was an amiable individual but as negative as his father had been positive. He did not like the extreme Puritans and the army did not like him. So, when military leaders asked him to resign in May 1659, young Cromwell stepped down and out, apparently with a sense of relief at being so quickly relieved of a burden too heavy for his weak shoulders to carry.

The Army of the Commonwealth immediately thereafter abolished the Parliament which had served under Oliver Cromwell and recalled its predecessor, the "Rump Parliament". But there was no regularly organized government, and for a year, the country drifted helplessly, like a ship without a pilot, tired of Protector and Commonwealth alike.

Charles II (1660 – 1685)

In 1660, General George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, then commander-in-chief in Scotland, marched into England, determined to call a new Parliament. When he reached London, the

members of the Rump Parliament" had resumed their sessions. At Monck's request, the surviving Presbyterian members, who had been driven from their seats by Colonel Thomas Pride, in 1648 returned to their former posts. On May 1, 1660, Parliament restored the monarchy, and Parliament invited Prince Charles Stuart, son of the executed Charles I, to return to his kingdom and assume the crown after he had pledged himself to permit "liberty of conscience to all whose views did not disturb the peace of the realm."

The English army heard the news that Charles was coming back with sullen silence; the ex-members of the "Rump Parliament" with nervous dread; and the rest of the realm with a feeling of relief. However much they had hated the despotism of James I and Charles I, a vast majority of the people welcomed any change which promised to end a government maintained by force of arms.

With restoration of the monarchy by the accession of Charles II in 1660, the House of Lords was restored, and the existence of the late Republic and Protectorate was, as far as possible, ignored. In fact, the new reign was officially dated, not when it actually began, but from the day of the execution of Charles I twelve years before.

The sovereign who now ascended the throne was the exact opposite of Oliver Cromwell. Charles II had no love of country, no belief in man, no respect for woman. For twelve years he had been a wanderer, at times almost a beggar among evil companions. Now his sole purpose in life was pleasure. In this design, Charles had the cooperation of a considerable number of people who rallied about his court.

The Puritan faith, as represented by such men as John Hampden (1594-1643) and poet John Milton (1608-1674), friends of Cromwell, was noble indeed; but there were many in its ranks who pushed Puritanism to its most injurious and offensive extremes. Their attempt to reduce the whole of life to a narrow system of self-denial had at last broken down. Under the restoration, reaction set in, and society was smitten with an epidemic of immorality. Profligacy became the fashion in both speech and action, and much of the literature of that day will not bear the light of decency. The new king surrounded himself with men like himself, and the merry gang of revelers vied with each other in dissipation.

The first act of Charles' first Parliament, in 1661, was to proclaim a pardon to all who had fought against his father in the Civil War with the exception of those members of the high court of Justice who had sent Charles I to the headsman's block. Of these, ten were executed and nineteen imprisoned for life. Most of the other regicide judges were either already out of the country or had escaped soon after Charles II took the throne.

The bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Colonel Thomas Pride and two others who had sat as judges in the condemnation of Charles I, were dug from their graves in Westminster Abbey and hanged in chains at Tyburn, where felons were executed. Then they were buried at the foot of the gallows. But Cromwell's head was cut off and set on a pinnacle high atop Westminster Hall.

Then the Parliament turned its attention from political executions to religious persecutions. It first ordered the common hangman to burn the Solemn League and Covenant, the agreement entered into jointly by the Parliaments of England and Scotland in 1647 for the defense of the two kingdoms and of religion, specifically, of Presbyterianism. Next, it restored the Episcopal form of worship and enacted four very severe laws, called the "Clarendon Code", against those Non-Conformists or dissenters who had ejected Episcopal clergy in 1647.

The first of these new laws, enacted in 1661, was entitled the "Corporation Act". It ordered all holders of municipal offices to renounce the Covenant of 1647 and to take the sacrament of the Church of England. The second act, in 1662, was a new "Act of Uniformity" which enforced the use of the Episcopal Prayer Book upon all clergymen and congregations. The third act, in 1664, was the "Conventicle Act" which forbade the meeting of any religious assemblies except such as worshipped according to the rites of the established Church of England. The fourth act, in 1665, was the "Five Mile Act" which prohibited all dissenting ministers from teaching in schools or residing within five miles of any incorporated town.

The chief Non-Conformists, or Dissenters, were the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Congregationalists or Independents, and the Society of Friends or Quakers. The Act of Uniformity drove two thousand Presbyterian ministers from their parishes in a single day and reduced them to dire distress. The able bodied among them managed to pick up a precarious livelihood by hard manual labor, but many of the old and weak found refuge only in the grave. Those who dared to resist these intolerant and inhumane laws were punished with fines, Imprisonment or slavery.

Following in the steps of the English government, the Scottish Parliament abolished Presbyterianism and restored Episcopacy as the state church. It vied with the Cavalier or King's party in persecution of Dissenters, especially the Covenanters. Most notorious of the man hunters of King Charles II in Scotland was an adherent of King James II, one John Graham, a Jacobite or Dominican friar, known as Graham of Claverhouse. Wherever Presbyterian Covenanters gathered secretly in hidden glens or caves for religious worship, Graham ran them down with men, bugles and bloodhounds, like so many deer, and killed them on the spot by hanging or drowning.

So vicious was Graham that he once ordered his men to kill a longtime neighbor, one John Brown, in the latter's own homeland before the eyes of his wife. For his many cruelties he became known and is so recorded today in Biographical Dictionary, (First Edition, 1943) (G. & C. Merriam Co.), as "Bloody Claverhouse". The same volume also contains the following entry: "Brown of Priestfield, John (1627-1685). Scotch Covenanter martyr, shot in wife's presence by direction of John Graham of Claverhouse. Graham was given lasting notoriety as "Bonnie Dundee" in the poem of that title by Sir Walter Scott, the opening lines of which read:

"To the lords of convention
It was Claverhouse spoke,
Ere the King's crown shall fall,

there are crowns to be broke."

Fate finally overtook Graham in 1689 when he was killed by Scotch Covenanters at the Battle of Killicrankie where he was fighting on the side of King William III who was trying again to force the Episcopal Church upon Scotland.

Among the multitudes who suffered in England for religion's sake was a poor tinker and day laborer named John Bunyan. He had served against King Charles I in the civil wars, later had been converted to Protestantism and turned exhorter and itinerant preacher. He was arrested while preaching in a farmhouse and convicted of having "devilishly and perniciously abstained from coming to church." This was the Episcopal Church of England. The Judge sentenced him to jail at Bedford, forty-four miles northwest of London, where he remained a prisoner for twelve years, from 1660 to 1672. He was again arrested in 1675 and returned to Bedford jail. There he "had a marvelous dream", and in 1678 he told it to the world in "Pilgrim's Progress".

In 1673 Parliament passed the "Test Act", requiring every government officer to acknowledge himself a Protestant according to the rites of the Church of England. It was similar to the "Corporation Act" of 1661. In 1679 the House of Commons passed the "Exclusion Bill", debarring Charles' brother James, the Catholic Duke of York, from succeeding to the crown, but it was defeated by the Lords. Both houses, however, in the previous year had passed the "Disabling Act" which declared Catholics incapable of sitting in either house of Parliament, and from that date they were barred from all legislative power and from all civil and corporate office until 1829, a period of more than a century and a half. (Jews were not permitted in Parliament until 1856).

At this time the religious rivals were divided themselves into two political parties - Whigs and Tories - changed after 1832 to Liberals and Conservatives - which ever since have divided the government of the country between them. "Whig" is a contraction of the Scottish word "whiggamore", meaning a drover, and was first applied to western Scots who came to Leith to buy grain. The word "tory" comes from the Irish word "toiridhe", meaning a robber! The term "Whig" was applied by way of reproach to the Scotch Presbyterians, or Covenanters, who refused to accept the Episcopacy which Charles I tried to impose upon them. The term "Tory" appears to have been first applied to the Roman Catholics in Ireland who were regarded by Queen Elizabeth and also by Cromwell as both rebels and robbers.

The name of "Tory" was now given to those who supported the claims of the King's Catholic brother James as successor to the throne, while that of "Whig" was borne by those who were endeavoring to exclude him and thus assure a Protestant successor. In 1683 a number of violent Whigs, still rankling over their failure to secure approval by the House of Lords of the "Exclusion Bill", passed by the Commons in 1679, concocted a conspiracy, known as the Rye House Plot. The object of the conspiracy was the assassination of King Charles II and his brother James Stuart, Duke of York, and the placing on the throne of James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II by Lucy Walter. She had been Charles II's mistress during his exile in Holland. Monmouth was popularly known as the "Protestant Duke". The plot failed. Several of

the conspirators were executed; the Duke of Monmouth fled to Holland; and a few of his friends joined him there.

Charles II died as he had lived - scandalously. While carousing at a feast with boon companions he was stricken with apoplexy and died a few days later on February 6, 1685. At the end he was a Roman Catholic, his brother James, Duke of York, having quietly brought a priest into the king's chamber to hear his confession and grant him the forgiveness of absolution.

James II (1685 – 1688)

Notwithstanding the fact that the House of Commons, in 1679, had attempted to debar James from succeeding his brother on the throne, there was now little open opposition to his succession and he at once assumed the crown with the title James II. In religion he was a thorough papist, and he soon revealed that he was a harsh bigot. One of his first acts was to send a Catholic legate to Rome to open negotiations with Pope Innocent XI for a religious reunion of England with the Holy Church, but the Pope deemed such a measure inexpedient.

In the meantime the "Protestant Duke", James (Scott) of Monmouth, mistress-borne son of the late King Charles II, left his place of banishment in Holland, returned to England, and laid claim to the crown. He accumulated a force of several thousand men but was met by the army of James II at Sedgemoor⁵⁴ in southwest England, on July 6, 1685, and was totally defeated. Monmouth was hunted down, hastily condemned, and, despite his cringing confession of wrong-doing and his offer to become a Catholic, he was beheaded on the Tower Hill by order of the King.

James II exacted a terrible vengeance for Monmouth's rebellion. His chief Justice, Lord George Jeffreys, acted as judicial executioner, and when he had completed the work of his tribunal, 320 persons had been hanged, 841 sold as slaves in the tropics, and hundreds of others scourged and imprisoned.

For his work, Jeffreys was made Lord Chancellor of England. In this position he continued to make himself notorious by injustice and brutality. But vengeance finally caught up with him. When James II was driven from the throne in 1688, Jeffreys attempted to flee from England but was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he died April 18, 1689, thus escaping execution.

Another atrocity committed within the first few months of the reign of James II was the execution of Sir Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyle, one of the Rye House conspirators in 1683. Required by James to take the Test Oath (act of 1673), Campbell refused to do so except with the added clause, "as far as is consistent with the Protestant faith." For this he was convicted of

⁵⁴ Also known as the Monmouth Rebellion

high treason. Under sentence of death, he escaped to Holland where he raised an army and returned to England. Defeated and captured, he was summarily beheaded in 1685.

The field thus swept clean of open opposition, James II proceeded rapidly to restore Catholicism to power. He was aided in this plan by his confessor, one Father Peters, who urged the monarch forward in his work of installing Catholics in places of trust and honor. Also, he was encouraged in his Intolerance by his second wife, a devout Italian Catholic, twenty-five years his junior.

Chaplaincies of the army and navy were turned over to Catholic priest, and the Episcopal Bishop of London was suspended from his office. The Archbishop of Canterbury and six other great prelates presented a petition of remonstrance to the King - and were imprisoned in the Tower of London. But at their trial they were freed, and, for the first time, James realized that trouble lay ahead. He finally sensed the temper of the people and their quiet determination to resist further encroachment upon their religious rights.

At this time both the Papist and the Protestant parties considered with Increased interest the problem of succession, and both the King and his enemies drew hope from different sources. The King's hope was that he should have a son. The hope of his enemies was that he should not have a male heir but that his daughter, Mary, would succeed him. Princess Mary was the wife of William Henry, Prince of Orange, who was a grandson of Charles I and head of the Protestant cause in Europe, with whose religious beliefs his wife was in complete accord.

The situation was brought to a head when, on June 10, 1688, a son was born to the wife of James II, a son who was destined, under the title of Pretender, to become an important factor in the subsequent history of England. But the immediate effect following the birth of the prince, James Francis Stuart, was to speed the enemies of the King in a movement to compel what nature had seemed to deny.

Many influential men of the kingdom entered into correspondence with Prince William of Orange in Holland with the design of offering him the crown. Being warned by his ministers at the Hague that he could expect a Dutch invasion at any time, James II, in alarm, suddenly reversed his methods and attempted conciliation. But these efforts merely gained for him the reputation of being a coward as well as a tyrant and thus encouraged his enemies in their plans to dethrone him.

In the summer of 1688 William announced that he would soon come to England "to redress the grievances of its people." Controlling the military resources of Holland, he assembled a powerful fleet and army and landed at Torbay, southeast England, on November 5. He came partly in his own right, partly in the right of his wife, partly at the invitation of the English people, and partly as the defender of Protestantism. Gathering adherents along the way, William marched toward London.

Upon hearing this news, King James sent his queen and infant son before him, and during the night of December 12, 1688, he slipped out of London, dropping the Great Seal of England into the Thames as he crossed it, under the illusion that no successor could reign without it. Feeling resistance to be useless, the King's Privy Councilor, the French born Earl of Feversham, disbanded the royal troops and set them loose without pay. As soon as it became known that the King had fled and the army was abolished, London fell into the hands of a mob. Mass houses were torn and priests were forced to flee for their lives. Lord Jeffreys, the King's judge-executioner, was beaten almost to death and thrown into the Tower where, as hitherto stated, he died four months later.

In the midst of these events a plea was dispatched to Prince William, urging that he speed to London and restore order. The fugitive James was overtaken and captured at Faversham (sic), forty-five miles southeast of London, and returned to the capital, greatly against the wish of William who had promised his wife that her father should suffer no personal harm. Accordingly, Prince William himself connived a second escape of the discrowned King, and on the evening of Christmas, 1688, James secretly left London, made his way to the coast and eventually reached the court of Louis XIV in France.

With James II thus expelled from the kingdom, Parliament had a serious question in settling the succession. The fugitive King did have a son, the six-months old James Francis Stuart, who, under other than revolutionary conditions, was the true heir to the throne. After long discussion, an act was passed conferring the English crown upon William and Mary in jointure. It was stipulated that the two royal personages should reign together as King and Queen with the immediate administration of government, however, given to the King alone. It was further provided that, in case William and Mary should die without children, the crown should descend to Princess Anne, second daughter of James II and sister of Mary.

William III & Mary II (1689-1702)

Thus, on February 13, 1689, William III and Mary II ascended the throne of England after an inter-regnum of two months without a monarch. Shortly thereafter the Scottish Parliament accepted their sovereignty. Not without a certain hereditary claim to the throne did William take his crown. He was a grandson of Charles I, his mother having been Princess Mary, daughter of Charles. And his throne-mate, Mary, was his cousin, she being a daughter of James II, the recently deposed King. Moreover, until the birth of her brother, the Pretender, Mary had been regarded as the true successor to her father's crown. But there remained a great cloud upon the rights of William and Mary in the person of the baby Prince James Francis Stuart, born in the very midst of the revolution against James II.

This situation provided the English Parliament with a fine opportunity to assert its power by imposing certain constitutional limitations upon the prerogatives of King William. To this end, the Parliament passed the Bill of Rights by which the King's authority was abridged in many

particulars and clearly defined in others, while certain safeguards were thrown around English citizenship.

In the course of time, however, many elements of discord arose between William and his newly adopted people. The King was, first of all, a soldier, bred to the camp and indifferent to the pleasure and excitement of the court, while the people preferred a King who lived amid the magnificence that went with royalty. William spent most of his time not at court but in his military camp at Hounslow, a suburb of London, where he worked on plans to thwart the machinations of his great adversary, Louis XIV, the Grand Monarch of France. Also he recognized peril in the fact that James II was then at the French court still cherishing a design to recover the English crown.

William's apprehensions were well founded. Louis provided James II with men, arms and money to organize a rebellion in England, and early in 1689, the exiled King landed at Kinsdale, southwest Ireland, where he was welcomed with great joy by the Catholic population. In March, James II made a triumphal entry into Dublin, and soon thereafter his reinforced army laid siege to the city of Londonderry in northern Ireland. But the Protestant people of Londonderry, mostly the descendants of Scotch Presbyterians, were loyal to William, and the city was obstinately defended. At length relief arrived from England, and the siege was ended 105 days after it began.

During the summer of 1689, William sent ten thousand more men to Ireland to put down another rebellion, but his opposition proved too strong, and a year later William himself headed additional army of 25,000 men and landed in the insurgent island. On July 1, 1690, the opposing armies met on the banks of the River Boyne, near Drogheda in northeast Ireland, and the Jacobites, as the Catholic adherents of James had come to be called, were decisively defeated by the Protestant Orangemen, so-called in honor of William of Orange.

James II recognized this battle as decisive of his fate, so he returned to the French court where he passed the remaining eleven years of his life and died in September, 1701. William, following the example set by Cromwell, permitted the malcontents to leave the country, and about twelve thousand of the leading Catholics of Ireland followed James to France.

But King William never exhibited any gratitude to the Ulster Scot Presbyterians for their heroic defense of his throne. One of the greatest mistakes in the early years of the reign of William and Mary, both Protestants, was his attempt to establish the Episcopal Church as the state religion of Scotland. The Presbyterians, who had successfully resisted four previous Stuart Kings (James I, Charles I, Charles II and James II) in similar persecutions from 1603 to 1688, were now equally stubborn in their opposition to William in 1689. Insurrections occurred here and there in Scotland but did not become formidable, and they finally subsided when William issued a proclamation of pardon to all who would renew an oath of allegiance to the crown. But thereafter, the Highlanders lost no opportunity to annoy the King.

The Joint reign of William and Mary ended in 1694 when the Queen died from smallpox. Most of William's time during the remaining eight years of his reign was spent in Holland which, with other continental nations, was then at war with France. William finally concluded a Grand Alliance of England, Holland, Prussia and Italy against France and Spain. But Louis XIV of France was not appalled. To show his contempt, when the exiled James II died at his court in 1701, Louis recognized the dead king's 13 year old son, James Francis Stuart, the Pretender, as King of England.

This act infuriated the English people and William suddenly regained popularity among his subjects despite the fact that they had really begun to resent his long absence from. England. Parliament voted without stint supplies for the conflict which came the following year - the War of the Spanish Succession.

But William was destined not to lead the allied armies against the French and Spanish. In February, 1702 <(sic, should be 1702)>, the King fell from his horse and suffered a broken collar bone. While confined to his couch, he contracted malarial fever and died March 8, 1702, after a reign of thirteen years. William and Mary had no children, and in accordance with the Act of Parliament of 1689, the crown of England passed to Anne, younger sister of the late Queen Mary, and second daughter of James II.

Queen Ann (1702 – 1714)

Queen Anne was the last reigning monarch of the House of Stuart. She was educated in the Protestant faith. In 1683, at the age of eighteen, she had married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had seventeen children, only one of whom lived beyond infancy, and he died at the age of eleven. Parliament decided, at the death of the childless Anne, that the Crown should pass to Sophia, Electress of Hanover (Germany), a Protestant and daughter of Elizabeth whose father was King James I. Sophia was married in 1658 to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Hanover-Brunswick, and thus was paved the way for the accession of the House of Hanover, the first representative of which was to be King George I (1714-1727).

The War of the Spanish Succession was really a meddlers' war to determine whether King Louis XIV of France or the four allied powers assembled by the late King William should choose a new King of Spain to succeed Charles II who died in 1700. The war began in May, 1702, and ended with the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in April, 1713. By the terms of the treaty, Philip V, originally opposed by the Grand Alliance when he succeeded Charles II in 1700, remained upon the throne of Spain, but Spain ceded Gibraltar and the Island of Minorca to England on condition that neither Moors nor Jews should ever be permitted to live in those places. English consented to these terms. England also received from France all of the latter's North American possessions in Nova Scotia, New Foundland (sic) and Hudson's Bay. It was also specified there should be a perpetual separation of the crowns of France and Spain. The ambassadors recognized the Hanoverian succession in England, and Louis XIV agreed to abandon the cause of Prince James Francis Stuart, Pretender to the throne.

With England at war during the first eleven years of her reign, neither Queen Anne nor her subjects had much time to devote to the problem of religion, and, so far as records of the period disclose, Catholics and Protestants and Episcopalians and Presbyterians all recognized an armistice in their mutual enmities. The outstanding event of Anne's reign was the union of England and Scotland, deferred for more than a century, but finally accomplished in 1707.

In 1714, a year after the treaty of peace, there suddenly arose another problem of succession. News came that Sophia had died. She had been slated by Parliament in 1702 to succeed Queen Anne. Her death made her son, George Louis, next in line for the English throne. Soon afterward, Queen Anne herself fell ill, and messengers were dispatched to Hanover to bring Duke George as far as Holland where he was to await the outcome. Anne died August 1, 1714, and thus the House of Stuart, which had come into power with James I in 1603, passed from the English court after holding scepter for one hundred and eleven years. The Elector of Hanover was at once proclaimed King of England and ascended the throne with the title of George I.

George I (1714 – 1727)

The new King was in his fifty-fifth year at his coronation in 1714. There had been no open opposition to the change of dynasty, but King George himself soon aroused it. One of his first acts was to appoint a new ministry composed entirely of Whigs (Presbyterian Covenanters), thus ignoring completely all Tories (Catholics) in his 'choice of advisors. This aroused the Jacobites, adherents of the fugitive James II, and they soon became active. There was a rebellion in Scotland, designed to place Prince James Edward Stuart, son of James II, on throne, but it was put down within a month. The Pretender himself came to Scotland the following year (1715) and attempted to organize another rebellion, but the movement failed, and he fled back to France.

But the hopes of the Pretender were not yet dead. Sweden did not like King George I, nor his Hanoverian ancestors, and it united with Russia in a secret pact to restore the House of Stuart to the English throne. The Swedish embassy in London became the center of a plot to foment an English insurrection simultaneously with an invasion of Scotland with forces led in person by King Charles XII of Sweden. Discovery of this plot led to the formation, in January, 1717, of a triple alliance of England, France and Holland against Sweden and Russia. In the following year, Germany was admitted to the alliance, while Spain joined Sweden and Russia. A brief war ensued, ending with a quick English victory when the Spanish fleet was destroyed in August, 1718.

In 1722, the Jacobites were detected in another move for insurrection which was quickly quieted after the banishment of Bishop Francis Atterbury, Dean of Westminster. These recurrent plots for the restoration of the House of Stuart, however, were no longer regarded

with trepidation, and the Jacobites dwindled to a small group of quiet schemers whom few respected, and none feared.

The influence of King George I was augmented by the fact that he did not attempt to abridge the liberties of his subjects. In religious matters he was tolerant. Early in his reign - in his change of ministry, for example - he exhibited a determination to protect and guarantee the rights of dissenters and non-conformists, especially the Presbyterians. In general, the government of George I was not oppressive. The fact that he opposed further persecution of the Covenanters explains the opposition of the Jacobites.

In 1725, Spain made an alliance with Germany for the purpose of recovering Gibraltar from the English. England countered by securing France, Prussia and Sweden as its allies. A naval war started in 1727, but Spain failed to retake the fortress, and peace came before the end of the year. Immediately thereafter King George hastened plans to visit his old home at Hanover. But he was destined never to see the place of his birth.

The King's life in England had not been a happy one. He could not acquire fluent use of the English language or reconcile himself to English manners. His preference had always been for Hanover and his native tongue. He was essentially a foreign king even more so than had been William of Orange after his arrival from Holland. But George's heaviest cross was the bitter memory of a long-ago divorce from his wife and the estrangement from his children.

In 1682, at the age of twenty-two, and before he had dreamed of becoming King of England, George Louis had married Sophie Dorothea, daughter of Duke George William of Brunswick. He treated her so cruelly that she finally left him in 1694 and fled to France, being aided by Count Philip Konigsmark of Sweden, colonel of the guards at the court of Hanover. In Paris, the Count was assassinated with the evident connivance of the offended husband. George had his marriage annulled. Sophia was then torn from her 11 year old son and 7 year old daughter, returned to Hanover, and imprisoned in a castle cell for thirty-two years, until her death in 1726.

Thus, while George I sat on the English throne, his former wife languished in prison! And during all this time, his children hated him and remained loyal to their mother. The son, George Augustus, succeeded his father on the throne of England. The daughter, Sophia Dorothea (bearing the same name as her mother) became the wife of Frederick William I, King of Prussia (1713-1740), and the mother of Frederick II the Great, King of Prussia (1740-1780).

George Augustus became the Prince of Wales at the age of 31 when his queen-less father ascended the throne of England in 1714. The Prince still retained the greatest esteem and affection for his long-absent mother who had been in prison for twenty years at that point, but he had no love or respect for his father the King. So bitter became the quarrels between father and son that the Prince finally withdrew from the King's St. James palace in 1717 and established his own residence at Leicester House. There he kept a court which rivaled that of

the King for a short time, until Sir Robert Walpole, the prime minister, managed to effect a measure of reconciliation.

It was the death in prison of Sophia in 1726 and the recollection by the superstitious King of an old prophecy that he would "suffer as long as she did and would survive her by only a year," that inspired King George to plan his return to his home. But the prophecy came true! Shortly after the King set out for Hanover, he was stricken in his carriage, and he died on January 10, 1727, in the thirteenth year of his reign and sixty-eighth year of his lonely and loveless life.

George II (1727 – 1760)

On the next day after news of the King's death reached London his only son, George Augustus, aged 44, was proclaimed as King George II. His Queen was Caroline of Bladenburg-Ansbach, whom he had married in 1705. Like his father, George II had been born at Hanover, and he had lived there for thirty-one years before coming to England as the Prince of Wales. Although he now spoke English readily, he was almost as German in his sympathies and ideas as his father had been. In ability, he was inferior to the late King, but he had the same hastiness of temper and the same preference for everything German over everything English. The second George, like the first, greatly offended the English people by frequent and prolonged absences in Germany and by what they considered his constant meddling in continental affairs, a practice which embroiled England in several wars during his reign.

George II also excited unfavorable criticism by his harsh and unfatherly treatment of his son, Frederick Louis, the Prince of Wales. It would have been reasonable to believe that the unhappy memories of his own father's mistreatment would have restrained the King from similarly abusing his own son, but it was not to be. Queen Caroline joined her husband in bitter dislike and persecution of their son.

When Prince Frederick Louis married Princess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1735, the King and Queen publicly displayed their anger. Two years later Queen Caroline died. In 1738 a son was born to Princess Augusta, later to become King George III, and the royal hatred of the widower King, for some strange and unnatural reason, became so intense that his son, as had his father before him, left his father's palace and established himself and his family at Norfolk House. Thereupon, the King forbade admission to his own court to anyone who visited the home of the Prince of Wales. But many distinguished men, including the great William Pitt, openly attended upon the heir to the throne despite the enmity of the King and his ministry.

Being of Prussian birth and training, George II was a warlike King and actually liked war more than peace. In 1743 he plunged England into the War of the Austrian Succession (1743-1748) which put Maria Theresa on the throne of Austria to succeed her father, Charles VI. In this conflict, Austria and England opposed Bavaria, France and Spain. George II hired a large German army and personally led it into battle, thus kindling jealousy among his English subjects. While

this war was in progress, England also became embroiled (1755-1753) in the French and Indian War in the American colonies.

It was in the reign of George II that the final effort was made by the adherents of the House of Stuart to regain the throne of England. In June, 1745, while England was busy with two foreign wars, Prince Charles Edward, son of Prince James Francis Stuart, the "Old Pretender", and grandson of the fugitive King James II, landed in Scotland and was joined by a large number of Jacobite Highlanders. In September he took Edinburgh, and, four days later, defeated an English army which confronted him.

A great part of Scotland yielded to the "Young Pretender", and, in November, he advanced toward London. George II, as usual, was in Hanover when Prince Charles started his invasion. He rushed back to England, and, on April 16, 1745, his royal forces, under his second son, William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, completely routed the Pretender's army at Culloden Moor in northwest Scotland. The battle is notorious in history for the wanton slaughter by the Jacobites (sic, should be "by the English") of wounded Scots who lay helpless on the field. Prince Charles managed to escape to France, and thus ended forever the hopes of the House of Stuart. For 145 years thereafter the House of Hanover was to occupy the British throne.

The outstanding event in the reign of George II, as measured by its influence on the course of American history, was the French and Indian War (1754-1760) which eventuated in the Seven Years War between England and France (1756-1763). The American phase of the conflict practically ended September 13, 1759, when the English defeated the French in the Battle of Quebec and took that city.

For three years after the fall of Quebec, the war continued on the sea, and the English were victorious everywhere. On February 10, 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, all French possessions in North America east of the Mississippi River, except the island of New Orleans, were surrendered to England; Spain, with whom England had also been at war, ceded Florida to the English. In return, Spain received from France all territory west of the Mississippi River, known as the Province of Louisiana. Thus, Louis XV lost all his holdings in the New World.

So ended the French and Indian War, later to be recognized as one of the most important wars in all history. First, it decided the decaying institutions of the Middle Ages should not maintain a foothold in the New World. Second, it decreed that the laws, language and Protestant faith of the English people should live forever in America. To these blessings a third was added twenty years later when, in 1783, following the peace treaty ending the Revolutionary War, autocratic rule by royal dynasties ended in the new United States. But the greatest blessing of all, continuing to this day, is religious freedom which grants to every one the right to worship his God according to his own desire and his own conscience.

The reign of George II, one of the most eventful in all English history, ended when he died October 25, 1750. His unhappy son, Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, had preceded the King in death in 1751, so the crown now descended to Prince George William Frederick, the eldest son

of Frederick Louis and grandson of the late King. The new King mounted the throne as George III at the age of twenty-two years.

After the death of his father in 1751, Prince George William Frederick had resided with his mother, Augusta, Dowager Princess of Wales. He had not only been excluded from the court of his grandfather but had suffered an even worse calamity in the neglect of his education. Further, his enforced seclusion had left him in comparative ignorance of the political condition of the kingdom. Also, he had added responsibilities in that, while he was King of England, he also served as Elector of Hanover (1760-1815) and King of Hanover (1815-1820).

George III was a man of high moral character, and his home life with his wife, Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, whom he married in 1761, was most happy. But in public life George III was arbitrary and stubborn. He refused to entrust the government to his ministers or to delegate authority. He insisted always in being King over all, both in fact as well as in name.

It may be interesting to consider in retrospect how greatly these personal traits of King George III had to do with England's loss of its American colonies. The King enforced his oppression on the colonies against the advice and protests of his wiser and more experienced ministers.

George lived thirty-seven years after the peace treaty of 1783 which ended the American Revolution and died in 1820 at the age of eighty-two, after a reign of sixty years. He had plenty of time for regrets, but there appears no historical record that he ever exhibited any remorse over the fact that he was most largely responsible for the loss of the American colonies, the most humiliating defeat England ever suffered.

Appendix

Generations of Our Family in America

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Appendix

First Generation of Our Family in America Christopher Graham⁵⁵ and Margaret Florence Risk Graham

Christopher Graham came to America from the County of Londonderry, Province of Ulster, North Ireland, in 1720⁵⁶ and landed at Philadelphia with two sons, Robert and John; and one daughter, first name unknown, but who, says the "History of Rockbridge County, Virginia," "became the wife of Joseph Walkup."

There is no mention of the wife and mother in available Virginia records, and it is believed she had died before her family came to America. There appears, therefore, ground for belief that the sons brought their father to America instead of the father leading his family into the new land. After arriving in Maryland and southwestern Pennsylvania on land "free for the taking" for more than twenty years, the Graham family, in 1743, joined a group of pioneers from Maryland and Pennsylvania, led by Captain Alexander Dunlap, of Philadelphia, crossed the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, entered into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and settled in Augusta County.

Here John Graham made his first purchase of land in 1746 when he bought from James Patton and John Lewis 69½ acres "on the Great River of the Calfpasture, east side." The second land purchase was made by Robert Graham in 1753 when he bought from William Beverley, land grant proprietor, 600 acres "on Little Calfpasture River," near his brother's holding. There is no record of any land purchase by Christopher Graham in Maryland, Pennsylvania or Virginia. The fact that he acquired no land for himself tends to strengthen the assumption that, when he entered Virginia, he had passed the age of full activity and the task of establishing new homes had devolved fully upon the sons. Christopher Graham lived in Virginia only five years.

He died ca. 1745 and Robert Graham was appointed administrator of his personal estate, as recorded in Augusta County Will Book No. 1, page 27.

[Ed. Note: According to the records of Rev. James A. M. Hanna, Christopher Graham arrived in this country circa 1700 with his wife, Margaret Florence Risk. Further, there were five children: John, Robert, William, Archibald and Jane.]

⁵⁵ Recent research has filled in many of the blanks with this family. The reader is urged to read the update in Volume 2 of *Our Family in America*.

⁵⁶ One source (Early Western Augusta Pioneers, p. 361) indicates that the Graham family emigrated to British Colonial America *before* 1700.

Appendix

Second Generation

Children of Christopher Graham and Margaret Florence Risk Graham

B. ca. 1670

B. ca. 1676

D. ca. 1745

D. ca. 1761

John Graham - Born in County Londonderry, Province of Ulster, North Ireland, 1700. Died in Augusta County, Virginia, 1771. Married Elizabeth Elliott. They had nine children:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| - Lancelot (Lanty) | - Rebecca |
| - Robert | - Florence (Flory) |
| - John | - Elizabeth (Betsy) |
| - James | - Jean. |
| - Anne | |

[Ed. Note: According to Rev. Hanna's records, John and Robert Graham were born in this country. Also, there were sons William (married Jane May) and Archibald (married Margaret Shed).

Robert Graham - Born in County Londonderry, Province of Ulster, North Ireland, 1712. Died in Augusta County, Virginia, 1763. Married Jean Hicklin, daughter of Thomas Hicklin Sr., a pioneer in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, who, on January 6, 1756, bought from General Andrew Lewis, later commander-in-chief of the Virginia troops in Lord Dunmore's War against the Indians, 348 acres of land described as lying "on a branch of Cowpasture River called Newfoundland Creek, patented to Andrew; 11th June 1750."

Thomas Hicklin sold 217 acres of this land to his son John in 1761 and the remaining 131 acres to his son Thomas Jr. In 1770. By his will dated September 7, 1771, Thomas Hicklin Sr. made bequests to sons Hugh, John, Thomas and daughters Rossabbah Johnston, Dinah Botkin, Sarah Black, Jane Laverty. The latter, elsewhere called Jean, was the widow of Robert Graham who, as noted above, died in 1763. She married one Ralph Laverty in 1764. The Hicklin will did not mention a widow and her name does not appear in available records.

Robert Graham and Jean Hicklin Graham had seven children:

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| - Thomas | - Margaret |
| - Christopher | - Rebecca |
| - James | - Jean. |
| - Elizabeth | |

Graham - Daughter, first name unknown, "who married Joseph Walkup." Dates of birth and death also unknown.

Appendix

Second Generation

The daughter was probably Jane Graham, but she did not marry Joseph Walkup. Jane married Thomas Framster, Jr. Robert Graham's daughter Rebecca married a Joseph Walkup. Therefore, it appears that Christopher Graham's granddaughter, not his daughter, married Joseph Walkup.]

Appendix

(First Generation of Hanna Family)

James Hanna and Ann Johnson Hanna

B. 1730	B. 1730
D. 1800	D. 1800

James Hanna and Ann Johnson Hanna came to America from the Province of Ulster, North Ireland, in the Spring of 1756 with three sons - James, William and John, the latter born on shipboard. They landed at Baltimore, made their way across Maryland to Harper's Ferry, there crossed the Potomac River and entered the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

The Hannas finally established a home on the North River of the Shenandoah at the mouth of Beaver Creek in Augusta County northwest of the town of Staunton. By deed dated November 17, 1767, James Hanna purchased from Abraham and Sara Smith, for five pounds, 150 acres, upon which, as stated in the deed, he had been living "under a lease prior" for a time unspecified. The land was described as "corner Hugh Diver's land," which latter, as stated in the original grant to Diver, was located "on the North River of the Shenandoah at the mouth of Beaver Creek."

The land Hanna purchased was part of a large tract Smith had acquired June 21, 1763, described as "on Christian's Creek, Beverley Manor." Christian's Creek is less than one mile from Beaver Creek where both enter the North Shenandoah River. Thus, the Hanna home is definitely located on the river between the two creeks.

In Augusta County two more sons - David and Joseph - were born into the Hanna family. On February 8, 1769, James Hanna sold his land, for fifty pounds, to John Crawford and Robert Brewster and removed with his family westward over the Allegheny Mountains into what was then called "the Greenbrier country. There he purchased land on Spring Creek, thirteen miles north of a settlement which later became Fort Union and today is the town of Lewisburg, seat of Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

James Hanna, his wife and four of their five sons died in Virginia.

One son, John, with his wife and five of their nine children removed to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1817, to join the eldest son, Robert Graham Hanna, who had gone to Ohio with his wife and family in 1815.

Appendix

Third Generation (Second Generation of Hanna Family)

James Hanna and Ann Johnson Hanna

B. 1730

B. 1730

D. 1800

D. 1800

James Hanna - Born in Province of Ulster, North Ireland. Came to America with his parents in spring, 1756. Died in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Dates of birth and death unknown.

William Hanna – Born in Province of Ulster, North Ireland. Came to America with his parents in spring of 1756. Died in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Dates of birth and death unknown.

John Hanna - Born on shipboard enroute to America with his parents and two brothers in spring of 1756. Died April 11, 1845, at the home of his daughter, Martha Hanna Callaghan, wife of William O. H. Callaghan, in Madison Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Buried in Callaghan family graveyard. Remains removed September 12, 1927, to Anson Hanna (grandson) family plot in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio.

Married in 1787 in Augusta County, Virginia, to Jean Graham, daughter of Robert and Jean Hicklin Graham. There were nine children:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| - Robert Graham | - Christopher |
| - Nancy | - Joseph |
| - James | - Elizabeth |
| - John | - Martha. |
| - Jane | |

The parents removed to Jackson County, Ohio in 1817, with five of their younger children, to join their eldest son, Robert, and his family who had gone to Ohio in 1815. Three of the older children - Nancy, James and John - remained in Virginia. Jean Graham Hanna died in Milton Township, Jackson County, March, 1829.

David Hanna - Born in Augusta County, Virginia, date unknown. Died in Greenbrier County, Virginia, date unknown.

Joseph Hanna - Born and died in Augusta County, Virginia, dates unknown. Remained there when his parents removed to Greenbrier County. His son, Joseph, was born in Augusta County but removed to Greenbrier where he died at date unknown. Most of the Hannas at present living in Greenbrier County are said to be descended from Joseph Hanna.

Appendix

Third Generation

Robert Graham and Jean Hicklin Graham

B. 1712

B. <unknown>

D. ca. June 1763

D. before November 1770

Married ca. 1732

Thomas Graham - Born in Augusta County, Virginia. No further information beyond the fact that he was designated as "not yet of age" in his father's will, recorded in 1763.

Christopher Graham - Born in Augusta County, Virginia, 1755. Married Jane Carlile. No further information beyond the fact that he received a bequest in his father's will.

Chalkey notes that on November 20, 1770, a "Christopher Graham, aged 16, orphan of Robt. Graham, chose Thos. Hicklin guardian." (Chalkley) page 161. If Robert died in 1763 as noted, Christopher would not be 16 but 7 in 1770. Different Graham family?

James Graham - Born in Augusta County, Virginia. Died 1767. Married Florence Graham, a cousin, daughter of John Graham. Survived by one son, John. Was not mentioned in his father's will.

Elizabeth Graham - Born in Augusta County, Virginia. No further information beyond the fact that she received a bequest in her father's will.

Margaret Graham - Born in Augusta County, Virginia. Married Robert Armstrong. No further information beyond the fact that she received a bequest in her father's will

Rebecca Graham - Born in Augusta County, Virginia. No further information beyond fact that she received a bequest in her father's will [Ed Note: This is the Rebecca Graham who, according to Rev. Hanna's records, married Joseph Walkup].

Jean Graham - Born in Augusta County, Virginia. Date of birth unknown. Died in Milton Township, Jackson County, Ohio, March 1829. Married 1787 in Virginia, to John Hanna, born in the Spring of 1756 on board ship enroute to America from the Province of Ulster, North Ireland, with his parents, James Hanna and Ann Johnson Hanna, and two brothers, James Hanna and William Hanna.

John Hanna and Jean Graham Hanna had nine children:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| - Robert Graham | - Christopher |
| - Nancy | - Joseph |
| - James | - Elizabeth |
| - John | - Martha. |
| - Jane | |

Appendix

Third Generation

In 1817, John Hanna sold his farm near the present site of Renick, Greenbrier County, West Virginia, and removed to Jackson County, Ohio, accompanied by his wife Jean, sons Christopher and Joseph, daughters Jane, Elizabeth and Martha.

Two of his sons, James and John, and one daughter, Nancy, remained in Virginia. His first-born son, Robert Graham, had preceded him to Ohio in 1815 with his wife and three children. John Hanna died April 11, 1845, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Martha Hanna Callaghan (wife of William O. H. Callaghan), in Madison Township, Jackson County, Ohio.

He was buried in the Callaghan family graveyard, but his remains were reinterred on September 12, 1927, in the Anson Hanna family lot in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio.

Appendix

Third Generation

John Graham and Elizabeth Elliott Graham

B. 1700 B. <unknown>

D. 1771 D. <unknown>

Married

Lancelot (Lanty) Graham - Date of birth unknown. Died 1780. Wife, Elizabeth; daughter, Rebecca.

Robert Graham - Date of birth unknown. Died 1773. Wife, Elizabeth Lockridge; minor daughters, Sarah, Rebecca, Jane. Widow married Samuel Guinn.

John Graham - Dates of birth and death unknown. Married Sara Walkup, sister of Joseph Walkup who was the husband of Christopher Graham's daughter. Three sons:

- John
- James
- Lanty.

James Graham - No recorded information beyond fact that his father's will, in November 1771, made a bequest to "James Graham's son, John", thus seeming to indicate that the father had died.

Anne Graham - No recorded information beyond the fact that she received a bequest in her father's will.

Rebecca Graham - No recorded information beyond the fact that she married a Lockridge and both she and her son John received bequests in her father's will.

Florence (Flory) Graham - Dates of birth and death unknown. Married her cousin, James Graham, son of Robert Graham. James Graham died in 1767, but Florence survived to receive a bequest in her father's will. They had one son, John.

Elizabeth (Betty) Graham - No recorded information beyond the fact that she received a bequest in her father's will.

Jean (Jane) Graham - Born 1742. Date of death unknown. Married Andrew Lockridge (born 1730) who was a Captain of the Company in which John Hanna served as a member of the army of General Charles Lewis⁵⁷ at the Battle of Point Pleasant during Lord Dunmore's War Against the Indians in 1774.

⁵⁷ It is not clear which Lewis is being referred to here, as Charles was a Colonel at the time of the battle, and was killed during the battle making a promotion to General unlikely. Likely the reference is to General Andrew Lewis.

Appendix

Fourth Generation

John Hanna and Jean Graham Hanna

B. Spring, 1756

B. 1757

D. April 11, 1845

D. March 1829

Married 1787

Robert Graham Hanna - Born in Greenbrier County, Virginia (now West Virginia), 1788. Died in Ohio in 1824. Exact place of death and burial unknown. What may be considered the most dependable information came from Rev. Robert Callaghan, son of Martha Hanna Callaghan who was a sister of Robert Hanna. Rev. Robert Callaghan said his mother told him his "Uncle Robert" had driven a herd of cattle to Cincinnati. On his return trip he was stricken with the dreaded "autumnal fever"⁵⁸, then annually prevalent, and died within a few hours. He was said to have been buried "along the road on Deer Creek circuit between Frankfort and Chillicothe in Ross County."

Robert Hanna was married in Greenbrier County, Virginia, to Mary Wilson (date of birth unknown) who died in Jackson County, Ohio, December 31, 1823. Robert G. Hanna and Mary Wilson Hanna removed from Virginia to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1815, bringing with them their three older children. They had a total of seven children:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| - Joseph Wilson | - Talitha |
| - Tirus John | - Anson |
| - Alvira | - Jane |
| - James | |

in order of birth. The first three were born in Virginia, the latter four in Ohio.

Nancy Agnes Hanna - Born and died in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Remained there when her parents, two brothers and three sisters removed to Ohio in 1817, joining her brother Robert and his family. Nancy Hanna married a Mr. Walton and is said to have "reared a large family" of which no information is available.

2Ed: Current online sources indicate that Nancy Agnes Hanna was born in 1780, and died in 1818, both in Greenbrier County, Virginia (today in West Virginia). "Mr. Walton" is James Walton, born in 1740, died in 1810, also in Greenbrier County. Only one child, John Samuel Walton, has been identified to date.

James Hanna - Born and died in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Remained there when his parents, brothers and sisters removed to Ohio in 1817. Dates of birth and death unknown. He married a Miss Graham but both he and his wife died shortly thereafter. There is no record of children.

⁵⁸ "Autumnal fever" is often thought of as being similar to malaria or yellow fever. In fact, it is a form of leptospirosis, transmitted through infected animals. (Floyd)

Appendix

Fourth Generation

John Hanna - Born and died in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Dates of birth and death unknown. He was unmarried. He remained a resident of Virginia throughout his life but made several extended visits to his parents, brothers and sisters in Ohio.

Jane Hanna - Born in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Died in Jackson County, Ohio. Dates of birth and death unknown. Came to Jackson County with her parents, two brothers and two sisters in 1817. Married February 11, 1820, in Milton Township, by Rev. George Burns to Joseph Wilson, younger brother of Mary Wilson, wife of Robert G. Hanna. Joseph Wilson died in Jackson County a few years after his marriage, but his widow survived him many years. They had one daughter, Francine, who on September 29, 1847, married Jacob Joseph Dickason (1821 – 1901) and soon thereafter removed to Kansas taking Mrs. Wilson with them.

2Ed. Note: Francine Wilson Dickason was born in 1820, and died in August 1893. She is buried with her husband and two children in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Neosho Rapids, Kansas.

Christopher Hanna - Born in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Died in Jay County, Indiana. Dates of birth and death unknown. Came to Ohio with his parents, one brother and three sisters in 1817. Married October 2, 1818, by Nathan W. Andrews, Justice of the Peace, in Milton Township, Jackson County, to Sarah Poore. They reared a large family and removed *en masse* to Jay County, Indiana, during the 1840-50 decade.

Joseph Hanna - Born September 30, 1798, in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Died December 31, 1880, in Vega, Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Came to Ohio with parents, one brother and three sisters in 1817. Buried beneath a 12 foot granite shaft in the exact center of the cemetery near Vega which he donated to the village when he originally platted it. He was unmarried. He was County Surveyor, 1846-1859, and was popularly known, perhaps on account of his striking personal appearance, as "Colonel of the County" He taught school for several years in the Vega-Winchester neighborhood.

Elizabeth Hanna - Born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, October 27, 1800. Died in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio, December 12, 1869. Came to Ohio with her parents, two brothers and two sisters, in 1817. Married May 26, 1825, by John Stephenson, J.P., to George Washington Scurlock, who was born in North Carolina, July 19, 1800, and came to Ohio with his mother in 1806. They had eleven children:

- Joseph - b. January 29, 1827, d. August 12, 1865, buried in Scioto Cemetery in Stockdale, Pike County, Ohio. Married Angelina Westfall on April 27, 1854.
- Armpstead - b. November 3, 1827, d. March 24, 1897, buried in Winchester Cemetery in Jackson County, Ohio. Married in 1862 to Clarissa Hull.

Appendix

Fourth Generation

- Williamson - b. November 22, 1830, d. 1908, buried in Winchester Cemetery in Jackson County, Ohio. Married in 1858 to Martha J. Poor.
- Frances "Frankie" - b. February 3, 1833, d. June 26, 1868, buried in Winchester Cemetery in Jackson County, Ohio. Married in 1849 to John Buckley.
- Hiram - b. September 15, 1835, d. November 6, 1882, buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Jackson County, Ohio. Married in 1857 to Nancy Callahan.
- Jonathan - b. 1837, d. December 22, 1878, buried in Mount Zion Cemetery in Jackson County, Ohio. Married in 1864 to Elizabeth Hildenbrand.
- Elijah - b. February 8, 1840, d. August 12, 1841, buried in Union Cemetery in Ridgeland, Jackson County, Ohio.
- Elisha - b. February 8, 1840, d. May 13, 1915, buried in Union Cemetery in Ridgeland, Ohio.
- Harrison – no information available
- Myrtie Sophia - b. May 20, 1844, d. March 12, 1889, buried in Neal Cemetery in Gallia County, Ohio. Married in 1879 to James Watson Neal.
- George Washington - b. 1848, d. December 8, 1922, buried in Union Cemetery in Ridgeland, Jackson County, Ohio.

Many of their descendants still live in Jackson County.

Martha Hanna - Born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, July 16, 1803. Came to Ohio with parents, two brothers and two sisters in 1817. Died in Madison Township, Jackson County, Ohio, June 28, 1882. Buried in Callaghan family graveyard near her home, where body of her father, John Hanna, lay from his interment in 1845 until its removal, September 12, 1927, to the Anson Hanna family plot in Fairmount Cemetery in Jackson.

Married November 26, 1826, to William O. H. Callaghan, who was born in Bath County, Virginia, November 16, 1797, came to Jackson County in 1811, and died at his farm home in Madison Township, March 15, 1879. They had nine children:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| - John | - Malvina |
| - Robert | - William |
| - Jane | - Angelina |
| - Benjamin | - Joseph |
| - Martha | - Charles. |

See [Fifth Generation Callaghan](#) pages below for details.

Appendix

Fifth Generation

Robert Graham Hanna and Mary Susan Wilson Hanna

B. 1788

B. 1792

D. October 1824

D. December 31, 1823

Married 1809

Joseph Wilson Hanna – Born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, October 19, 1810. Came to Ohio with his parents in 1815. Died in New Lancaster, Missouri⁵⁹.

Married in Jackson County, September 30, 1834, to Martha Crookham who was born November 19, 1809, and died in Appleton City, Missouri July 17, 1905, after thirty years of blindness. She was a daughter of George L. Crookham who, at the time of his death, February 28, 1857, was reputed to be "the most learned man in Jackson County."

Joseph Wilson Hanna and his wife had twelve children:

- Emily Hanna - married Andrew Joyce, September 30, 1855. No further details.
- Orlando Montgomery – b. September 5, 1835, October 2, 1899. Married Sarepta M. Hutton, 1859. Both are buried in the Highland Cemetery, New Sharon, Mahaska County, Iowa.
- James Nelson Hanna - b. July 27, 1838, d. August 30, 1906. Married Eliza O. McNeal, November 18, 1859. No additional information on Eliza McNeal Hanna has been found other than the information above from (R. J. Hanna) page 177.

James apparently married Mary Elizabeth Spain, b. February 1844 in Tennessee, d. May 1933. Both James and Mary are buried in the Highland Cemetery, Wichita, Kansas.

James' obituary notes: "He was born in Jackson county, July 27, 1838; enlisted in the 129 Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861 and was mustered out in 1864 with the rank of captain of Co. B 173 O.V.I.

- Mary Hanna married William J. Montgomery, August 17, 1863
- Robert Hanna married Eliza Jane Corkins in Ross County, November 12, 1855. Rev. Hanna notes he died in the Battle of Chickamauga (R. J. Hanna) page 177.
- Samuel – no information found
- John (died in infancy)

⁵⁹ Rev. Hanna places "New Lancaster" in the lower Scioto River area of Ohio (R. J. Hanna) page 376. Today, there is a reference to "Lancaster" in Fairfield County, Ohio, but no such city in Missouri.

Appendix

Fifth Generation

- George Brown – B. unknown, d. 1918. Married Emma Burris, b. April 30, 1858, d. September 27, 1894. Both are buried in the Paola Cemetery, Paola, Kansas. George's obituary in the Miami Republican of Paola, Kansas, notes: "He was a soldier and in June 1863, with his brothers James and H. C. Hanna enlisted in the 129th Ohio Volunteer infantry." (Obituary - George Brown Hanna) page 1.
- Horatio C. – b. 1845 – d. 1921, Married Elizabeth (last name unknown), buried with his wife in Paola Cemetery, Paola, Kansas
- Amaryllis – According to Rev. Hanna and her headstone, this daughter's name is actually Sarah Amelia, b. December 22, 1846, d. April 6, 1918. Married Vernon Rowe (b. 1844, d. ???). Both are buried in the Appleton City Cemetery, Appleton City, St. Clair County, Missouri.

Vernon served in the 53rd Ohio Infantry. No further information is known at this time.

- Lucretia – originally listed in *Our Family*, but no further information available
- William – originally listed in *Our Family* but no further information available.

The Joseph Wilson Hanna family removed to Missouri in 1868 and some of its members later removed farther west to Kansas (Horatio lived in Paoli, and made several visits to his Jackson relatives in the 'nineties (Update: 1890s)

Anson Hanna - Born in Jackson County, Ohio, November 16, 1811. Died in town of Jackson, October 18, 1878. Buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Lot 154, Old Section.

Married March 4, 1841, by Aaron Walterhouse, J.P., to Jane Burnsides, who was born October 18, 1819, on a farm at or near the present site of Bierlytown in Jackson Township, Jackson County, daughter of John Burnsides (1782) (born March 15, 1782, died September 1, 1866) and Susannah Gilliland Burnsides (born May 24, 1783; died October 20, 1825).

Jane Burnsides Hanna died October 5, 1906, in the family home on West Street, Jackson, Ohio, and was buried beside her husband in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson. There were seven children:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| - Maria Susan | - Ida May |
| - Frances Harriet | - Jessie Fremont |
| - John James | - Charles Arthur. |
| - Julia Adeline | |

Details of the Anson and Jane Burnsides Hanna family are provided below in the [Sixth Generation](#).

Appendix

Fifth Generation

Tirus John Hanna - Born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, June 25, 1812. Died in Jackson, Ohio, December 8, 1862. Came to Ohio with his parents in 1815. Buried in his own family graveyard on his farm near Cove, Scioto Township, Jackson County. Married October 7, 1834, by Joseph Westfall, J. P., to Ann Burris, who was born September 1, 1818. She was a cousin of Harriet Burris, who, on March 14, 1844, married James Hanna, youngest brother of Tirus J. Hanna.

Tirus and Ann Burris Hanna lived on their farm for about twenty-five years and removed to the town of Jackson in 1859. After the death of her husband three years later, the widow returned to the farm where she died April 7, 1895, and was buried beside her husband. They had nine children:

- Cynthia
- Mary
- Andrew
- Lydia
- Alvira
- Robert G.
- George B. and Nathan W. (twins)
- Josephine.

Details of the Tirus and Ann Burris Hanna family are provided below in the [Sixth Generation](#).

Alvira Hanna – Born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, January 13, 1814. Died in Jackson County, Ohio, date unknown. Married May 25, 1846, by R.S. Kerr, J.P., to William Swanson. They lived first in the town of Jackson and later removed to a farm in Scioto Township, Jackson County, where both died. They had four children:

- Talitha Jane died at an early age; no other information available
- Dennis died at an early age; no other information available
- Mary, married Thomas Garlinger; no other information available
- Phoebe, married William Swan; no other information available

Talitha Hanna - Born January 1, 1816, in Jackson County, Ohio, (first member of the Hanna family to be born in Ohio). Died August 20, 1899, in the town of Jackson,. Married (first) February 14, 1861, by Rev. Thomas Fowler, to Jeptha Cherrington, who died August 4, 1868, without issue.

Married (second) May 1, 1871, to Charles Stockman, who died March 9, 1891, also without issue, at Richmondale, Ohio. After the death of her second husband, the widow removed to Jackson where she resided until her death eight years later. She was buried in the Anson Hanna plot in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio,.

Appendix

Fifth Generation

Jane Hanna - Born in Jackson County, Ohio, on November 18, 1818; died October 5, 1906, in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Jane was married twice.

Jane's first husband's name and information are unknown. Their son, Allen Hanna, carried on the mother's family name instead of that of his father. Allen was born in Jackson County in 1843 and died in Dayton, Ohio, in 1918.

Jane was married for the second time, August 30, 1842, at Madison Furnace, Jackson County, by Rev. Abraham Edwards to Evan D. Davis. Both husband and wife died on their farm in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, two and one-half miles southeast of the farm of her brother, James Hanna. There were five children:

- Cyrus N. - b. July 8, 1844, d. March 7, 1922. Married Rebecca S. McNeal (b. August 28, 1853, d. February 13, 1883) on February 2, 1873. Both are buried in the Vega Cemetery, Jackson County, Ohio.
- Robert - b. May 1847, d. October 30, 1902. Married Mary E. Moler (b. November 17, 1854, d. October 14, 1917). Both are buried in Ridgewood Cemetery, Wellston, Jackson County, Ohio.
- Martha Sarah - b. March 3, 1849, d. August 25, 1876. Unmarried. Buried in the Vega Cemetery, Jackson County, Ohio.
- Mary Jane - Per Rev. Hanna, Mary "married William Davis of Jackson, Ohio, they had seven children." (R. J. Hanna) page 381
- Talitha - b. 1854, d. unknown; no further information currently available.



Figure 17 — Jane Hanna (from Ancestry.com, date unknown)

James Hanna - Born in Jackson County, Ohio, December 5, 1821. Died October 2, 1870, on his farm one-half mile southwest of the village of Winchester, Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Married March 14, 1844, by George W. Hale, J.P., to Harriet Burris who was born July 4, 1824, and died May 25, 1898, in her Bloomfield Township family home. Husband and wife are buried in the Ward (aka McClure-Hanna) cemetery in Bloomfield Township. There were ten children:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Ethan Anson Hanna | - James Madison Hanna |
| - Emily Jane Hanna | - Tirus Washington Hanna |
| - Phoebe Venicia Hanna | - Edgar McClellan Hanna |
| - William Robert Hanna | - Elza Clinton Hanna |
| - Mary Margaret Hanna | |
| - Cornelia Hortense Hanna | |

Appendix

Fifth Generation

Appendix

Fifth Generation

William Oliver Hutchison Callaghan⁶⁰ and Martha Hanna Callaghan

B. November 16, 1797

B. July 16, 1803

D. March 15, 1879

D. June 28, 1882

Married November 26, 1826

2Ed: William was born in Bath County, Virginia, and died in Madison Township, Jackson County, Ohio. He was the son of John Davis Callaghan (b. 1759 in Cork, County Cork, Ireland, d. September 4, 1839, in Jackson County, Ohio), and Margaret Hutchison (b. 1766 in Nicholas County, Kentucky, d. June 16, 1836, in Jackson County, Ohio). Both John and Margaret are buried in Madison Cemetery, Madison Township, Jackson County, Ohio.

2Ed: On November 26, 1826, William married November 26, 1826, Martha Hanna. Martha's family is covered in the [*previous John Hanna section*](#).

2Ed: Current research has determined that many of the Callaghans are buried in Madison Cemetery, Madison Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Those listed below that were not buried in Madison Cemetery are noted with their respective cemeteries.

2ED: The Callaghan family is often listed in sources as "Callahan", e.g. the 1860 census record.

John Callaghan - Born October 22, 1827. Died 1869. Married September 29, 1853, to Cynthia Ann Hale. After her husband's death, the widow and several children removed to the West.

2Ed: no burial information for John or for Cynthia has been found as of the date of this publication.

Robert Callaghan - Born November 26, 1829. Died May 1920. Married September 27, 1860, to Mary E. Ridenour (1838-1910). Robert Callaghan was licensed as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1858 and retired in 1899 He died at his home in Jackson, Ohio, in 1920. They had three children:

- Robert Hanna Henry Callaghan (1863-1925)
- Orin Gould Callaghan, who died at age 22
- Martha E. Callaghan, who died at age three.

2Ed: Robert and his wife are buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio, as is their son, Robert Hanna Henry Callaghan. Orin is buried in Hillgrove Cemetery, Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio.

⁶⁰ Research has indicated that a number of the Callaghan descendants have changed the spelling of their last name to "Callahan".

Appendix

Fifth Generation

Margaret Callaghan - no information was provided by Robert Jones in the original manuscript; her presence is noted by James A.M. Hanna in *Hannas of Castle Sorbie* with no details or dates provided. (R. J. Hanna) page 403.

2Ed: Margaret was born on February 24, 1834, and died July 29, 1839, at the age of 5.

Jane Callaghan - Born June 5, 1834 (see 2ED note below)). Died October 18, 1906. Married April 7, 1853, to James Arthur McClure (1834 - ???). They had nine children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| - William Arthur McClure — 1854-1933 | - Josephine Belle McClure — 1866-1886 |
| - Oscar A McClure. — 1856-1895 | - Robert J. McClure — 1869-1875 |
| - Joseph Hanna McClure — 1857-1934 | - Carrie A McClure. — 1871-1958 |
| - Martha Jane "Mattie" — 1861-1887 | - Maude McClure — unknown ⁶¹ . |
| - Albert Thomas McClure — 1865-1906 | |

2Ed: Jackson County birth records⁶² also show a McClure son born on September 24, 1868, without an entry for the first name. No further information

2Ed: According to her headstone on Findagrave, Jane was born on January 5, 1833, and died on April 19, 1886. James McClure was born on May 16, 1829, in Ohio, and died on December 9, 1890, in Jackson County, Ohio. Both are buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Liberty Township, Jackson County, Ohio.

2Ed: Burials for their children are as follows:

- William — Sterling Cemetery, Sterling, Rice County, Kansas
- Oscar. — unknown, died in Jackson County, Ohio
- Joseph — unknown, died in Jackson County, Missouri
- Martha — Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Liberty Township, Jackson County, Ohio under her married name Geiger
- Albert — Sterling Cemetery, Sterling, Rice County, Kansas
- Josephine — Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Liberty Township, Jackson County, Ohio
- Robert — unknown, died in Jackson County, Ohio
- Carrie. — Floral Hills Cemetery, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri.

⁶¹ The 1880 US Census shows a 6-year-old daughter by the name of "Maggie M.", which would put her birth year about 1874. Robert Hanna's "Maude" is possibly (but not proven) to be "Margaret Maude McClure based on the 1880 census entry.

⁶² "Ohio, County Births, 1841-2003," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9RYW-GLH?cc=1932106&wc=Q633-937%3A227586501%2C227599601> : 22 December 2016), Jackson > Birth registers 1867-1879 vol A > image 57 of 217; county courthouses, Ohio.

Appendix

Fifth Generation

Benjamin Callaghan - Born March 22, 1836. Died February 16, 1906. Married September 9, 1858, to Sarah Elizabeth Sharp (1836 – 1916/1918). They had seven children:

- Augustus Caesar (1859-1941)
- William V. (1861-1895)
- Benjamin Franklin (1864-1956)
- Emma J. (1867-1898)
- Mary Clarinda (1869-1898)
- Anna Elvira (1873-1906)
- Laura M. (3/23/1880-1962).

2Ed: Middle names/initials and dates added in 2024 to the above.

Martha Malvina Callaghan - Born February 20, 1838. Died March 7, 1919. Married October 4, 1860, to Hon. John Caldwell Stevenson⁶³, Attorney-at-Law, who was born February 18, 1838, and died October 11, 1902. Both are buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery⁶⁴, Jackson County, Ohio There were six children⁶⁵:

- Martha Elizabeth – 1862 -1938
- Henry Bingley - 1864-1940
- Thomas Grove – 1868-1943
- Carper Spencer - 1871-1932
- Arthur Guy May 27, 1876 - 1942
- John, who died in infancy.

Thomas became an attorney in Jackson, Ohio but died early in his career. Carper and Guy became prominent lumbermen in Jackson County. Guy died in Wellston, Ohio, February 14, 1942, at age 64.

William O. Callaghan - Born November 1840. Died 1904. Married (first) June 12, 1862, Minerva J. McLaughlin⁶⁶ (January 30, 1846 – June 19, 1866), and after her death married (second) Sarah Frazure (also Frasure) Gilliland (August 16, 1841 – February 12, 1918) on August 21, 1866.

By his first marriage there was one daughter who married and removed to Illinois.

The daughter's name was Mary B. Callaghan, born 1863, died 1898; never married, buried in Huntington Township, Gallia County, Jackson County, Ohio.

By his second wife there were four children:

- Samuel O. H. Callaghan, born 1870, died September 8, 1944. He married Margaret Catherine (Madge) Bertsch, of Jackson Ohio,, born December 15, 1872; died September 26, 1957. There were two children: Edward, Margaret. Margaret married

⁶³ Robert H. Jones' original manuscript spelled the last name as "Stephenson", but records and headstones show the name is spelled "Stevenson". Thus, the spelling has been changed from the original book.

⁶⁴ Pleasant Grove Cemetery is located a few miles west of downtown Jackson, Ohio

⁶⁵ James A.M. Hanna in Hannas of Castle Sorbie lists 8 children, including Mary Belle and David S. without any dates or information. (R. J. Hanna) pg. 409

⁶⁶ James A.M. Hanna spells her name "MacLaughlin" and states she is descended from the Scots MacLaughlin clan..

Appendix

Otto Brachman, of Jackson.

2Ed: Edward Callaghan may in fact be "Samuel E. Callaghan" (b. 1903, d. 1970), who is listed in current resources as Samuel O. H. Callaghan's son.

2Ed: Martha (????-1987) and Otto (????-1998) "Brachman", and their son Samuel (????-2010), are buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson Ohio, under the last name "Brackman".

- Martha (Mattie) Hanna Callaghan married Robert Rice of Jackson.
- George Clifford Callaghan (1875-1946) married Jennie Julia Morrow, a descendant of Jeremiah Morrow, an early Ohio Governor.
- William G.

Angelina Callaghan - Born about 1844. Died unknown. Married Harrison Scurlock, not of the family of George Scurlock, husband of Elizabeth Hanna. There was no issue.

2Ed: Angelina's headstone indicates she was born in 1843 and died in 1906. She is buried in Vega Cemetery, Jackson County, Ohio, under her maiden name spelled "Callahan". There is some evidence in current sources of a husband by the name of William Harrison Scurlock (b. 1830, d. 1906). Records indicate they were married on July 11, 1895, when Angelina would have been 52 years old, and Harrison would have been 65 years old. Also, Harrison is noted as having been married previously to Hannah E. Calhoon (b. 1834, d.1886), and had 10 children by this first marriage. Harrison and Hannah Scurlock are also buried in Vega Cemetery, Jackson County, Ohio.

Joseph Douglas Callaghan - Born about 1846. Died unknown. Married Fannie E. Lackey. There were three children: Icey, Bessie, Merle.

2Ed: Joseph's headstone indicates he was born in June 1846, and died on June 11, 1930, in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio. He is buried in Dayton National Cemetery, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, in plot 4, 1, 9. Joseph was a corporal in Company D of the 179th Ohio Infantry from 1863 to 1865.

2Ed: His wife, Fannie (1849-1926), is buried in Dayton Memorial Park Cemetery, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio.

2Ed: Current sources list six possible children:

- Clarence McKendree Callaghan (1871-1871)
- Icie F. B. Phrenney Callaghan (1872-after 1933) – twin with Isaac
- Isaac T. B. Callaghan (1872-????) – twin with Icie
- Bamsel L. Callaghan (1874-1875)
- Bessie T. Callaghan (1880-1944)
- Francis Merle Callaghan (1883-1958)

Appendix

Charles Bingley Callaghan - Born on July 21, 1849. Died February 12, 1914, in Jackson County, Ohio. Married Mary Ann Hayes (b. 1854, d. 1928). There were five children: Robert, Lester, Loren, Alice, and an unnamed infant noted on the parents' headstone.

2Ed: there is some confusion on Charles' actual burial site on Findagrave. One lists him as buried in Vega Cemetery, Jackson County, Ohio under the name "Charles B. Callahan, born and died on February 12, 1914, in Jackson County, Ohio (dates and location from his death certificate under the name "Charles B. Callahan"), with two of his children (William and Lester) linked to him there.

The other is a burial in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio, indicating he was born in 1848 and died in 1914, and this entry is linked to his wife and one son: Lester again.

For our purposes, we will go with the Fairmount burial for three reasons:

1. The surname in Vega is spelled "Callahan"
2. The Fairmount entry on Findagrave shows the actual headstone that includes both Charles and May Hanna Callaghan; the Vega entry does not show a headstone for "Callahan"
3. Charles' death certificate states that he is to be interred in Fairmount.

2Ed: Current sources list six possible children:

- Alleyne B. Callaghan (b. March 6, 1881, Madison Township, Jackson, Ohio, d. unknown) married in Columbiana County, Ohio, on December 1, 1913, to Thomas Mazey (1870-1939) under the name "Alleyne Callahan", and they were living in Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio in 1916.
- William Hayes Callaghan (1884-1927)
- Robert Teel Callaghan (1887-1957)
- Loren Ellsworth Callaghan (1891-1964)
- Lester Maurice Callaghan (1893-1946)
- Unknown infant child, indicated on Charles' and Mary's headstone without dates

Appendix

Sixth Generation (Children of . . .

Tyrus John Hanna and Ann Burris Hanna

B. June 25, 1812

B. September 1, 1818

D. December 8, 1862

D. April 7, 1895

Married October 7, 1834

2Ed: All of the children were born in Scioto Township, Jackson County, Ohio.

Cynthia Hanna - Born October 8, 1835. Date of death unknown. Married August 30, 1855, to Vincent Crabtree. Further details unknown.

2Ed: Cynthia married twice, first to Vincent Crabtree (b.1835, d. 1863), then after Vincent's death, on April 13, 1865, to Jacob Nichols (b. 1803, d. 1885). Cynthia died on April 27, 1920, in Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California, and is buried in the Sunnyside Cemetery, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California, as Cynthia Nichols.

Mary Hanna Born January 18, 1838. Died January 12, 1855. Buried in the Hanna family graveyard, Jackson County, Ohio.

Andrew Hanna - Born June 23, 1840. Married June 27, 1861, to Mary Jane Keller. Removed to Kansas 1864. Died in Kansas May 13, 1888. Burials unknown.

2Ed: Andrew moved to, and was buried in Missouri, not Kansas. He died in Greene County, Missouri, and is buried with his wife in the Maple Park Cemetery, Springfield, Greene County, Missouri, along with three of their four children.

Lydia Hanna - Born November 18, 1842. Date of death unknown. Married February 23, 1865, by Rev. Jacob Delay to James Monroe Kelly. Burials unknown.

2Ed: After their wedding, Lydia and James (b. 1840, d. 1913) moved to Missouri, where Lydia died on September 9, 1871, and was buried in Radford Cemetery, Bates County, Missouri. No known children, and no further record on James Kelly.

Alvira Hanna - Born July 7, 1845. Died May 15, 1921. Married January 17, 1867, to Joseph Swan, born 1838, died April 9, 1891.

2Ed: Joseph is buried in Hanna Cemetery, Scioto Township, Jackson County, Ohio. No information on Alvira's burial location. The Swans had eight known children.

- George Elmer Swan (October 12, 1870, Cove, Jackson County, Ohio, d. October 26, 1957, Jackson County, Ohio)
- Lydia Kelly Swan (April 27, 1873, Scioto, Jackson County, Ohio—March 16, 1891)

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- William James Swan (February 11, 1876, Cove, Jackson, Ohio–December 2, 1941, Uniontown, Fayette, Pennsylvania)
- Cynthia Ann Swan (December 13, 1878, Scioto, Jackson, Ohio–March 15, 1891, Jackson County, Ohio)
- Newton Robert Swan (August 17, 1881, Scioto, Jackson, Ohio–July 15, 1971, Champaign County, Ohio)
- Julie Adeline Swan (April 14, 1884, Ohio–1914)
- Andrew Joseph Swan (July 9, 1888, Cove, Jackson County, Ohio–December 9, 1947, Springfield, Clark County, Ohio)
- Viola May Swan (February 12, 1891, Scioto, Jackson, Ohio–March 23, 1988)

Robert G. Hanna - Born June 6, 1848. Died January 18, 1860.

George Burris Hanna (twin brother of Nathan W.) Born September 28, 1851. Died December 31, 1859.

Nathan W. Hanna (twin brother of George B.) Born September 28, 1851. Died January 16, 1860.

Josephine Hanna - Born June 16, 1855. Died January 24, 1929. Married June 22, 1871, to Richard Edwin House (June 15, 1853 – November 7, 1929). They had eleven children:

- Tyrus Edwin – born 1874, died 1962. Married Mary Emma Duhl (1880-1961). They had at least two children:
 - Blanche M. House (1904-1993)
 - Mary Josephine House (February 14, 1907 - January 15, 1985). Married Ora Delbert Rhea (January 8, 1903 – December 19, 1963)
- Anna Leola – born 1876, died 1921. Married in 1891 to Oscar Alonco Tope (b. 1868, d. 1936).
- Jennie Estella – 1878-1885
- Emma Josephine – Born in 1880/1, died April 26, 1961. Married first in 1899 to Edward Overly (b. 1861, d. 1915); married second to Charles Newon Bryant (b. 1878, d. 1940). Emma and Charles Bryant are buried in the Highland Park Cemetery, Borger, Hutchinson County, Texas.
- Francis Asbury – 1883-1883
- Lillian Lucinda – 1884-1886
- Wyatt Alan – born 1887, died 1972. Married Zereda Keturah Edwards (born December 18, 1901, in Indiana, died July 18, 1992, in Butte County, California). Both are buried in Glen Oaks Memorial Park, Chico, California.
- Chester Arthur – Born June 22, 1889, died April 29, 1958. Married on February 19, 1916, to Sarah Deloris Hay (b. 1897, d. 1920).
- Roscoe Everett – Born April 12, 1892, died December 5, 1934. Buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Battle Creek, Calhoun County, Michigan.
- Denver Franklin – 1895-1896.
- The eleventh child is unknown.

Appendix

Unless otherwise indicated, all of the Hanna children and spouses listed above are buried in the Hanna family graveyard near Cove, Jackson County, Ohio.

[Note: in 1942, Tirus Edwin House, son of Richard and Josephine Hanna House, was living with his wife and family in the original Tirus Hanna homestead near Cove. The only other descendant of Tirus Hanna then living in the neighborhood was George Swan, eldest son of Joseph and Alvira Hanna Swan. Neither Tirus House nor George Swan could supply dependable family data.]

Appendix

James Hanna and Harriet Burris Hanna

B. December 5, 1821 B. July 4, 1824
D. October 2, 1870 D. May 25, 1898
Married March 14, 1844

James Hanna born in Jackson County, Ohio, on December 5, 1821, and died October 2, 1870, on his farm one-half mile southwest of the village of Winchester, Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio. He was married on March 14, 1844, by George W. Hale, J.P., to Harriet Burris who was born July 4, 1824, and died May 25, 1898, in her Bloomfield Township family home. Husband and wife are buried in the Ward (aka McClure-Hanna) cemetery⁶⁷ in Bloomfield Township. There were ten children:

Ethan Anson Hanna - Born in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio, January 31, 1845.

Died in Pasadena, California, 1930. Married (first) November 26, 1872, near Raymond, Illinois, by Rev. T E Spillman, to Florence A. Barrie, who, was born March 8, 1853, in Montgomery County, Illinois, and died January 12, 1873, in Raymond, Illinois. She is buried in Cass Cemetery, Raymond, Illinois.

Married (second) December 5, 1875, at St. Louis, Missouri, to Mrs. Matilda A. Davis (nee Bayles), who was born May 24, 1842, near Bunker Hill, Illinois, and died at Pasadena, California, several years before the death of her husband There were no children of either marriage.

Emily Jane Hanna - Born October 27, 1846, in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Died March 30, 1924, in Jackson County.

Married February 17, 1867, to William A. McClure (b. September 30, 1842 – d. March 14, 1920). Both are buried in Franklin Valley Cemetery, Bloomfield Township, Jackson County.

They had three children:

- James Arthur
- Flora Harriet
- Ethel Jane

Additional family information is provided in the [Seventh Generation](#) section of the Appendix.

Phoebe Venicia Hanna - Born October 14, 1848, in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Died August 30, 1938, in her home, 51 West Blake Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Buried in

⁶⁷ This cemetery is quite small (ca. 1000 sq. ft.) and is very difficult to find. The cemetery is in Bloomfield Township off Zoar Church Road, which turns into Evans Road, in Section 31 of the Township. There is a small road (McClure-Hanna Cemetery Road) that leads to the east from Zoar Church Road and ends on the top of a hill which is where the cemetery is located. There is also a house ca. 300 yards to the north of the cemetery which uses part of the road as a driveway.

Appendix

Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, in the same section as that occupied by Arthur H. Jones and members of his family.

Married March 25, 1869, by Rev. L. A. Atkinson, to George W. Johnson, who was born January 20, 1838, died May 29, 1886, and was buried at Clay Cemetery, Franklin Township, Jackson County, where the family resided. They had four children:

- Nora
- Ada
- Cornelia
- Myrtle.

Additional family information is provided in the [Seventh Generation](#) section of the Appendix.

William Robert Hanna - Born in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio, March 23, 1851. Died in 1884, near Seattle, Washington. He was unmarried.

He was a graduate of Starling Medical College in Columbus, Ohio, and practiced medicine in Jackson County for one year. Then he went to Iowa, where he followed his profession for six years. On account of ill health, he retired from practice and went to the state of Washington where he purchased a government homestead tract and lived in the open in a futile effort to regain his health.

Mary Margaret Hanna - Born November 22, 1852, in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Died June 16, 1876. Buried in McClure Cemetery, Bloomfield Township, Jackson County. She was unmarried.

Cornelia Hortense Hanna - Born November 15, 1854, in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Died March 25, 1908, in Wellston, Ohio, where she was buried. Married J. Baxter McNutt, a widower with children, but there was no issue of the second marriage.

James Madison Hanna⁶⁸ - Born March 23, 1856, in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Died August 16, 1922, in a hospital in St. Louis, Missouri.



⁶⁸ Photographs of James and Martha are from Findagrave.com, courtesy of David Shipton

Appendix

Married May 20, 1886, at Delavan, Illinois, to Martha Rebecca Reid who died October 23, 1948, in Pekin, Illinois. Both James and Martha are buried in Orendorff Cemetery, Hopedale, Illinois.

They had at least three children:

- Tessie Reid Hanna - b. March 1, 1882; d. December 18, 1962. Married Oct. 6, 1908, in Delavan, Illinois to William Henry Shipton (b. August 7, 1885, in Boynton, Illinois; d. September 29, 1955, at Boynton, Illinois). They are buried in Orendorff Cemetery, Hopedale, Illinois.



*Figure 18 —
1886, James and
Martha Reid
Hanna*

They had at least two children: Robert Edward (b. September 21, 1910, Boynton, Tazewell County, Illinois; d. March 29, 1992, Morton, Tazewell County, Illinois) and David Henry (b. March 6, 1925, Delavan, Tazewell County, Illinois; d. June 7, 2011, Hopedale, Tazewell County, Illinois). Both sons are buried in Orendorff Cemetery, Hopedale, Tazewell County, Illinois, with their spouses.

- Ferne Edna - b. January 14, 1887; d. March 30, 1950. Married Charles Oscar Myers (b. July 31, 1875, d. February 2, 1939) at Delavan, Illinois, February 20, 1912, and moved with him to Pekin, Illinois. They are buried in Lakeside Cemetery in Pekin, Illinois.

They had one daughter, Dorothy Lee Myers, born November 20, 1913, died December 26, 1973. She married Arthur Nelson Foged (b. February 22, 1889 – d. July 4, 1958) in 1939. Mr. and Mrs. Foged resided at 141 1/2 East Fulton Street, Columbus, Ohio. Arthur had a son from a previous marriage, but there were no children from this marriage.

2Ed: The preceding paragraph is original to Robert Jones' text. Subsequent research has identified that Dorothy and Arthur Foged are buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. Also, there are three Myers children in addition to Dorothy, as follows.

- o Warren H. Myers - 1915–1974
 - o James Woodrow Myers - 1917–1979
 - o Marian R. Myers - 1930–2006
- Hazel Lee, born January 20, 1889, in Delavan, Illinois; died February 26, 1980, in Hopedale, Illinois; and is buried in Orendorff Cemetery, Hopedale, Tazewell County, Illinois. She was unmarried.

Tirus Washington Hanna - Born December 29, 1860, in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Died March 6, 1861, Buried in McClure Cemetery, Bloomfield Township, Jackson County.

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Edgar McClellan Hanna - Born October 23, 1864, in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio.
Died June 13, 1955, in his home, 649 East Livingston Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Buried
June 16, 1955, in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus.

Married (first) April 18, 1899, near Keystone Furnace, Bloomfield Township,
Jackson County, to Jane Hale who died May 20, 1918, in Columbus, Ohio, and was
buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus. Ohio.

Married (second) August 2, 1927, in Columbus, to Hattie Sheppard, of Davis, West
Virginia, who survived him. There were no children of either marriage.

***Edgar McClellan Hanna was the last descendant of John Hanna in Ohio to bear
the family name!***

Elza Clinton Hanna - Born in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, Ohio, December 26, 1866.
Died February 20, 1953, in Holzer Hospital, Gallipolis, Ohio. Buried on February 24, 1953,
in Winchester Cemetery, near his birthplace. He spent his entire life as a teacher and
farmer in the immediate neighborhood of the James Hanna homestead

***His death marked the passing of his Hanna surname in Jackson County - after 138
years!***

Appendix

Anson Hanna and Jane Burnsides Hanna

B. November 16, 1817

B. October 18, 1819

D. October 18, 1878

D. October 5, 1906

Married March 4, 1841



*Figure 19 — Anson Hanna,
date unknown*

Maria Susan Hanna - Born Sunday, April 3, 1842, on Main Street, shortly east of Broadway, Jackson, Ohio. Died Monday, May 31, 1915, in her home, southeast corner Broadway and Broad Street, Jackson,. Buried Thursday, June 3, 1915, beside her husband in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson,.

Married April 28, 1868, in the home of her parents on West Street, Jackson, to Robert H. Jones, of Oak Hill, Jackson County, who was born May 26, 1841, on a farm near Bala, Merionethshire, North Wales, son of Evan Reese Jones and Catherine Hughes Jones, and came to America with his parents in 1844. The newly married couple established their home at what later became No. 128 West Cross Street, Oak Hill.

When they removed to Jackson in April 1883, they sold their Oak Hill home to David Parry, a local merchant. [Ed. Note: in 1985 it was still occupied and in good condition.] Robert H. Jones died at his home in Jackson on Friday, April 26, 1912, and was buried in Fairmount Cemetery (Section O, Lot 26) on Monday, April 29, 1912.

Robert H. and Maria Hanna Jones had eight children : Adah, Jane, Katherine, Florence, Robert H. Jr., Arthur, Hanna, Charles Herbert, Anne. Daughters Florence and Anne were still-born.

Appendix

Additional family information is provided in the [Seventh Generation](#) section of the Appendix.

Frances Harriet Hanna - Born on East Main Street, Jackson, Ohio, June 15, 1845. Died in the family home, (now) 69 West Street, Jackson, April 11, 1892. Buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson She was unmarried.

Said the Jackson Herald, April 12, 1892, in part: "Frank Hanna is dead! Many hearts will be saddened for Miss Hanna was one of the sweetest tempered women who ever lived. For many years she was a teacher in our public schools, and she was universally honored and beloved."

John James Hanna - Born in the Franklin House, an inn owned by his grandfather, John Burnsides (1782), on West Main Street, Jackson County, Ohio, October 31, 1848. Died in Jackson, April 10, 1921. Buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson. He was unmarried. He was a contracting carpenter.

Julia Adeline Hanna - Born in the family home, (now) 69 West Street, Jackson, February 15, 1852. Died there November 12, 1929. Buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson. She was unmarried. In its issue of November 16, 1929, the semi-weekly Jackson Herald reported her death under a four-column head on the first page - "Death Removes Most Lovely Character" (Newspaper, Jackson Herald).

Ida May Hanna - Born November 5, 1854, at Eagle Furnace (then managed by her father), later known as the village of Oretton, in Vinton County, midway between Dundas and Radcliff. Died March 15, 1930, in what was then known as Radium Hospital, later renamed Doctor's Hospital, 1097 Dennison Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Buried in Kirkwood Cemetery, London, Madison County, Ohio.

Married August 23, 1888, in Jackson, Ohio, to James Knox Pickrel, who was born October 3, 1844, on a farm on the eastern outskirts of the town of Jackson,, died December 31, 1915, on his farm near London, Madison County, Ohio, and was buried in Kirkwood Cemetery.

He was the son of Peter (b. January 19, 1811, d. June 24, 1884) and Elizabeth Bunn DeHaven Pickrel (b. February 20, 1811, d. July 9, 1891). Both are buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio.

James Knox Pickrel was also a grandson of Solomon and Anna Pickrel, who came from Pittsylvania County, Virginia, to Jackson County, in 1815, the same year that Robert G. Hanna arrived with his family. No additional information is available about Solomon and Anna Pickrel.

Appendix

In March, 1891, James K. and Ida Hanna Pickrel removed from Jackson to a farm he purchased just outside the corporate limits of London, Madison County, Ohio.

They had four children:

- Mary Bennett
- John Knox
- Eloise
- Helen Ida.

Additional information on this family is found in the [Seventh Generation](#) section of the Appendix.

Jessie Fremont Hanna - Born October 24, 1857, at Latrobe Furnace (managed by her father) in Milton Township (section 20), Jackson County, Ohio. Died November 10, 1935, in Jackson, Ohio. Buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson. She was unmarried. One of Miss Hanna's happiest memories was that she had been the organist of her church for more than a score of years.

Charles Arthur Hanna - Born April 8, 1862, in the family home, (now) 69 West Street, Jackson, Ohio. Died April 30, 1864, in Jackson, Ohio. Buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson.

Appendix

Seventh Generation (Children of . . .

Robert H. Jones and Maria Susan Hanna Jones

B. May 26, 1841

B. April 3, 1842

D. April 26, 1912

D. May 31, 1915

Married April 28, 1868

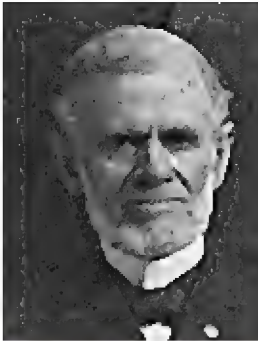


*Figure 21 — Robert
H. Jones ca. 1915*



*Figure 20 — Maria
Susan Hannah Jones*

Adah Jones - Born Friday, March 5, 1869, at 5:45 p.m. in Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. Died February 27, 1950, in her home, 78 Broadway, former home of her parents, Jackson, Ohio. Buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, March 2, 1950.

Married April 24, 1906, in Jackson, to James Bernard Carrigan, born January 1, 1872, died October 21, 1925, in Jackson, and was buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson. James Carrigan was a machinist employed in the shops of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad in Jackson. Adah Jones Carrigan was a teacher in her early womanhood and later a professional stenographer.

There were no children.

James was the son of Bernard O. Carrigan (b. 1842, d. 1875) and Mary Carpenter Carrigan (b. 1845, d. 1900), both natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and who were married in Portsmouth, Ohio. Bernard and Mary Carrigan are buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio.

Jane Jones - Born Wednesday, May 24, 1871, at 12:30 p.m. in Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. Died January 13, 1946, in Lynchburg, Virginia. Buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Lynchburg, January 5, 1946.

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Seventh Generation

Married November 27, 1913, in Jackson, Ohio,, to John Walton LeGrande. John W LeGrande died November 6, 1951, in Lynchburg General Hospital. There were no children.

Before her marriage, Jane Jones LeGrande was a professional court stenographer, serving in several southern Ohio counties. John W LeGrande was a tobacco buyer in the South for a British importer.

Katherine Jones - Born Saturday, October 11, 1873, at 11:50 p.m. in Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. Died January 21, 1961, in Columbus, Ohio. Buried January 23, 1961, in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus.

Married May 5, 1898, in Columbus, Ohio, by Rev. J. M. Anderson, to Samuel Edward Hanna, born June 18, 1867, in Cadiz, Ohio, son of Neri Augustus Hanna (b. April 3, 1827, Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, d. April 30, 1919) and Eliza Jane Phillips Hanna (February 22, 1829, d. April 15, 1901). Neri and Eliza are buried in Cadiz Union Cemetery, Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio.

Samuel Edward Hanna died July 28, 1943, in his home, 1801 Oak Street, Columbus, and was buried with his wife in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus.

Samuel Edward Hanna was a commercial traveler for wholesale wallpaper houses. Most of his active career was spent with the C. C. Aler Company, until it was sold in 1936, and he joined the S. A. Maxwell Company., Chicago. Katherine Jones Hanna was an expert court shorthand reporter and was employed for many years, both before and after her marriage, in the courts of Franklin County, Ohio.

There were four children:

- Ralph Edward – b. September 30, 1899, d. January 23, 1970
- Dorothy Jane – b. November 8, 1901, d. February 23, 1991
- Robert Augustus – b. April 3, 1904, d. July 21, 1905
- Ruth Gilmore – b. April 26, 1907, d. March 1975

Additional information is provided in the [Appendix](#).

Florence Jones - Still-born Monday, June 12, 1876, at 8:00 a.m. in Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. Buried June 13, 1876, in the Anson Hanna (grandfather) lot, Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson Ohio. On August 27, 1915, her remains were transferred to the lot of her parents in Fairmount Cemetery.

Robert H. Jones II - Born Tuesday, July 10, 1877, at 1:05 a.m. in Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. Died January 17, 1964, in Columbus, Ohio.

Appendix

Seventh Generation

Married (first) August 4, Ohio, 1909, in his newly constructed home, 368 West 9th Avenue, Columbus, by Rev. J. Emory Walter, pastor of Oakwood Avenue M.E Church., of Columbus, to Edith Celeste Rees, daughter of Benjamin Leonard Rees (b. 1829 - d. 1918) and Sarah Glick Rees (b. 1843 - d. 1917). Edith Celeste Rees Jones was born on September 3, 1880; died September 17, 1910, in her home, 368 West 9th Avenue, a few hours after the birth of her daughter, Edith Rees Jones (who survived); and was buried Tuesday, September 20, 1910, in Green Lawn Cemetery (Section 69, Lot 79), Columbus, Ohio.

Married (second) October 13, 1913, in the home of the bride's mother, 1060 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio, by Dr. William Oxley Thompson, President of Ohio State University, to Frieda Jacobine Hirsch, born January 23, 1884, at 419 New Street (later changed to 943 City Park Avenue, Columbus, Ohio), daughter of Leonhard⁶⁹ Hirsch (b. October 15, 1834 - d. August 15, 1909) and Charlotte Anna Elise Meyer Hirsch (b. June 22, 1846 - d. July 26, 1928). Frieda Jones died January 20, 1968.

There were four children, two sets of twins:

- Robert Hanna and Elizabeth Ann, born October 1, 1915
- John Leonard and Thomas Anson, born November 13, 1921.

Additional details are listed in the [Eighth Generation](#) section of the Appendix for both marriages.

Robert and Frida Hirsch Jones are buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Jones really had two careers - first as a newspaper man (he liked that word better than "journalist") and then as an electric utility company executive. After serving more than three years as city editor of the Jackson Herald and of the short-lived Jackson Daily News, he went to Columbus where he was employed, first on January 10, 1902, by the Ohio State Journal, a seven-days-a-week morning newspaper; next by the Columbus Press, a six-day-evening and Sunday morning paper; and finally, on June 22, 1903, by the Columbus Citizen, a six-day evening paper. He became city editor of the Citizen in 1904 and was made managing editor in September 1909. On April 30, 1923, he was appointed Assistant to E.E. Cook, Editor-in-Chief of the Ohio League of Scripps-Howard Newspapers - the Cleveland Press, Cincinnati Post, Columbus Citizen, Toledo News-Bee, Akron Press, Youngstown Telegram, Pittsburgh Press, Covington Kentucky Post. His principal duty was the writing of editorials and special feature articles

⁶⁹ The original manuscript cited his name as "Leonard", but his given name, as reflected on his headstone, is "Leonhard".

Appendix

Seventh Generation

On May 17, 1926, he resigned his newspaper position to become Assistant to Mr. John B. Poston, Manager of the Southern Ohio Electric Company. Later Mr. Poston was made Executive Vice-President of the Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company, an associate public utility, and on September 23, 1935, the directors of the company elected Mr. Jones to be his Assistant.

On May 13, 1937, the Southern Ohio and the Columbus companies were consolidated and became the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company with Mr. B W Marr as President, Mr. Poston as Executive Vice President and Mr. Jones as the latter's Assistant. On March 24, 1942, Mr. Marr retired, Mr. Poston was elected President, and Mr. Jones was appointed Assistant to the President. Mr. Poston died January 6, 1956, and was succeeded by Mr. Harry M. Miller as President. Mr. Jones continued as Assistant to the President until his retirement December 31, 1957, at the age of eighty years, five months, twenty-one days.

Arthur Hanna Jones - Born Tuesday, February 3, 1880, at 7:30 p.m. in Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. Died of a sudden heart attack, February 8, 1944, in Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City. Buried February 12, 1944, in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

Married June 21, 1906, in Columbus, Ohio, to Glenna Myrle Thornton, who was born in Columbus June 16, 1887, daughter of James William Thornton and Anna Martin Thornton. Glenna died July 3, 1970, and is also buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

There were four children:

- Arthur Thornton
- Suzanne "Sue" Thornton
- Twins Virginia May and Ella Myrle

Additional family information is provided in the [Eighth Generation](#) section of the Appendix.

Arthur Hanna Jones volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War. He was a corporal in Company K, Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After he returned from service in 1898, he took employment with the C.C. Aler Wallpaper Company, Columbus, and served as a traveling salesman until 1935 when it suspended operations. At the time of his death, he was employed in a like capacity by the S.A. Maxwell Wallpaper Company of Chicago. His family home was at 652 Linwood Avenue, Columbus.

Charles Herbert Jones - Born Saturday, February 17, 1883, at 4:15 p.m. in Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. Died Friday, October 14, 1955, in Mt. Carmel Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, of

Appendix

Seventh Generation

a sudden heart attack suffered two days previously in his home, 161 South Street, Jackson, Ohio. Buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Monday, October 17, 1955.

Married October 31, 1917, in Jackson, Ohio, to Anna Gladys Parry, who was born in Jackson October 31, 1894, daughter of Isaac I. Parry (b. January 7, 1863, d. June 4, 1943) and Avarinah Lloyd Parry (b. 1868, d. March 1936). Anna Gladys Parry Jones died in her home, 161 South Street, Jackson, May 2, 1949, and was buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, May 5, 1949. There were three children:

- Winifred Anne
- Margaret Helen
- Dorothy Jane.

Additional information for the family is provided in the [Eighth Generation](#) section of the Appendix.

Charles H. Jones was an attorney-at-law and practiced with his father in Jackson from 1907, when he received his degree from Ohio State University, until the father died in 1912. Also, he served in several public offices. Early in his career he was prosecuting attorney for Jackson County for four terms. He was Solicitor of the City of Jackson for several years and a member of the Jackson Board of Education for fourteen years, its chairman for ten years.

He was Representative from Jackson County in the Ohio General Assembly for four terms, beginning in 1927. He resigned that position in 1933 to become an Assistant under Attorney General John W. Bricker. When the latter became Governor in 1939, he chose Mr. Jones to be State Director of Commerce in his cabinet. On March 1, 1944, by appointment of Governor Bricker, Mr. Jones became Administrator of the State Bureau of Unemployment Compensation for the term expiring February 28, 1949. On that date Mr. Jones retired from public office and thereafter devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

Anne Jones - Still-born Saturday November 14, 1885, at 9:15 p.m. in Jackson, Ohio. Buried in the Anson Hanna lot in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, November 15, 1885. On August 27, 1915, remains were transferred to the lot of her parents in Fairmount Cemetery.

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Figure 22 — Robert H. Jones Family ca. 1905

From Left to Right
Back Row: Charles H., Robert
H. II, Arthur H.
Front Row: Jane, Katherine,
Robert H. Sr., Mariah Susan
Hanna, Adah

⁷⁰ The names of each daughter pictured are extrapolated based on the next picture with spouses and children.

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Figure 23 — Robert H. Jones and Family with Spouses and Grandchildren

From Left to Right

Standing: Charles H., Jane, Walton Legrande, Adah, Bernard Callaghan, Edith Rees?

Seated: Robert H. II, Katherine, Robert H. Sr., Mariah Susan Hanna, Arthur H.

Children: Dorothy Jane Hanna, Robert Augustus (on lap), Ralph Edward Hanna

⁷¹ Not pictured: Samuel Edward Hanna, Katherine's husband

Appendix

Seventh Generation

William McClure and Emily Jane Hanna McClure

B. September 30, 1842 B. October 27, 1846

D. March 14, 1920 D. March 30, 1924

Married February 17, 1867

James Arthur McClure - Born February 28, 1869. Married December 25, 1890, to Verna May Horton (November 16, 1874 – January 3, 1939). Both are buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio.

They had six children:

- Ina Hazel - born October 3, 1891, died December 13, 1978. Married Clinton Clayton Cherrington (September 1, 1881 – November 11, 1951).
- Hazel Fern - born May 17, 1895, and died September 7, 1974. Married William Sayer (1898 – March 8, 1964). Both are buried in Franklin Valley Cemetery, Camba, Ohio.
- Leora E. - born August 17, 1898, died December 14, 1974. Married Elbert Winfield Jones, born May 3, 1896, in West Virginia; died February 24 Feb 1937, in Jackson, Ohio.
- Clara E. - born February 2, 1901, died December 14, 1981. Married on January 27, 1920, to Martin Urban Spohn, who was born September 9, 1887, died October 1976. They had at least one child, Robert L. Spohn, born June 14, 1923, died July 6, 2018, and is buried in Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery, San Antonio, Texas.
- Lena P. - born September 1904, died April 29, 1926, never married.
- Irma F. - born July 30, 1907, died April 29, 2001. Married Charles Frederick Masters, born 1906, died 1989. They had at least one daughter, Nancy.
- Flora Harriet McClure, born April 26, 1873, died December 30, 1948. Buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

Married on June 5, 1895, to Dr. W. S. Samson, Flat Post Office, Pike County, Ohio. Dr. Samson was born July 31, 1866, in Pike County, Ohio, and died April 26, 1930, in Bexley, Franklin County, Ohio. He is buried in Stockdale Cemetery, Pike County, Ohio.

They had at least one child, a daughter, Eva Lucille (1896-1988), who was married November 6, 1920, in Columbus, Ohio, to T. Herndon Reamer (1893-1990). Eva and Herndon are buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens, Columbus, Ohio.

All of the children were born in Jackson County, Ohio, and are buried with their husbands in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio, unless otherwise noted.

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Seventh Generation

Flora Harriet McClure - born April 26, 1873, died December 30, 1948, and is buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

Married Dr. William Stanley Samson (b. 31 Jul 1866 – d. 26 Apr 1930). Dr. Samson is buried in Stockdale Cemetery, Stockdale, Ohio.

They had 2 children: Chauncey Lee Samson (1892-1893), and Eva Samson (1896-1988).

Ethel Jane McClure - Born December 20, 1886. Died January 3, 1934, in a hospital at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Married January 6, 1911, to Augustus Earl Keairns. Augustus was born January 11, 1881, and died in Oak Hill, Ohio, on May 17, 1957. Both Ethel and Augustus are buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio.

They had one son, Dr. Raymond Earl Keairns, born July 27, 1912, died November 17, 1988. He is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Logan, Ohio.

Appendix

Seventh Generation

George W. Johnson and Phoebe Venicia Hanna Johnson

B. January 20, 1838 B. October 14, 1848

D. May 29, 1886 D. August 30, 1938

Married March 25, 1869

Nora E. Johnson - Born October 17, 1870, in Clay, Franklin Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Died in Columbus, Ohio, October 29, 1931.

Married, October 2, 1895, in Wellston, Ohio, to Charles D. Massie⁷², born 1875; died April 16, 1918.

There were two children:

- Homer DeWitt, born April 29, 1897; died 1965; married Clara F. Campbell (1899-1961), Wellston, Ohio; both are buried in Ridgewood Cemetery, Wellston, Ohio.
- Hildreth Lucille, born September 24, 1902; died 1979. Married Verl MacWright, Xenia, Ohio. Apparently also married someone named Jones, as she is buried in Ridgewood Cemetery, Wellston, Ohio as "Hildreth L. Jones".

No additional information for these children has been found.

Ada Johnson - Born in Clay, Franklin Township, Jackson County, Ohio, December 30, 1871. Died in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, July 22, 1920. Married May 8, 1900, to John W. Davis, born October 10, 1869, died December 8, 1905. Both are buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

There were two children:

- Margaret Evelyn, born April 30, 1901; married Warren Thomas, Mansfield, Ohio
- Edna Louise, born October 5, 1904, died March 9, 1981; married in Cleveland, Ohio to Kinnis⁷³ Charles Schumacher, born March 1, 1905, died March 4, 1988. Both are buried in Boca Raton Municipal Cemetery and Mausoleum, Boca Raton, Florida.

Cornelia Johnson - - Born in Clay, Franklin Township, Jackson County, Ohio, June 28, 1874. Died February 28, 1950, in the Parkwood Nursing Home, 32 Parkwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Buried March 2, 1950, beside her mother, in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio. She was unmarried.

⁷² In the original manuscript, Charles' last name was spelled as "Massey". Current research has found that the name is spelled "Massie"

⁷³ Original manuscript spelling was "Kennis"

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Seventh Generation

Myrtle Johnson - Born in Clay, Franklin Township, Jackson County, Ohio, July 25, 1883. Died October 16, 1958, in the Columbus Home for the Aged, 1776 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. Buried October 18, 1958, beside her mother and sister, Cornelia, in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio. She was unmarried.

Her death notice, published in the Columbus Dispatch, said she was survived by three nieces and one nephew: Mrs. Evelyn Davis Thomas, Mansfield, Ohio.; Mrs. Edna Davis Schumacher, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Hildreth Jones, Xenia, Ohio, Homer Massie, Dayton, Ohio.

Appendix

Seventh Generation

James Knox Pickrel and Ida May Hanna Pickrel

B. October 3, 1844

B. November 5, 1854

D. December 31, 1915

D. March 15, 1930

Married August 23, 1888

Mary Bennett Pickrel - Born in Jackson Ohio,, May 14, 1890. Died suddenly of a heart attack April 27, 1942, at Moulton, Alabama, where she was employed as a high school teacher. Buried May 1, 1942, in Kirkwood Cemetery, London, Ohio. She was unmarried.

John Knox Pickrel - Born in the family farm home near London, Ohio, January 11, 1893. Married February 16, 1921, in Columbus, Ohio, to Katherine Knoblauch⁷⁴ who was born in Columbus November 8, 1897, daughter of Antone Knoblauch and Elizabeth Held Knoblauch <no additional information on Katherine's parents could be found>. Katherine Knoblauch Pickrel died January 4, 1952, in an automobile accident and was buried in the Pickrel plot in Kirkwood Cemetery, London, Ohio.

John Knox Pickrel was married the second time August 29, 1955, in South Bend, Indiana, to Mary Holland Lawwill, who was born in Weatherford, Texas, July 13, 1896, daughter of Joseph L. Holland and Rose Ann Holland.

There were no children of either marriage. Mary Holland Lawwill was twice married. Her first husband was Stanley Hugh Lawwill.

John Knox Pickrel served in the U.S. Army during the First World War. He entered the service July 20, 1918, and arrived in France on Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, as a member of the Service of Supply remount division. He returned home July 11, 1919. He was a watch-maker and engraver by profession. He resided in London until February, 1958, when he retired to a small farm in Parry County, Ohio.

Eloise Pickrel - Born in the family home near London, Ohio, 1896. Died October 11, 1900, of scarlatina⁷⁵. Eloise is buried in Kirkwood Cemetery, London, Ohio.

Helen Ida Pickrel - Born in the family farm home near London, Ohio, January 28, 1901 <her headstone indicates a birthdate of January 28, 1903>. She <was> unmarried. In 1961 she was employed by the Ohio State Welfare Department. Her residence at that time was 66 Kuder Avenue, Akron 3, Ohio. Helen died January 8, 1978, in Akron, Ohio, and is buried in Kirkwood Cemetery, London, Ohio.

⁷⁴ Original manuscript spelling was "Knoblauch"; Katherine's headstone uses the spelling above

⁷⁵ Scarlet fever

Appendix

Eighth Generation

Samuel Edward Hanna and Katherine Jones Hanna

B. June 18, 1867

B. October 11, 1873

D. July 28, 1943

D. January 21, 1961

Married May 5, 1898

Ralph Edward Hanna - Born September 30, 1899, in Columbus, Ohio. Died January 23, 1970, in Peru, Indiana. Married October 6, 1923, in Columbus, Ohio, to Hilda L. Blose who was born June 5, 1902, in Columbus, Ohio, and died October 1986. Both are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Peru, Indiana.

Hilda was the daughter of Miller Blose (b. June 10, 1876– d. November 22, 1901) and Gertrude Koehne Blose (b. 1874 – d. August 1952). Both are buried in Oak Dale Cemetery, Urbana, Ohio.

Ralph and Hilda had two children:

- Carol - Born March 28, 1925, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; died June 21, 2017, Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio.
 - Barbara - Born , Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. No further information.
- Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.

Dorothy Jane Hanna - Born November 8, 1901, in Columbus, Ohio. Died February 23, 1991, in Columbus, Ohio. Married July 8, 1927, in Columbus, Ohio, to David Milton Auch who was born December 6, 1895, in Chillicothe, Ohio, died suddenly on January 30, 1952, in Clark's Restaurant in Cleveland, Ohio. David was buried February 2, 1952, in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

David was son of Adam R. Auch (b. February 3, 1857 – d. December 24, 1904) and Anna Marie Ingold Auch (b. Feb 1857, d. December 23, 1943). Both are buried in Grandview Cemetery, Chillicothe, Ohio.

David and Dorothy had three children:

- David Milton Jr. - b. January 5, 1929, d. January 23, 2004
- Stephen Edward - b. November 8, 1930, Ohio; d. July 7, 2021, buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.
- Jane Hanna - b. March 1932, d. November 2012

Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.



Figure 24 — Dorothy Jane Hanna ca. 1923

Appendix

Eighth Generation

Robert Augustus Hanna - Born April 3, 1904, in Columbus, Ohio. Died July 21, 1905, in Columbus, Ohio. Buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

Ruth Gilmore Hanna - Born April 26, 1907, in Columbus, Ohio. Died in March 16, 1975, in Sun City, Maricopa County, Arizona. Burial information is not known.

Married June 28, 1930, in Columbus, Ohio, to Winfield Arthur Carlough of Ramsey, New Jersey, who was born September 17, 1901, in Suffern, New York, and died in April 1973 in Sun City, Maricopa County, Arizona. Burial information is also not known at this time.

He was the son of Arthur Winfield Carlough (b. May 6, 1871 – d. July 10, 1927) and Minnie Amelia Beers Carlough (b. July 3, 1874 – d. March 30, 1950). Both are buried in Airmont Lutheran Cemetery, Airmont, New York.

They had three children, all born in Suffern, New York:

- Winfield Arthur, Jr. - b. May 25, 1932, d. November 5, 2011. Cremated, location of ashes unknown.
- Nancy Katherine - b. July 14, 1935, d. unknown
- Robert Edward - b. October 1, 1942, d. April 21, 1987, in Texas.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.

Appendix

Eighth Generation

Robert H. Jones II and Edith Rees Jones

B. July 10, 1877

B. September 3, 1880

D. January 17, 1964

D. September 17, 1910

Married August 4, 1909

Edith Rees Jones - Born Saturday, September 17, 1910, at 8:00 a.m. in the home of her parents, 368 West 9th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Attending physician, Dr. J.A. Van Fossen. Died March 31, 1990, in Alliance, Ohio.

Married December 27, 1939, in Northminster Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, by Rev. J. Martin Baker, pastor, to Charles Oliver Youmans, born March 19, 1910, in Pataskala, Ohio, died 1998. Both are buried in the Pataskala Cemetery, Pataskala, Ohio.

Charles was the son of Charles Dale Youmans (b. January 9, 1883 - d. May 4, 1959) and Jennie Dell Woods Youmans (b. 1884, d. 1959). Both are buried in the Pataskala Cemetery, Pataskala, Ohio.

2Ed: Charles Dale Youmans' draft card for World War I states that his birth date was June 28, 1876, not the 1883 date above (1876 is also the date on his headstone). It also provides his occupation as rural mail carrier, as well as his wife's middle name "Dell".

There were three children:

- Jane - b. July 4, 1941
- David Charles - b. January 14, 1944, d. October 19, 1977, buried in the Pataskala Cemetery, Pataskala, Ohio.
- Daniel Jones - April 18, 1947

Jane and Daniel appear to still be alive as of this publication date, however no additional details are available.

Appendix

Eighth Generation

Robert H. Jones II and Frieda Hirsch Jones

B. July 10, 1877

B. January 23, 1884

D. January 17, 1964

D. January 20, 1968

Married October 1, 1913

Robert Hanna Jones III - (twin of Elizabeth Ann) Born Friday, October 1, 1915, at 1:04 p.m. in Grant Hospital, 125 South Grant Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, Weight, six pounds, one ounce. Attending physician, Dr. Edward Herbst. Died October 24, 1979.

Married September 8, 1945, in Memorial Presbyterian Church, Oxford, Ohio, by Rev. Eliot Porter, pastor, to Hannah Elizabeth Knapp, 684 Haven Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio. Hannah was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1921. Details on her death and burial cannot be found at this time. Robert and Hannah were divorced, date unknown.

Hannah was the daughter of Theodore Edward Knapp (b. Philadelphia, March 14, 1893 - d. Hamilton, Ohio, January 19, 1985) and Hannah Harvey Jones Knapp (b. Philadelphia, May 31, 1894 - d. Hamilton, Ohio, July , 1979). Both of her parents are buried in the Rose Hill Burial Park, Hamilton, Ohio.

There were five children:

- Robert Hanna IV
- John Stuart
- Theodore Leonard Knapp
- Timothy Edward
- Elizabeth Ann.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.

Elizabeth Ann Jones - (twin of Robert Hanna) Born Friday, October 1, 1915, at 1:39 p.m. in Grant Hospital, 125 South Grant Avenue, Columbus. Weight six pounds, fourteen ounces. Attending physicians, Dr. Edward Herbst and Dr. Sylvester Goodman. Died January 10, 1994, and is buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio

Married April 17, 1942, in Northminster Presbyterian Church, Columbus, by Rev. John Gray Rhind, pastor, to Richard Thacker Morris, 634 Clifton Avenue, Columbus, who was born on April 28, 1917, in Columbus, died March 17, 1981, in Santa Clara, California.

He was the son of Lloyd Emery Morris (b. September 22, 1883 - d. August 13, 1958) and Alice Thacker Morris (b. November 20, 1883 - d. 1968). Both parents are buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

Appendix

Eighth Generation

There was one child:

- Richard Jones - see the [Ninth Generation](#) section for additional details

John Leonard Jones - (twin of Thomas Anson) Born Sunday November 13, 1921, at 5:50 p.m. in Grant Hospital, 125 South Grant Avenue, Columbus. Weight six pounds six ounces. Attending physician, Dr, James A. McClure. John served in the US Navy during World War II, and died on August 24, 2007.

Married September 2, 1944, in the home of the bride's parents, 714 North Detroit Street, Xenia, Ohio, by Rev. David H. Deen, pastor of the Xenia Presbyterian Church, to Mary Katherine Wead, who was born May 3, 1921, in Yellow Springs, Ohio. She died on January 6, 2016, at First Community Village, Upper Arlington, Ohio. She and John are buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

Mary was the daughter of Ralph Ohmer Wead (b. January 18, 1881 Xenia Township, Greene County, Ohio, - d. November 9, 1955, in Greene Memorial Hospital, Xenia, Ohio,) and Edith Janney Hirst Wead (b. September 14, 1883 Yellow Springs, Ohio, - d. June 5, 1960, at her home, Xenia). Both are buried in Woodland Cemetery, Xenia, Ohio.

John and Mary Jones had three children:

- Carolyn Edith
- Thomas Hanna
- Timothy Brewster.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.

Thomas Anson Jones - (twin of John Leonard) Born Sunday, November 13, 1921, at 6:10 p.m. in Grant Hospital, 125 South Grant Avenue, Columbus. Weight five pounds, four ounces. Attending physician, Dr, James A. McClure. Died November 24, 2003, in Warren, Ohio. Burial details not known.

Married May 22, 1954, in Zion Methodist Church, Toledo, Ohio, by Rev. David Weaver, pastor, to Patricia Mary McCarthy, of 3643 River Road, Toledo, born January 17, 1932, in Flower Hospital, Toledo.

She was the daughter of Kenneth Cecil McCarthy (b. August 12, 1902, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, died 1964) and Winnifred Elizabeth Caswell McCarthy (b. January 25, 1902, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada - d. August 14, 1937). Both parents are buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Further details on Patricia are not known at this time.

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Eighth Generation

There were four children:

- Victoria Lynn
- Elizabeth Marie
- Thomas Alan
- Kathleen Jennifer.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.

Appendix

Eighth Generation

Arthur Hanna Jones and Glenna Myrle Thornton Jones

B. February 3, 1880

B. June 16, 1887

D. February 8, 1944

D. July 3, 1970

Married June 21, 1906

Suzanne “Sue” Thornton Jones - Born December 23, 1911, in Columbus, Ohio. Died August 2, 2004, in Ohio.

Married April 18, 1936, in Columbus, Ohio, to Robert Sherman Schoedinger, born January 4, 1913, in Columbus, Ohio; and died in Upper Arlington, Franklin County, Ohio, on July 18, 2008. He was the son of George Richard Schoedinger (b. 22 Dec 1884 – d. 3 Jul 1961) and Sarah Ruth Sherman Schoedinger (b. 2 May 1885 – d. 3 Nov 1956). Both parents are buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

Suzanne and Robert Schoedinger are both buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

They had two children:

- Suzanna
- Sara.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.

Virginia Jones - (twin of Ella Myrle) Born August 2, 1914, in Columbus, Ohio. Died August 18, 1914, in Columbus. Buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus.

Ella Myrle Jones - (twin of Virginia) Born August 2, 1914, in Columbus, Ohio. Died June 18, 1916, in Columbus. Buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus.

Arthur Thornton Jones - Born June 12, 1917, in Columbus, Ohio. Died January 25, 1987, in Rockville Center, Hempstead, Nassau County, New York.

Married June 13, 1939, in Waverly, Pike County, Ohio, to Frances Myrle Catalino⁷⁶, born December 15, 1917, in Columbus, Ohio, died on January 23, 1998, in Rockville Center, Hempstead, Nassau County, New York. No additional details of either person are known at this time.

There were two children:

- Deborah
- David Arthur.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.

⁷⁶ Frances' surname in the original edition was spelled "Catalina". Current research indicates it was spelled as shown above.

Appendix

Eighth Generation

Appendix

Eighth Generation

Charles Herbert Jones and Anna Gladys Parry Jones

B. February 17, 1883

D. October 14, 1955

B. October 31, 1894

D. May 2, 1949

Married October 31, 1917



Figure 25 — Charles H. Jones ca. 1940



Figure 26 — Anna Gladys Parry Jones

Winifred Anne Jones - Born October 13, 1919, in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, died December 26, 2010.

Married August 3, 1946, in the Presbyterian Church, Jackson, Ohio, by Rev. Samuel Whilding, pastor, to James Robinson McCormick, born March 25, 1919, in Raphine, Virginia, died October 2, 2003.

He was the son of Harold D. McCormick (b. March 19, 1880 – d. May 30, 1942) and Addie I. (Camie) Hoffman (b. September 23, 1883 – d. 1968), Waverly, Ohio. Both McCormick parents are buried in Evergreen Union Cemetery, Waverly, Ohio.

There were three children:

- Charles Dixon
- J. Luke
- Megan

Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.

Margaret Helen Jones - Born May 18, 1922, in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, died June 11, 2010.

Married September 22, 1953, in the Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, by Rev. John R. Glenn, pastor, to Dr. Rollo DuBois Lange, born January 23,

Appendix

Eighth Generation

1921, died July 20, 2009. Both are buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Madison, Wisconsin.

“Rolly”, as he was known, was the son of Ralph Stevenson Lange (b. June 18, 1894 – d. July 1958) and Nellie Mildred DuBois Lange (b. September 5, 1893 – d. September 24, 1983), Baraboo, Wisconsin. Ralph and Nellie are buried in Walnut Hill Cemetery, Baraboo, Wisconsin.

There were three children:

- Douglas Skylar
- Barbara Parry
- Michael Brooks.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.

Dorothy Jane Jones - Born July 14, 1923, in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Died March 25, 1999. Buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Jackson, Ohio in the Parry-Jones family plot.

Married March 24, 1945, in the Presbyterian Church, Jackson, Ohio, by Rev. Samuel Whilding, pastor, to Donald Blair Lowe Jr., born September 8, 1919, died October 27, 1990. Don is buried in Chestnut Grove Cemetery, Ashtabula, Ohio.

He was the son of Dr. Donald Blair Lowe Sr. (b. August 1, 1883 – d. March 3, 1946), of Akron, Ohio, and Eldreda Brash Lowe (b. March 4, 1890 – d. September 13, 1962) of Ashtabula, Ohio. Both Lowe parents are buried in Chestnut Grove Cemetery, Ashtabula, Ohio.

There were four children:

- Donald Blair III
- Geoffrey David
- Nancy Parry
- Steven Michael.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Ninth Generation](#) section.

Our Family in America Volume 2 will provide greater ancestry details for these families, as well as ancestry for the Parrys and other Welsh families.

Appendix

2Ed Note: In the interest of restricting potential identity theft for people who may still be alive, dates in this and the following generation are hidden in the print version of this document.

Ninth Generation

Ralph Edward Hanna and Hilda Blose Hanna

B. B.

D. D.

Married

Carol Hanna - Born , in Chestnut Hills Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died .

Married , to Maj. John Quincy Barnard, Jr. (b. – d.).

No known children.

Both Carol and Lt. Col. John Barnard are buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Barbara Hanna - Born , in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio; died October 10, 2023, Columbus, Ohio.

Married , to John Frank Pfeiffer, born , died September 21, . He was the son of Donald Theodore Pfeiffer and Ellen Alfreda Pfeiffer, of Columbus, Ohio.

There were two children:

- Cathleen
- John Edward.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Tenth Generation](#) section.

Appendix

Ninth Generation

David Milton Auch and Dorothy Jane Hanna Auch

B. B.

D. D.

Married

2Ed: Both are buried in Green Lawn Cemetery (aka Greenlawn Cemetery), Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio.

David Milton Auch Jr. - Born in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, on died 23, 2004, Ohio; buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio. Married in White Plains, New York, on , to Joan Lois Yunker, daughter of John Nelson Yunker.

There are two children

- David Jonathan
- Alison Jane.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Tenth Generation](#) section.

Stephen Edward Auch - Born , in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Married in Columbus, Ohio, , to Lenora Antoinette Hightower, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Myron Hightower.

There are five children:

- Jennifer Lynn
- Timothy William
- Stephen Jeffrey
- Todd David
- Andrew Edward.

Additional details for their children are found in the [Tenth Generation](#) section.

Jane Hanna Auch - Born , in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio; died November 2012. No further information.

Appendix

Ninth Generation

Winfield Arthur Carlough and Ruth Gilmore Hanna Carlough

B. B.

D. D.

Married

Winfield Arthur Carlough, Jr. - Born in Patterson General Hospital, Patterson, New Jersey, on .
Died , in Burlington, Chittenden, Vermont. Cremated, location of ashes unknown.

Nancy Katherine Carlough - Born , in Good Samaritan Hospital, Suffern, New York.

2Ed: Only two references from 2021 could be found, one that Nancy was living in
Ft. Myers, FL in 2005, and two, she was living in Sauk Rapids, Minnesota in 2021.

Married , to Frank Lloyd Askin, of Wilson, Wyoming. Frank was born in Ismay,
Custer County, Montana, died , in Miles City, Montana, and is buried in Custer
County Cemetery, Miles City, Montana.

Robert Edward Carlough. Born , in Good Samaritan Hospital, Suffern, New York, died , in Port
Aransas, Texas.

No further details are known at this time.

Appendix

Ninth Generation

Charles Oliver Youmans and Edith Rees Jones Youmans

B. B.

D. D.

Married

Jane Youmans - Born Friday at 5:59 a.m. in White Cross Hospital, 700 North Park Street, Columbus, Ohio. Weight eight pounds, five ounces. Attending physician, Dr. John O. Welch.

Married Dennis James Tomsey (born) on . Divorced . Two children:

- Melissa
- Lauren - b.

Additional details for these children are found in the [Tenth Generation](#) section.

David Charles Youmans - Born Friday at 12:25 a.m. in White Cross Hospital, 700 North Park Street, Columbus, Ohio. Weight, eight pounds, three ounces. Attending physician, Dr. John O. Welch. Died Connecticut, and is buried in the Pataskala Cemetery, Pataskala, Ohio.

Daniel Jones Youmans - Born Friday, at 6:40 a.m. in Alliance City Hospital, 207 East College Street, Alliance, Ohio. Weight, eight pounds, five ounces. Attending physician, Dr. Herbert P. Ramsayer.

Married on April 15, 1972, in Ohio to Rebecca Mahr (b. ca. 1949). They were divorced on March 27, 1981, in Palm Beach, Florida. Daniel remarried on December 28, 1988, in Lee, Florida, to Lisa Lynn Davidson. No further information.

Appendix

Ninth Generation

Robert Hanna Jones III and Hannah Elizabeth Knapp Jones

B.

B.

D.

D.

Married

Robert Hanna Jones IV - Born Sunday, , at 5:34 a.m. in MacDonald House, Western Reserve University, 2105 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio. Weight, six pounds, nine ounces. Attending physician, Dr. Floyd Mowry.

Married on , to Donna Jeanne Perrell (b. in Royal Oak, Oakland County, Michigan).

Three children:

- Travis Roby - b. , in Cincinnati, Ohio
- Corwin Robert - b. , in Cincinnati, Ohio
- Lisa Amber - , in San Jose, California

No further information on the children could be found.

John Stuart Jones - Born Friday, , at 5:59 a.m. in Albany Medical Center, Albany, New York. Weight, seven pounds, thirteen ounces. Attending physician, Dr. Thomas A. Gamble.

Married on to Martha Childs Render (born , in Oak Ridge, Tennessee). Two children:

- Patricia Trigg - b. , in Columbus, Ohio
- Rebecca Hanna- b. , in Columbus, Ohio.

Theodore Leonard Knapp Jones - Born Sunday, , at 12:29 p.m. in Albany Medical Center, Albany, New York. Weight, seven pounds, seven ounces. Attending physician, Dr. Thomas A. Gamble.

Married Bobbi Jean Davis (b.), .

Timothy Edward Jones - Born Monday, , at 1:06 p.m. in Albany Medical Center, Albany, New York. Weight, six pounds, thirteen ounces. Attending physician, Dr. Siegfried Klinger (substituting for Dr. Thomas A. Gamble, who was ill).

Elizabeth Ann Jones - Born Monday, , at 5:41 a.m. in Albany Medical Center, Albany, New York. Weight, six pounds, fourteen ounces. Attending physician, Dr. John Gamble, nephew of Dr. Thomas A. Gamble; and Dr. Levon Bedrosian.

Elizabeth married Bruce Shreffler, date . They were divorced, date unknown.

Appendix

Ninth Generation

2Ed: According to her obituary⁷⁷ on Legacy.com, Elizabeth died on , in Albany, New York. In addition, the obituary noted that she had three sons:

- Kevin Shreffler
- Tyler Jones Shreffler
- Kegan Shreffler

No additional information on this family is available at the time of the revised edition publication.

⁷⁷ <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/timesunion-albany/name/elizabeth-jones-obituary?id=5064797>

Appendix

Ninth Generation

Richard Thacker Morris and Elizabeth Ann Jones Morris

B. B.
D. D.

Married

Richard Jones Morris - Born in White Cross Hospital, 700 North Park Street, Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, , at 10:12 p.m. Weight, eight pounds, three-fourths ounce. Attending physician, Dr. John O. Welch.

Married Barbara Anne Scott, . There are four children:

- Mark Scott Morris – Born on , in Columbus, Ohio
- Molly Hanna Morris – Born in
- Samuel Fast Morris – Born in
- Sarah Jones Morris – Born in .

No additional information on this family is available at the time of the revised edition publication.

Appendix

Ninth Generation

John Leonard Jones and Mary Katherine Wead Jones

B. B.
D. D.
Married

2Ed: Both are buried in Green Lawn Cemetery (aka Greenlawn Cemetery), Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio.

Carolyn Edith Jones - Born Saturday , at 4:31 a.m. in Mt. Carmel Hospital, 793 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio. Weight, seven pounds, four ounces. Attending physicians, Dr. Robert F. Daly, of Columbus, and Dr. William L. Wead, of Sabina, Ohio.

Married Christopher Allport on . One child: Andrew Jones.
Additional details for their children are found in the [Tenth Generation](#) section.

Thomas Hanna Jones - Born Monday , at 6:45 a.m. in Mt. Carmel Hospital, 793 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio. Weight, seven pounds, four ounces. Attending physicians, Dr. Robert F. Daly and Dr. Wendell P. Scott, both of Columbus.

Married Diana Foster on .

Two children:
- Christopher Foster
- Stephanie Hanna.

Timothy Brewster Jones - Born Monday , at 9:23 a.m. in Good Samaritan Hospital, 1247 Ashland Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio. Weight, seven pounds, twelve ounces. Attending physician, Dr. Charles A. Murray.

Married Deborah Exum on .

Appendix

Ninth Generation

Thomas Anson Jones and Patricia Mary McCarthy Jones

B. B.
D. D.
Married

2Ed: Thomas died in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Records as of 2024 indicate that Mary is still living.

Victoria Lynn Jones - Born Sunday , at 1:45 p.m. in Good Samaritan Hospital, Clifton and Dixmyth Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Weight, six pounds, one-half ounce. Attending physician, Dr. Joseph H. Goldcamp.

Elizabeth Marie Jones - Born Wednesday , at 6:41 p.m. in Good Samaritan Hospital, Clifton and Dixmyth, Cincinnati, Ohio. Weight, six pounds, twelve ounces. Attending physician, Dr. Joseph H. Goldcamp.

Thomas Alan Jones - Born Wednesday , at 11:50 p.m. in Good Samaritan Hospital, Clifton and Dixmyth Avenues, Cincinnati, Ohio. Weight, eight pounds, three and one-half ounces. Attending physician, Dr. Richard E. Boiman.

Kathleen Jennifer Jones - Born Monday , at 3:06 a.m. in Good Samaritan Hospital, Clifton and Dixmyth Avenues, Cincinnati. Weight, seven pounds, nine ounces. Attending physician, Dr. Joseph H. Goldcamp.

Shirley Jones - Born , died .

Appendix

Ninth Generation

Robert Sherman Schoedinger and Suzanne Jones Schoedinger

B. B.
D. D.
Married

2Ed: Both died in Upper Arlington, Franklin County, Ohio, and are interred in Green Lawn Cemetery (aka Greenlawn Cemetery), Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio.

Suzanne Schoedinger - Born , in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Married , in St. John's Evangelical Church, Columbus, Ohio, to Thomas York Ellis, born , Painesville, Lake County, Ohio; died . He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Painesville, Ohio.

2Ed: Suzanne's name is also engraved on the Ellis headstone in Evergreen Cemetery, with her birthdate, and is apparently still living as of 2024.

Thomas was the son of Thomas Robert Ellis (b. – d.) and Florence York Ellis (b. – d.), Painesville, Ohio. They also are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Painesville, Ohio.

There were three children:

- Robert George - Born Painesville, Lake County, Ohio
- Geoffrey Schoedinger - Born Painesville, Lake County, Ohio
- Eric Thomas - Born Painesville, Lake County, Ohio.

Sara Schoedinger - Born in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Married , to Emil George Buchsieb Jr. (b.). Two children:

- Emil George III - b. , d. , buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio
- Daniel Schoedinger.

Appendix

Ninth Generation

Arthur Thornton Jones and Frances Myrle Catalino Jones

B. B.
D. D.

Married

2Ed: Arthur and Frances are interred in Pinelawn Memorial Park and Arboretum, East Farmingdale, Suffolk County, New York.

Deborah Jones - Born , in St. Clare's Hospital, 415 West 51st Street, New York, New York.

David Arthur Jones - Born , in Doctor's Hospital, Freeport, Long Island, New York.

Appendix

Ninth Generation

J. Robinson McCormick and Winifred Anne Jones McCormick

B.

B.

D.

D.

Married

Charles Dixon McCormick - Born , in University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Married Tracey Lucas on . One child: Travis Lucas.

J. Luke McCormick - Born , in University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Megan McCormick - Born in University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Our Family in America Volume 2 will provide greater ancestry details for this family.

Appendix

Ninth Generation

Rollo DuBois Lange and Margaret Helen Jones

B. B.
D. D.

Married

Douglas Lange - Born , in hospital of Kansas University Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas.

Barbara Parry Lange - Born , in Kansas City, Kansas.

Michael Brooks Lange - Born , in Madison, Wisconsin. Married Connie XXXXX on xx/xx/xx.

Our Family in America Volume 2 will provide greater ancestry details for this family.

Appendix

Donald Blair Lowe Jr. and Dorothy Jane Jones Lowe

B. B.

D. D.

Married

Donald Blair Lowe III Born , in Akron City Hospital, Akron, Ohio. Died , in Savannah, Georgia.

Geoffrey David Lowe - Born , in Akron City Hospital, Akron, Ohio.

Nancy Parry Lowe - Born in Copley Hospital, Aurora, Illinois, . Died , in St. Charles, Illinois.

Steven Michael Lowe Born , in St. Luke's Hospital, Aurora, Illinois. Died , at The Holmstad in Batavia, Illinois.

Our Family in America Volume 2 will provide greater ancestry details for these families, as well as ancestry for the Parrys and other Welsh ancestors.

Appendix

Tenth Generation

John Frank Pfeiffer and Barbara Hanna Pfeiffer

B.	B.
D.	D.
Married	

2Ed.: John and Barbara are buried in Sunset Memorial Park, North Olmsted, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Cathleen Pfeiffer - Born Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska; died North Olmsted, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

John Edward Pfeiffer - Born Douglas County, Nebraska.

No additional information is known.

Appendix

Tenth Generation

David Milton Auch Jr. and Joan Lois Yunker Auch

B.

B.

D.

D.

Married

2Ed: David died in Upper Arlington, Franklin County, Ohio. Joan was born in Fords, Middlesex County, New Jersey, and died in Denver, Denver County, Colorado. David and Joan were divorced at the time of David's death. No further information has been found.

David Jonathan Auch - Born , in Chicago, Illinois. David died on , in Breckenridge, Summit County, Colorado; cause of death was not given in his obituary.

Alison Jane Auch - Born , in Winnetka, Illinois. Married to a man named Hammersmith.

No additional information is known.

Appendix

Tenth Generation

Stephen Edward Auch and Lenora Antoinette “Toni” Hightower Auch

B. B.
D. D.
Married

2Ed: Stephen died in Columbus, Ohio, and is buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio. .
Lenore died at First Community Village, Columbus, Ohio. No internment details have been found.

Jennifer Lynn Auch - Born , in Columbus, Ohio. Died , and is buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

Timothy William Auch - Born , in Columbus, Ohio.

Stephen Jeffrey Auch - Born , in Columbus, Ohio.

Todd David Auch - Born , in Columbus, Ohio

Andrew Edward Auch - Born , in Columbus, Ohio.

Appendix

Tenth Generation

Dennis James Tomsey and Jane Youmans Tomsey

B.	B.
D.	D.
Married	
Divorced	

2Ed: Both Dennis and Jane are living in different locations in Virginia as of the date of this publication.

Melissa Tomsey - Born .

Lauren Elizabeth Tomsey - Born .

Appendix

Tenth Generation

Robert Hanna Jones IV and Donna Jeanne Perrell Jones

B. B.
D. D.
Married

2Ed: Robert and Donna are living in the state of Washington as of the publication of this document.

Travis Roby Jones - Born , in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corwin Robert Jones - Born , in Cincinnati, Ohio

Lisa Amber Jones - Born , in San Jose, California.

Appendix

Tenth Generation

John Stuart Jones and Martha Render Jones

B. B.
D. D.
Married

2Ed: John lives in Ohio and is the original editor/publisher for this volume of *Our Family in America*. Martha was born in Oak Ridge, Anderson County, Tennessee, and died in Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio. She is buried in Saint Johns Episcopal Church Cemetery, (aka Saint Johns Cemetery), Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio.

Patricia Trigg Jones - Born , in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Rebecca Hanna Jones - Born , in St. Ann's Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

Appendix

Tenth Generation

Richard Jones Morris and Barbara Scott Morris

B. B.
D. D.

Married

Mark Scott Morris - Born , in Columbus, Ohio.

Molly Hanna Morris - Born , in Columbus, Ohio.

Samuel Fast Morris - Born , in Columbus, Ohio.

Sarah Jones Morris - Born , in Columbus; Ohio.

Appendix

Tenth Generation

Christopher Allport and Carolyn Jones Allport

B. B.
D. D.

Married

2Ed: Carolyn is living in California as of this publication's date.

Andrew Jones Allport - Born , in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Appendix

Tenth Generation

Thomas Hanna Jones and Diana Foster Jones

B. B.
D. D.
Married

Christopher Foster Jones - Born .

Stephanie Hanna Jones - Born , in Prince William County, Virginia.

Appendix

Tenth Generation

Thomas York Ellis and Suzanne Schoedinger Ellis

B. B.
D. D.

Married

2Ed: Thomas died in Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Painesville, Lake County, Ohio. As of 2021, Suzanne was noted in various articles as having made a large donation to Lake Erie College, of which she was an alumna. No further information has been found.

Robert George Ellis - Born , in Lake County Memorial Hospital, Painesville, Ohio.

Geoffrey Schoedinger Ellis - Born , in Lake County Memorial, Painesville, Ohio.

Eric Thomas Ellis - Born .

Appendix

Tenth Generation

Emil George Buchsieb Jr. and Sara Schoedinger Buchsieb

B. B.

D. D.

Married

Divorced

Emil George Buchsieb III - Born . Died , buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio

Daniel Schoedinger Buchsieb - Born .

Appendix

Tenth Generation

Charles Dixon McCormick and Tracey Lucas McCormick

B. B.

D. D.

Married

Divorced xx/xx/xx

Travis Lucas McCormick - Born . Married to Rachel Clem (b. in Stevensville, Berrien County, Michigan), had a son Connor Wesley McCormick (b.).

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